

Innovations

A Study on the Problems of Sports Commitment and Athlete Satisfaction of Oromia League Football Clubs In Case of West, East and Horro Guduru wollega Zones, Ethiopia

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Abstract: *The main purpose of this study was to investigate the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in the West, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. Descriptive survey method was designed and approached as a quantitative method. The data was collected by questionnaires. The research data was collected from sports commitment and athlete satisfaction variables. The target population of this study was (3x30=90) and the researcher selected by using purposive sampling techniques. The data was analysed by SPSS Software (Version 20). Such as mean standard deviation, one-way ANOVA and correlational analysis. The level of significance is 0.05 alpha level. The researchers hypothesis of this study was: (1) There is no significant difference between sports commitments and player satisfaction indices in all selected Oromia league football wollega zones.(2)There is no significant difference between sports commitments and player satisfaction indices in all selected Oromia league football wollega zones.(3)There is no correlation between the variables of sports commitments and player satisfaction indices in all selected Oromia league football wollega zones. Finally, the study findings were indicated that: (a)There is no significant difference between sports commitment and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs.(b) There is no significant difference between player age and sports commitment in Oromia league football clubs in the West, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones.(c) There is no significant difference between player age and athlete satisfaction in Oromia league football clubs in the West, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. Based on the research findings the following recommendations were forwarded: The club management and players' should be made a positive linkage and improvement between sports commitments and player satisfaction, All clubs management staff and coaching staff should promote Sport commitment and player satisfaction. Workshops and short-term training can be held for all of sports management staff and players.*

Key Words: *sports commitmen, athlete satisfaction, football.*

1. Introduction

Commitment has long been recognized as an important factor in the success of the movement. Throughout the sport psychology literature, engagement is cited as a necessary element underlying sustainability, athlete satisfaction, motivation, and goal achievement in sports. Sports engagement is a popular concept in sport psychology, but few empirical studies focus on this composition. But more recently, Scanlan, Carpenter, Schmidt, Simons, and Keeler (1993) have developed theoretical models that

examine both the implications and precedents of sport involvement. This model is promising because early testing by youth athletes supports the relationships proposed in the model (Carpenter, Scanlan, Simons, and Lobel, 1993; Scanlan & Carp, 1993; Scanlan, Simons, Carpenter, Schmidt, And Keeler, 1993). The Sport Commitment Model Survey and its initial testing indicate the need for further research. First, the background and importance of engagement can vary between athletes of different ages and skill levels, so this model should be tested with different athlete populations (Scanlan & Carpenter et al., 1993; Scanlan & Simons et al., 1993). The motivation for professional athletes to participate is probably quite different from that of youth athletes. Next, we need to examine the integrity of the configuration that defines the model. A possible preliminary step in engaging in sports that does not appear to be included in this theoretical model is identification as an athlete. A review of the literature on sports involvement suggests that the importance of identification is an important factor in involvement. Similarly, the Oromia League football clubs, especially the three Wellega Zones, lack sports commitment and awareness.

This study examines the sports commitment model of professional athletes and explores the potential contribution of the concept of sports identification to the model. In this study, soccer players or professional athletes were defined as athletes who compete at the national level and receive financial rewards for their participation in sports. Since sports enjoyment is closely linked to sports engagement, Scanlan's Sports Commitment Model (SCM) has been proposed as an integral part of the issue of sports expertise. In support of the theory of adaptive knowledge based solely on conscious practice, the author commented: Professional preparation. To achieve improved athlete performance and satisfaction, coaches may need to engage in a comfortable and comfortable coaching leadership style for athletes. Coaches' most important success factors range from the continuous development and acquisition of basic skills to additional specific physical, technical, tactical and psychological training for athletes. The task is to help you improve your motor skills. From a theoretical and practical point of view, it is important to consider many issues related to sports involvement and athlete satisfaction.

To investigate peak performances in sport, researchers have focused on understanding the factors that break off in to increase athlete's satisfaction. From sports commitments and athletes satisfaction research, it is widely recognized that an athlete's psychological state, based on mental preparation and satisfaction, is a contributing factor (Orlick & Partington, 1988). But in three Oromia league football clubs there is a gap between sport commitments and athlete satisfaction. An important factor identified by researchers, in the pursuit of peak athletic Performance is the influence of coaches' leadership styles. In particular, coaches are perceived to be central figures in all aspects of athlete's career's, as well as in training and competition (Orlick & Partington, 1988). In Ethiopia there is four football computation level those are: -premier league, higher league, national league and reginal league football computation like Oromia league.

