



The investigation of taekwondo superior league impact on the optimization of country's taekwondo level in terms of coaches' perspective

Morteza Soltani, Behnam Modaberi, Masoud Lashkari, Mehdi Nazari Monazam
Amin Police University, Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the present study was to investigate taekwondo superior league impact on the optimization of country's taekwondo level in terms of coaches' perspective. 30 coaches of taekwondo superior league were selected as the statistical sample of the present study. The research measuring instrument included a reliable made questionnaire that it has been prepared to describe and compare the viewpoints of coaches in six fields of practice, technical quality of the league, tournament quality of the league, judging quality of the league, impact of material-based motivation on the competition between athletes and clubs' investment and private section in taekwondo league. The results of the study showed that most present players have high potential practices and they have also enough facilitation in the league. The material-based motivations are the most essential optimizing factors in technical quality of the related league. Due to the low level of the players' contraction and the payments of referees as well as little welcome of the clubs and the obtained results in Olympic 2008 of Beijing and Athena in 2004, these events are really tangible in taekwondo league. It seems that the recent officials of taekwondo league do not have high potential ability and necessary management to hold the related competitions in the country. The judging level of the competitions does not come along with the athletes' technical level. Thus it seems that the recent officials of the taekwondo federation do not have enough ability and motivation to absorb and invest on the most famous clubs of the country in this sort field. The impact of holding superior league has been come along with too much weak and strength points in optimizing the level of athletes' technical issues as well as coaches and referees of taekwondo league in the country.

Key words: league, coaches, motivation, Shih up Chung, Mitt, referees

INTRODUCTION

Today in the electronic era along with the invention of computer and the lack of physical activity, the sport and physical education has been considered as one of the most crucial factors in the health affairs that many experts and specialists have paid attention to the related process potentially. Along this, the championship sport is not an exceptional case and many various researches have been carried out in this regard. For the reason, the human scientific researches could be getting along with many different abilities than the former humans. By the application of the different sciences and scientific experiences such as Olympic, global and Asian games, it can be appeared in different sport fields better in this pavement [1]. The obtained successes of Olympic and world champion tournaments by our country's taekwondo team are more in compare to other countries with the highest investment and this makes the researcher of the present study to evaluate what factors have been successfully achieved in this path. It is obvious that the results of the present study can be considered as a great handy book or guideline for the whole coaches, players, referees and educational officials. This also makes enough efficacies for the related people to use the most optimized results in this subject potentially [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method is based on theme-seeking descriptive way that has been carried out as a field-based study. Due to the shortage of the population in the statistical community, the statistical sample is the same in this regard. 30 coaches of taekwondo superior league were selected as the statistical sample of the present study. The research variables are as following:

- Practice facilitation
- Technical quality of the league
- Holding quality of the league
- Material quality of the league

- Impact of material-based motivation on the competition of the players
- Clubs investments in taekwondo as a data collecting instrument of the research [3].

Due to the lack of a standard questionnaire in this case, the researcher of the present study prepared a new standard-based questionnaire using the experts' comments including 46 questions in six fields. About 29 questionnaires relating to coaches. The coded questionnaires were analyzed in the computer using SPSS software. The analysis of the findings was achieved by the use of descriptive statistical methods in calculating the mean distribution, percent and inferential test of Chi-2 to compare the attitudes of coaches and athletes in every field of the research issues [4].

Table 1: personal details of coaches

Age of coaches	Under 30	Under 35	Under 40	Under 45	Higher 45
Distribution	-	3	16	5	5
Percent	-	10.3	55.3	17.2	17.2
Coaches education	Under diploma	Diploma	AD	BA	MA and higher
Distribution	1	14	5	5	4
Percent	3.5	48.3	17.2	17.2	13.8
Coaching rank	Degree 3	Degree 2	Degree 1	International	-
Distribution	-	5	10	14	-
Percent	-	17.2	34.5	48.3	-
Coaching background	5 years	10 years	15 years	Higher 15 years	-
Distribution	-	8	7	13	-
Percent	-	31	24.1	24.8	-
Coaching background in league	3 years	6 years	9 years	Higher 9 years	-
Distribution	3	10	11	5	-
Percent	10.3	34.5	37.9	17.2	-

Due to the information of table 1, most coaches are ranging from 35-40 year olds having Diploma and higher education that about 49% of these people have college degrees while 68% of the athletes are under 25 years old and 62% of these populations have college degrees. About 83% of the coaches have coaching certificate one and higher. Most of them have higher 15 years coaching experience in the league [5].

