

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مدیریت ورزشی

«حرکت»

نشریه دانشکده تربیت بدنی و علوم ورزشی دانشگاه تهران

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1. Murtha_Smith, E., Hwang, S.H. and Bean, J. (1992). "Load transfer in a space frame connection". *ASCE, J. of Structural Eng., Vol. 7, No. 3, PP: 191-200.*

2. Holstein, Barbara. (1988). *Shaping up for a health pregnancy. 5th Ed. Life Enhancement publication, Illinois, USA.*

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The Comparison of Organizational Pathological Components in Successful and Unsuccessful Sports Federations

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to compare the organizational pathological components in successful and unsuccessful sports federations. The method used was descriptive - comparative and the study was conducted by field method. To collect the data, Preziosi's standard Organizational Diagnosis Questionnaire (ODQ) (1980) was used. The validity of this questionnaire was determined by the viewpoints of sport management professors while the reliability was calculated by Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha=0.90$). The statistical population consisted of all employees ($N=127$) of five successful federations including wrestling, rowing, Wushu, Taekwondo and weightlifting as well as the employees ($N=54$) of five unsuccessful federations including tribal and rural, physical fitness and aerobics, Kabaddi, sports-for-all and Kung Fu. 143 questionnaires were used for statistical analysis. The criteria to select successful or unsuccessful sports federations were based on the assessment conducted by the Ministry of Sports and Youth during the first half of 2010. To examine data normality, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and to examine the comparative hypotheses with regard to the data normality or abnormality, two-sample independent t test and U Mann Whitney test were used. The findings were analyzed by SPSS17 and Excel 2010. The results showed that organizational structure component in successful federations had a higher mean than unsuccessful federations ($P<0.05$). On the other hand, in unsuccessful federations, organizational communications and reward system were more appropriate than successful federations ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences between successful and unsuccessful federations contrary to the better conditions of successful federations in other components ($P>0.05$).

Keywords:

Federation, Organization, Pathology, Performance, Weisbord.

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The Conditions and Necessity of Premier League Professional Football Clubs Entrance into the Stock Market

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Abstract

Due to the importance and benefits of premier league professional football clubs entrance into the stock market, this research aimed to assess the current status of the mentioned clubs and to compare it with the conditions to enter the stock market and to provide suggestions on these clubs entrance into this market. This study was a descriptive-survey research. A checklist regulated on the basis of the stock market terms and conditions was used to collect data. The validity of this checklist was confirmed by experts and specialists. The statistical population of this research consisted of 18 premier league professional football clubs in 2011 and the sample was equal to the statistical population. The data were collected by the managers of these clubs. To study and analyze the collected data, descriptive statistics were used. The results indicated that the structure of management and human resources of the mentioned clubs were not appropriate for a professional beneficial football club. In addition, none of the clubs were qualified to enter the stock market. Concerning AIM¹, only Rah Ahan club shares were wholly sold through this market to the private sector without passing the process of entering the market and other clubs had not entered it yet. Regarding the results of this research, it is necessary for the mentioned clubs to establish the necessary changes in their official and financial structures in order to enter the stock market.

Keywords:

Alternative Investment Market, Financial Transparency, First Market, Second Market, Stock.

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1. Alternative Investment Market

An Investigation of the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Entrepreneurial Intention (Case Study: Physical Education Undergraduate Students of University of Tehran)

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(Received: 16 April 2013, Accepted: 11 May 2013)

Abstract

Given the increasing importance of entrepreneurship and its important role in students' employment, this study was conducted to examine the effect of emotional intelligence on students' entrepreneurial intentions. A model was developed and was tested among undergraduate students of Physical Education Faculty of University of Tehran using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Based on the findings of this research, emotional intelligence had an effect on students' entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, since emotional intelligence can be educated, it can be employed to develop the students' entrepreneurial intentions and consequently to increase entrepreneurial rate.

Keywords:

Emotional Intelligence, Entrepreneurial Intention, Entrepreneurship, Planned Behavior Theory, Structural Equation Modeling.

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An Investigation of the Relationship between Social Capital and Burnout of Physical Education Teachers in Guilan Province

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between social capital and burnout of physical education teachers of Guilan province. The statistical population consisted of all physical education teachers of Guilan province (N=617). The statistical sample was selected based on Morgan table from center, west and east of this province (n=287). Results showed a significant difference among dimensions of burnout and also among dimensions of social capital. The priority in burnout was the decrease of performance efficiency and in social capital was organizational citizenship. Results showed a negative significant relationship between social capital and burnout, that is to say, an increase in social capital lead decreased burnout. Also, interpersonal trust, organizational trust and organizational citizenship were the most important dimensions to predict burnout of physical education teachers. Overall, the findings supported the notion that social capital had a significant effect on the decrease of burnout in these teachers.

Keywords:

Burnout, Interpersonal Trust, Organizational Citizenship, Organizational Trust, Physical Education Teachers, Social Capital .