In this regards Oromia league football activates/competitions organised by Oromiareginal football federation and Ethiopian football federation but there is a lot of problems by understanding, demonstration, applying and performing the football sports. In three wollega zones Oromia league football clubs in western Ethiopia also there is a problem specially sport commitments, understanding of sport enjoyments, social constraint to continue participation in sports activates and involvements opportunities afforded by continued participation in the football sports. on the other hands, lack of athlete satisfaction for example by Training and instruction, personal treatment satisfaction, team performance satisfaction and individual performance satisfaction.

There for, the main purpose of this study was to investigate the problems of sports commitments and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones, Western Ethiopia. Secondly, to find out the relationship between sports commitments and player satisfaction in Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones. Generally, the research was indicates and minimize the gap between sports commitments and player satisfaction in Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

To investigate the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in west, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones.

2 .Materials and Methods

This study, based on the quantitative research approach and design, where descriptive research methodology is employed. The survey was cross-sectional in nature and a standardized questionnaire was used to collect the data from the respondents for both sports commitments and player satisfaction. From the total population of the Oromia league football clubs (7 clubs x 30 players =210 players) the researcher was selected three clubs only by using purposive sampling technics namely from West wollega zone Ginbiketema football club (30) players, from HorroGuduru zone shambu football club (30) players and from East wollega zone Global football club (30) players. The total number of participants in this study 3x30 (N=90). After the data were collected, the raw data were entered into computer and were analysed by SPSS Software (Version 20). Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and shapiro – wilk test was used to test the normality of data distribution and mean, standard deviation, ANOVA (analysis of variance), and correlation were used for data analysis were employed in the study to explore the relationship between variables. To conduct this research, as well as to collect data and information about the variables of the two standardized questionnaires were used as follows: 1.sports commitments 2.player satisfaction. The level of significance is set at 0.05. level.

3. Findings

Table 1: Descriptive statistics mean and standard deviations of Players sports commitment and athlete satisfaction.

Sports commitment	N	Minimum	Maximum	M	SD
Sport commitment	90	14.00	34.00	22.43	4.86
Sport enjoyment	90	16.00	33.00	21.96	4.65
Social constraints	90	17.00	35.00	23.70	4.51
Involvement opportunities	90	12.00	32.00	21.06	4.08
Athlete satisfaction	N	Minimum	Maximum	M	SD
Training and instruction satisfaction	90	25.00	49.00	33.86	5.51
Personal treatment satisfaction	90	15.00	34.00	22.50	4.22
Team performance satisfaction	90	10.00	22.00	13.56	2.77
Individual performance satisfaction	90	11.00	27.00	19.30	3.75

The results of the mean and standard deviations which indicated that Players were sport commitment more Social constraints (M=23.70 and SD=4.51) and less in Involvement opportunities (M=21.06 and SD=4.08) than other sport commitment variables. And under Athlete satisfaction more Training and instruction satisfaction(M=33.86 and SD =5.51)and less in Team performance satisfaction (M= 13.56 and SD=2.77) than other Athlete satisfaction variables. This indicated that the player better opinion and positive views in Social constraints under sports commitments and Training and instruction in athlete satisfaction is better than other variables.

Table 2: One-Way ANOVA analysis for differences among the various selected Oromia league football clubs

Variables	Source of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sports commitments	Between Groups	154.178	2	77.089	.437	.550
	Within Groups	4763.289	27	176.418		
	Total	4917.467	29			
Player satisfaction	Between Groups	409.044	2	204.522	1.106	.445
	Within Groups	4990.823	27	184.845		
	Total	5399.867	29			

Table 2 reveals that the mean score for observed Sports commitments and Player satisfaction One way ANOVA shows that there is no statistically significant difference between selected Oromia league football clubs in sports commitments at $F(2, 27) = 0.437, P = 0.550$ is more than 0.05 level of tolerance and Player satisfaction at $F(2, 27) = 1.106, P = 0.445$ also more than 0.05 level of tolerance. Hence, there is no significant difference between Sports commitments and Player satisfaction of players' indices in selected Oromia league football clubs is hereby accepted.

Table 3: Pearson Correlation Matrix between sports commitments and player satisfaction.