Table 2: information regarded to the practice facilitation field

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of tool facilitation (Mitt) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	6	20.7	13	44.8	10	34.5
2	Degree of tool facilitation (shih up) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	6	20.7	14	48.3	9	31
3	Degree of tool facilitation (showering)	-	-	7	24.1	11	37.9	7	24.1	4	13.8

	in success of taekwondo players										
4	Degree of tool facilitation (suitable practice opponent) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	2	6.9	17	58.6	10	34.5
5	Degree of tool facilitation (experienced coach) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	2	6.9	11	37.9	16	55.2
6	Degree of tool facilitation (educated coach) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	3	10.3	11	37.9	15	51.7
7	Degree of tool facilitation (Mitt) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	1	3.4	9	31	12	41.4	7	24.1
8	Degree of tool facilitation (shih up) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	6	20.7	10	34.5	12	41.4	1	3.4
9	Degree of tool facilitation (showering) in success of taekwondo players	2	6.9	7	24.1	15	51.7	5	17.2	-	-
10	Degree of tool facilitation (suitable practice opponent) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	-	-	14	48.3	13	44.8	2	6.9
11	Degree of	-	-	1	3.4	10	34.5	16	55.2	2	6.9

	tool facilitation (experienced coach) in success of taekwondo players										
12	Degree of tool facilitation (educated coach) in success of taekwondo players	-	-	9	31	16	51.2	4	13.8	-	-

Information table 2 shows that most coaches believed that the required facilitations of taekwondo players except showering have been established at their availability and the use of educated coaches is in moderate level; the above-mentioned facilitations are really effective in the success of taekwondo players (except showering after practicing) [6].

Table 3: information regarded to the technical quality of superior league

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of superior league holding impact on referees technical level	-	-	-	-	1	3.5	9	31	19	65.5
2	Degree of superior league holding impact on coaches technical level	-	-	1	3.4	3	10.3	11	37.9	14	48.3
3	Degree of superior league holding impact on physical readiness of players	-	-	-	-	4	13.8	6	20.7	19	65.5
4	Degree of superior league holding impact on players technical level	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	48.3	15	51.7
5	Degree of superior	-	-	-	-	2	6.9	16	55.2	11	37.9

	league in recognizing talented players										
6	Degree of superior league holding impact on selecting national team players	-	-	4	13.8	8	37.6	15	51.7	2	6.9
7	Degree of superior league holding impact on selecting national team coaches	10	34.5	9	31	3	10.3	5	17.2	2	6.9
8	Degree of coaches technical ability of national team	-	-	6	20.7	14	28.3	9	31	-	-
9	Degree of coaches technical ability in selecting players for national team	5	17.2	6	20.7	10	34.5	5	17.2	3	10.3
10	Degree of technical level availability and comparability with global tournaments level	1	3.4	4	13.8	18	62.1	5	17.2	1	3.4

Information table 3 shows that most research samples have similar comments in relation to the mentioned factors and they believe that holding the superior league can be effective in optimizing the technical level of coaches, players and athletes affairs [7].

Table 4: information regarded to the judging quality of superior league

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of judges payment	2	6.9	11	37.9	12	41.4	2	6.9	2	6.9
2	Degree of increasing judges payments	-	-	-	-	5	17.2	16	55.2	8	27.6
3	Degree of	-	-	1	3.4	-	-	7	24.1	21	72.4

	correct judging players function											
4	Degree of judges technical ability on their selection for judging in superior league	3	10.3	2	6.9	19	65.5	5	17.2	-	-	
5	Degree of judges technical ability in the league	-	-	5	17.2	15	51.7	8	27.6	1	3.4	
6	Degree of judges correct judgment in the league	2	6.9	4	13.8	16	55.2	7	24.1	-	-	
7	Degree of players conscious from the judgment regulations	-	-	4	13.8	13	44.8	12	41.4	-	-	
8	Degree of players conscious from judging regulations and their success	-	-	-	-	1	3.5	9	31	19	65.5	

Information table 4 shows that the viewpoints of coaches in relation to low payments of referees, positive impact of referees payment on their judgment, positive impact of judges on increasing the technical quality of taekwondo players function, good ability of referees in tournaments.