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A Comparison of the Viewpoints of Cooperative Experts and Sports Management Professionals on the Development of Small and Medium Sport Enterprises in the Form of Cooperatives

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Abstract

This study aimed to compare the viewpoints of cooperative experts and sports management professionals on the development of small and medium sport enterprises in the form of cooperatives in order to achieve economic and social goals in the community. This research was a descriptive survey. The statistical population included the experts of cooperative, labor and social welfare general departments and professors of sport management. The sample was equal to the population. A researcher-made questionnaire including 33 items was utilized. The content validity of this questionnaire was confirmed by experts and the reliability was calculated by Cronbach's alpha as 0.91 for experts and 0.94 for university professors. Analysis of variance with repeated measures, Bonferroni comparative test and independent t test were used to analyze the data at significant level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$ by SPSS 18. Findings of this research showed an agreement between the viewpoints of both groups on the importance of supportive-incentive, legal-structure, training, ICT and information-cultural factors as the most important ones influencing the establishment and development of small and medium sport enterprises in the form of cooperatives.

Keywords:

Entrepreneurship, Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economics, Sports Cooperative, Sports Industry.

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A Model to Develop Brand Loyalty of Premier League Football Teams in Iran Using SEM

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Abstract

The aim of the current study was to provide a model in order to develop brand loyalty in the fans of football premier league teams in Iran based on literature review. The study was a practical, descriptive survey conducted as a field study. The statistical population consisted of the fans of popular Iran premier league football teams (Teraktorsazi, Esteghlal, Sepahan, Perspolis and Shahin Bushehr) in the 11th premier league in 2011-2012. As an accurate estimate of the number of fans was not available, the sample was considered as 382 subjects by Cochran formula and finally 420 questionnaires were distributed among those fans who were selected through purposive available sampling method and 409 questionnaires were found to be valid and measurable. The research tool was adapted from Gladen and Funk (2001) Attitudinal Loyalty, Fink et al. (2003) Behavioral Loyalty, Ahearn et al. (2005) Identity Attractiveness, Mael and Ashforth (2003) Fan-Team Identification, and Koo (2009) Team Identity Questionnaires. The questionnaire composed of 5 parts as well as a demographic part which totally involved 34 items. Questionnaire's face validity was investigated according to the viewpoints of 15 sport management and marketing researchers, and the content validity was found to be 0.79 by Kandal test. The reliability was also found to be 0.86 according to Chronbach's alpha. SPSS18 and PLS were used for data analysis. The results showed that the dimensions of team identity had no significant effects on identity attraction. Identity attraction had a positive and significant effect on fan-team identification ($\beta = 0.695$). Fan-team identification had a positive and significant effect on attitudinal loyalty ($\beta = 0.655$). Attitudinal loyalty had a positive and significant effect on behavioral loyalty ($\beta = 0.727$).

Keywords:

Fans, Football, Identification, Loyalty, Premier League, Team Identity.

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**Methods of Revival, Promotion and Development of
Native and Local Sports and Games in Iran**
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Abstract

The methodology used for this study was descriptive-analytical which was conducted as a survey. The statistical sample consisted of 2983 subjects in sport for all and rural and nomadic sport boards throughout the country, faculty members of physical education in Iran universities and the sport specialists working in Iran organizations and universities. A researcher-made questionnaire was designed to collect the data. The validity of this questionnaire was determined using the viewpoints of the specialists and experts, and the reliability was approved using a pilot study (Chronbach's alpha = 0.77). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, confirmatory factor analysis and LISREL and SPSS. The results indicated that "the simplicity of dealing with native games" and "no need for facilities and particular space" were the most important positive aspects of local and native sports and games. Furthermore, "lack of planning" and "lack of regular competitions" were the most important obstacles hindering the development of these sports. Based on the result of confirmatory factor analysis, "educating physical education teachers", "performance through physical education courses in schools and universities" and "promotion through physical education faculties" were the solutions that played the most significant roles in the 'promotion' variable. In the 'development' variable, "preparing a comprehensive plan for native and local sports" and "increasing the budget of this sector" solutions earned the highest importance. In addition, "educating in schools and universities" and "educating and informing through media" solutions respectively played more important roles in 'revival' variable.

Keywords:

Development, Iran, Native and Local Games, Promotion, Revival.