N=90	SC	SE	SSC	SIO	TIS	PTS	TPS	IPS
SC	1							
SE	.455*	1						
SSC	.709**	.351	1					
SIO	-.064	-.118	.022	1				
TIS	-.072	-.135	-.093	.369*	1			
PTS	.045	-.047	-.059	.294	.281	1		
TPS	.212	-.181	.120	.146	.267	.320	1	
IPS	.007	-.271	-.137	.170	-.069	.483**	.316	1

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

$N=90, *p \leq 05 **p \leq, 01$

Note, SC= sport commitment; SE= Sport enjoyment; SSC=Social constraints; SIO=Involvement opportunities; TIS= Training and instruction satisfaction; PTS= Personal treatment satisfaction; TPS= Team performance satisfaction; IPS= Individual performance satisfaction.

When the Pearson correlation coefficients were computed among sports commitments and player satisfaction indices in of Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones. The results indicated that sport commitment positively correlated with Sport enjoyment ($r=.455, p \leq .05$), and Social constraints ($r=.709, p \leq .01$) respectively. On the other hands, sports commitments did not have any relationship between Involvement opportunities, and all player satisfaction variables. Finally, Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that Involvement opportunities positively correlated with Training and instruction satisfaction ($r=.369, p \leq .01$) and Individual performance satisfaction ($r=.4833, p \leq .01$) respectively. The remaining variables are did not correlated each other.

4. Discussion

This study examined the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in west, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. The main objectives of this study were: To investigate the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in west, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. The keys investigated were sport commitment, sport enjoyment, Social constraints and Involvement opportunities. And player satisfaction and Training and instruction satisfaction, Personal treatment satisfaction, Team performance satisfaction and Individual performance satisfaction.

To achieve the purpose of this study, a questionnaire on the sport commitments and player satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones was descriptive survey methods, quantitatively designed and used as the instrument for data collection. The questionnaire contained two sections (A, and B) Section A consists of (14) sport commitments (14) items and for section B player satisfaction (14) items to investigated the problems of sport commitments and player satisfaction of Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones. Under sport commitments are sport commitment (3 items), sport enjoyment (3 items), social constraints (5 items), and involvement opportunities (3 items). And in player satisfaction there is four major variables which includes training and instruction satisfaction (3 items), personal treatment satisfaction (5 items), team performance satisfaction (3 items), and individual performance satisfaction (3 items). Descriptive statistics were calculated for each variables analysed depending on the nature of the basic research questions and hypothesis appropriate statistical techniques such as mean and standard deviation, One Way ANOVA for the difference of each variables and Bivariate Person correlational analysis for the purpose of correlation of the major variables were calculated to examine the relationship between selected research variable. The level of significance is set at 0.05 alpha level.

5. Conclusion

- This study was absorbed the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction indices as identified by the researcher from the sources of literature review and the results of the questionnaire in Oromia league football clubs in west, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. And the research concludes that the players opinion of the problems of sports commitment and athlete satisfaction for the recommends the relevant solutions. The mean of Social constraints is better in sports commitment and Training and instruction satisfaction in athlete satisfaction. This indicated that the player better opinion and positive views in Social constraints under sports commitment and Training and Instruction in athlete satisfaction. In sports commitment and athlete satisfaction the player opinion shows that there is no significant difference in Oromia league football clubs in west, East and HorroGuduruwollega zones. And there is no significant difference between player age in sports commitment and athlete satisfaction. Results of correlational analysis are important to attempt to answer basic questions for the unit analysed and significant associations (Creswell, J. W.2008) the result of the study indicated that the Pearson correlation coefficients were computed among sports commitments and player satisfaction indices in of Oromia league football clubs in three wollega zones.
- The results indicated that sport commitment positively correlated with Sport enjoyment and Social constraints respectively. On the other hands, sports commitments did not have any relationship between Involvement opportunities, and all player satisfaction variables. Finally, Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that Involvement opportunities positively correlated with Training and instruction satisfaction and Individual performance satisfaction respectively. The remaining variables are did not correlated each other. The implication is that, improve sports the club management and players' should be made the positive linkage and improvent between sports commitments and player satisfaction. The player satisfaction variables are positively

correlated each other but there is no any relationship with sports commitments. So that more emphasis managements give to the sports commitments of their job, for the better clubs improvement they exhibit. Therefore, it creates the initiative on the part of sports commitments in order to make coaching their top agenda and pursue the develop sports commitments and coaching motto in order to build improved clubs performance and results.

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