Table 5: information regarded to the impact of material-based motivations

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of material- based motivations on players participation in the league	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	44.8	16	55.2
2	Degree of material- based motivations on players competitions in the league	-	-	-	-	4	13.8	15	51.7	10	34.5
3	Degree of players suitable payment in the league	3	10.3	10	34.5	10	34.5	6	20.7	-	-

Information table 5 shows that about 90% of the research samples believed that the impact of material-based motivations is higher in the participation of the league's players. About 94% of coaches and players believed that the impact of material-based motivations is higher on the competition of players in the present league. About 79% of the athletes believe that the low payment of the players is ranging from low and very low while about 45% of the coaches believe the related case [8].

Table 6: information regarded to the quality of holding superior league tournaments

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of superior league holding time	1	3.4	4	13.8	18	62.1	5	17.2	1	3.4
2	Degree of superior league holding regularity time	-	-	10	34.5	10	34.5	9	31	-	-
3	Degree of superior league holding facilitation	-	-	4	13.8	13	44.9	9	31	3	10.3
4	Degree of superior league holding mass media coverage	4	13.8	8	27.6	15	51.7	2	6.9	-	-
5	Degree of superior league of taekwondo federation in relation to mass media coverage	1	3.4	5	17.2	10	34.5	6	20.7	7	24.1
6	Degree of superior league of taekwondo federation in relation to mass media coverage by broadcasting channels	5	17.3	5	17.3	15	51.7	3	10.3	1	3.4
7	Degree of officials interaction with taekwondo teams and athletes	1	3.4	3	10.3	13	44.8	10	34.5	2	6.9
8	Degree of superior	-	-	4	13.8	9	31	16	55.2	-	-

	league impact on tournaments quality as focused-based										
9	Degree of comparability of superior league quality with global tournaments	1	3.4	5	17.2	16	55.2	7	24.1	-	-

Information table 6 shows that there is no observed significant difference between the viewpoints of coaches in relation to the irregular and unsuitability of the league holding time, modernity of facilitations, weakness of federation function in relation to the media coverage and they are really similar together. In relation to the viewpoints of coaches and the mass media coverage, there has been observed a significant difference between the comparability of the league holding quality and global tournaments [9].

Table 7: information regarded to the superior league holding quality

No	Title	Very low		Low		Moderate		High		Very high	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Degree of number of participants in optimizing the level of country's taekwondo	-	-	-	-	2	6.9	12	41.4	15	51.7
2	Degree of clubs suitability and investment in taekwondo	4	13.8	12	41.4	11	37.9	2	6.9	-	-
3	Degree of taekwondo federation in absorbing of clubs and investment of taekwondo	3	10.3	3	10.3	13	44.8	26	31.7	21	17.2
4	Degree of suitable function of federation of taekwondo in absorbing of clubs to invest in taekwondo	6	20.7	12	41.4	10	34.5	1	3.4	-	-

The information of the above mentioned table shows that most research samples believed that the high participation of the superior league clubs is effective on taekwondo level in the country. The number of investors clubs in taekwondo is low. The research samples consider the role of taekwondo federation in absorbing and participating of investors clubs but it is not established in a suitable way in the country yet [10].

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that most players have enough facilitation in the league and the related facilitations influence on their success in the same league. The material-based motivations also influence on the players and athletes' participation in the league successfully. The league judging level and its quality is not adapted together with the tournaments technical level. It seems that the recent technical officials of taekwondo have not got enough ability and managerial affairs in holding the league's tournaments in the country. It seems that the federation officials do not have enough ability or motivation in absorbing the private section and reliable sport clubs in the country for investing in taekwondo field. The impact of holding tournaments is coming along with its weak and strength points in optimizing the technical quality of coaches, players and athletes in the country [11].

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