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The Evaluation of the Extent of Achievement of Educational Aims of Physical Education Postgraduate Degree on Occupational Success in Employed Graduates

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Abstract

The aim of the present research was to evaluate the extent of achievement of educational aims of physical education postgraduate degree on occupational success in employed graduates. The research method was descriptive-analytical and the statistical population comprised of all the employed graduates of 1991 and later. A researcher-made questionnaire was used in this research. After the validity of this questionnaire had been determined by sport experts, the reliability was calculated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient as 0.89. To analyze the data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Spearman, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Chi square and Friedman tests were used. The results demonstrated a significant and positive relationship between the role of theoretical education and occupational success of physical education postgraduates ($r=0.598$ and $P=0.01$). There was a significant difference between the attitudes of physical education postgraduates towards educational disciplines and their jobs ($P=0.001$). There was a significant and positive relationship between the satisfaction of physical education postgraduates from educational characteristics (specialized, basic and optional courses) and their occupational success only in physiology discipline in basic subjects ($P=0.038$ and $r=0.558$), laboratory techniques and thesis ($P=0.027$ and $r=0.589$). The findings showed that in order to improve the occupational success of the postgraduates, more attention should be paid to not only the theoretical education but also the practical courses related to each discipline. Also, the subjects reported the proportion of their discipline to the needs of labor market as about 73%. Therefore, it is necessary to design the curriculums with regard to the needs of labor market in order to achieve job success, to promote the necessary motives to create science, creativity and entrepreneurship in students and to provide the ground for sport development in Iran.

Keywords:

Evaluation, Occupational Success, Physical Education Postgraduate Degree, Postgraduates, Theoretical Education.

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The Casual Relationship of Locus of Control and Organizational Ethics with Job Satisfaction: A Model for Workplace

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the causal relationship of locus of control and organizational ethics with job satisfaction and to present a final model in workplace for physical education teachers in Alborz province. 300 physical education teachers were selected through stratified random sampling method as the sample of the study. The questionnaires of Wysocki and Kromm Job Satisfaction (1994), Organizational Ethics of Chy Koh (2001), Locus of Control Scale developed by Burger (1986) were used to measure the variables. Data from the questionnaires were analyzed using path analysis and AMOS-16 software. First, a proposed model was presented with regard to the theoretical foundations and the literature review of the study in order to investigate direct and indirect effects of the variables. The final model of path analysis of the casual relationship of the variables showed a reverse and significant relationship between external locus of control and organizational ethics. There was a direct and significant relationship between internal locus of control and organizational ethics. In addition, there was a positive and significant between organizational ethics and job satisfaction. Similar results were obtained for male and female teachers.

Keywords:

Job Satisfaction, Locus of Control, Model, Organizational Ethics, Teachers.

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A Study of the Relationship between Happiness and Organizational Commitment in Employees of Ministry of Sport and Youth of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between happiness and organizational commitment in the employees of Ministry of Sport and Youth of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The population consisted of all employees of Ministry of Sport and Youth (N=914) and 295 subjects were selected as the sample. Data were collected by the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) and Meyer and Allen's Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ). The reliability coefficients of these questionnaires were approved by domestic and foreign researches. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of Happiness questionnaire was 0.93 and organizational commitment questionnaire was 0.84. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the distribution of the data and Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation between variables. The investigation of the relationship between happiness and organizational commitment showed a correlation ($P=0.782$) at ($P\leq 0.01$) which showed a significant relationship between happiness and organizational commitment. Also, the relationship between happiness and components of organizational commitment showed a correlation ($P=0.813$) between happiness and emotional component and a correlation ($P=0.607$) between happiness and the normative component at ($P\leq 0.01$). However, a significant relationship was not found between happiness and continuous commitment. Based on the results of this study, the efforts of organizations to improve employees' morale and to increase their happiness will increase their attachment to the organization and their efforts to improve organizational performance. Accordingly, employing strategies to increase happiness of the employees can increase organizational commitment and optimized organizational performance.

Keywords:

Happiness, Iran, Job Satisfaction, Ministry of Sport and Youth, Organizational Commitment.

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An Empirical Study of Job Characteristics Model in Sport Settings: Evidences from the Soccer Referees

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to investigate job characteristics of Iran soccer referees based on Job Characteristics Model (JCM). The statistical population consisted of 172 soccer referees and their assistants in soccer premier league and A-league. The statistical sample was equal to the statistical population; therefore, 157 soccer referees' viewpoints (91%) were examined. The data were collected by a 7-point Likert scale Jacko's questionnaire (2004). The face and content validity of this questionnaire was confirmed by 12 university experts and soccer referees and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to confirm the reliability ($r=0.91$). Partial Least Squares (PLS) method was used to test the model of the present study. Results showed that skill variety ($R^2=0.33$), task significance ($R^2=0.26$), autonomy ($R^2=0.12$), information process ($R^2=0.16$), and feedback ($R^2=0.32$) had significant effects on relevant psychological states. On the other hand, the best psychological state to predict attitudinal and behavioral outcomes was meaningfulness of the work ($P\leq 0.05$). Given that no psychological states created a general satisfaction from referees' jobs, it seems necessary to investigate other mediator variables in JCM of soccer referees. Overall, attitudinal and behavioral outcomes of soccer referees are mainly achieved through characteristics of skill variety, task significance and meaningfulness of the work.

Keywords:

Job Characteristics Model, Problem Solving, Skill Variety, Soccer Referees, Task Significance, Work Meaningfulness.

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