



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**PERCEPTIONS OF COACHES' LEADERSHIP STYLE AMONG  
KARISMA FUTSAL PLAYERS**

**MOHAMAD NOR IQMAL BIN NOOR HADI**

**2016348613**

**BACHELOR OF SPORTS SCIENCE (HONS)  
FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCE & RECREATION  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**JANUARY 2019**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	i
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	ii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION	PAGES
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Research questions	5
1.4 Research objectives	6
1.5 Significance of Study	7
1.6 Limitation of Study	8
1.7 Delimitation of study	8
1.8 Definition of terms	9
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW	10
3.0 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction	18
3.2 Research design	18
3.3 Research framework	19
3.4 Population	20
3.5 Sample and sampling method	20
3.5.1 Sampling technique	20
3.5.2 Sample size	20
3.6 Data collection procedure	21
3.7 Instrumentation	23
3.8 Data analysis	24

## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with its own purpose, which is to measure the perception of coaches' leadership style among KARiSMA futsal players and the differences based on gender, age and level of participation. **Method:** This study involved a total of two hundred and twenty-eight (n=228) futsal players that is currently presenting their own campus to KARiSMA. Data was collected using Leadership Scale for Sports (LSS) by Chelladurai and Saleh (1980) has a proper modification to measure the perception of coaches' leadership style among KARiSMA futsal players. The data that were obtained are analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22.0. Independent Sample T-Test were used to measure the significant different between gender, age and level of participation among KARiSMA athletes. **Results:** . Independent sample t-test showed there is a significant different between gender and coaches' leadership style in Autocratic Behaviour (M = 3.05, SD = .73,  $p < .05$ ) Figure 4.8 showed the independent sample t-test result, based on mean value (table 4.5) male futsal players in KARiSMA has higher perception in coaches' leadership style than female in Autocratic Behaviour (M = 3.05, SD = 73).

**Keywords:** *Leadership style, gender, age, level of participation, KARiSMA athletes*

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of study

Futsal a modified version of football is a sport played global at amateur and professional level. The sport has a history, seeing back to the 1930's in South America, and still is known as 'futebol de salao' which is translated from Portuguese as 'hall football'. FIFA standardised the sport and registered it the official version of '5-a-side' to make an organization to allow futsal to develop international (Moore, 2014). Futsal is categorized as invasion games with constant opposition between attack and defence. It also have standard act and rules that give them detailed features, guiding the behaviour of the players in situation of training and competition (Garganta, 2006).

Obviously futsal keeps on developed as a sport. This development has encouraged and continued interest for futsal related information, to enable individuals to have a better understanding of the game and its characteristics. Especially, there is a desire for coaches, players, sport researchers and organization to enhance their perceptiveness of learning and also to enable them to add to the improvement of the sports (Bullough, 2014).

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

Continuous studies have been conducted on leadership style on coaches among athletes. Coaches play a crucial role on developing athletes to achieve their success in sport performance. Reaction and feedback from the athletes determine the leadership style of the coaches. The aim of this chapter was to study the previous studies and findings related on this study.

#### **2.1 Literature Review**

It is generally identified that coaches play an important role in the lives of athletes and have the potential to influence, positively or negatively in their sporting experiences (Bruner et al, 2011). This is supported by the evidences that positive results in sports are connected with the feature of this relative (Rhind and Jowett, 2010), with the ability of the coaches to efficiently promote the sports development of the athletes and its suggestions on the excellence of sports physical activity (Abraham et al., 2006).

Coach influences athletes' attitudes that create behaviour motivations. Thus, it is important to recognize behaviours that significantly affect competitive motivation and accomplishments in the athletes (Sullivan, 2003). Considering the coaches' part and reputation in sport teams' achievement and supervision, it is significant to research study about coaches' leadership styles.