

Enhancing Sports Management Skills of Coaches and Trainers of Balayan National High School through Project SMASH

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Abstract: This study Enhancing Sports Management Skills of Coaches and Trainers of Balayan National High School through Project SMASH aims to identify the problems encountered of coaches and trainers in managing sports as assessed by the student-athletes of Balayan National High School. The findings of this study are further limited to the identification of the coaches and trainers' problems encountered on sports management. The problems encountered by other teachers, stakeholders on sports management, are not within the scope of this study. This study was participated by 75 student-athletes within Balayan National High School, in the district of Balayan East under Schools Division of Batangas Province. The population of the target participants served as the basis in identifying the number of respondents for the present study. Moreover, the researcher will utilize a self-made questionnaire. The researcher believes that this type of research method is most suited to attain the objectives of the study. This study employed the descriptive-quantitative survey research design. According to Calmorin (2013), a descriptive research design is used when a study focuses on the present condition and the purpose is to find new truth. It is only useful when the data to be gathered concerns the present condition providing the value of facts and focusing the attention to the most important things to be reported. The questionnaires were distributed among student-athletes of Balayan National High School through online platforms like Google Forms. The researcher guided the respondents throughout the process of filling out the survey questionnaires and explain necessary points for clarification. The accomplished online survey-questionnaires were collected by the researcher.

Keywords: Athletes, coaches, communication skills, sports, sports management, sports specialization, stakeholders, talent identification, training, trainers.

1. Introduction

Sports-related issues faced by coaches and trainers include a lack of sports specialization and management abilities that seriously impair their performance in their sports event and lead to compromise student-athlete performance levels.

Sports management as a skill and unstructured experience of talented managers of individual athletes, teams and clubs emerged with the appearance of the first professional sports organization. The appearance of a systematic, scientific knowledge of sports management is linked to the growth of professionalization of sport. Sports management is the study and practice involved in relation to all people, activities,

organizations, and businesses involved in producing, facilitating, promoting, or organizing any product that is sport, fitness, and recreation related. Professional opportunities for individuals trained in this area are diverse and challenging. Sport management can be defined in many ways. According to Beitreal et.al. (2015), sport management is the combination of skills related to planning, organizing, directing, controlling, budgeting, leading, and evaluating within the context of an organization or department whose primary product or service is related to sports.

Stakeholders in Philippine sports recognize the need for a sporting culture that nurtures healthy, disciplined, and peaceful citizens and develops Filipino athletes to be at par with the world's best. The challenge, however, lies upon providing access and spreading awareness among Filipinos about the positive impact of sports for everyone, irrespective of gender, age, and sociocultural background. Furthermore, Article XIV, Section 19 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that "the State shall promote physical education and encourage sports programs, league competitions, and amateur sports, including training for international competitions, to foster self-discipline, teamwork, and excellence for the development of a healthy and alert citizenry." It also provides that priority attention shall be given to the needs of "the underprivileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women and children." In addition, Section 6 of Republic Act 6847 mandates the PSC to set the priorities and direction of a national sports agenda, giving emphasis to grassroots participation. Executive Order 64, series of 1993 also reiterated the national policy of "Sports for All" which shall make accessible to all Filipinos—regardless of age, gender, talent, and capabilities—a program of physical fitness and sports; and preserve and promote the desirable traditional and universal values in physical fitness and sports. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s International Charter on Physical Education and Sports, of which the Philippines is a signatory and has been updated since its initial adoption in 1978, underscores the Teaching, coaching, and administration of physical education, physical activity, and sport which must be performed by qualified personnel.

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Through the years, the Department of Education has been promoting and integrating sports education in the curriculum. Annually, local, and school-based intramurals are held to prepare for greater level of sports competitions like the area, division, provincial, and regional sports meet that shall lead the greatest athletes to Palarong Pambansa. As per DepEd Order No. 43 s. 2016, coaches and trainers who successfully reached the Palarong Pambansa received allowances and insurance coverages, and for the winning coach/trainer cash awards and other benefits were also claimed. These events shape and test an institution's capacity, through its teacher-coaches and trainers, to fully exercise its sports management skills in managing student-athletes. Moreover, the implementation of the Special Program in Sports (SPS) in schools also demanded the enhancement of the sports management skills and practices of an institution. Deped Order 25, s. 2015, reiterates that to address and cater the needs of talented students in different sports disciplines, the implementation of SPS in regular high schools that have the capacity to sustain the program is highly encouraged.

These observations and facts have led the researcher to

identify the problems encountered of school heads on sports management as a basis for the enhancement of sports management skills of coaches and trainers as assessed by student-athletes. This study aims to contribute to developing and improving the capabilities of sports managers in Balayan National High School and be able to shape better sports leaders for the benefit of the student-athletes.

2. Methodology

A. Sampling

This study was participated by 75 student-athletes within Balayan National High School, in the district of Balayan East under Schools Division of Batangas Province. The population of the target participants served as the basis in identifying the number of respondents for the present study. Moreover, the researcher will utilize a self-made questionnaire. The researcher believes that this type of research method is most suited to attain the objectives of the study.

B. Data Collection

This study employed the descriptive-quantitative survey

Table 1
Issues and challenges that affect the performance of coaches/trainers in terms of sports management skills

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Standard Deviation
The coach did not attend the needs of the athletes in practices/games	1.573	Disagree	0.756
The coach is not always in time during practices/games	1.667	Disagree	0.777
The coach does not give a plan for the entire year	1.587	Disagree	0.773
The coach is lacking specialization in their sport event	1.827	Disagree	0.906
The coach is easily getting mad when I did something wrong	1.827	Disagree	0.906
The coach left us in the middle of the training/practice	1.720	Disagree	0.727
The coach has no interest during the practice/training	1.507	Disagree	0.795
The coach has no time management	1.587	Disagree	0.718
The coach does not know how to balance their work and being a coach	1.587	Disagree	0.718
The coach does not give emotional, financial, mental, and spiritual support to their athletes	1.560	Disagree	0.793
WEIGHTED MEAN	1.644		0.787

Table 2
Factors that affect the performance of coaches/trainers in terms of sports management skills

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Standard Deviation
The coach has poor management skills	1.707	Disagree	0.818
The coach has poor communication skills	1.667	Disagree	0.777
The coach has poor sports specialization skills	1.640	Disagree	0.710
The coach does not give student-athletes chance to grow in their sport event	1.573	Disagree	0.808
The coach is bias and have favoritism	1.587	Disagree	0.856
The coach does not give recognition to the achievement of the student-athletes	1.680	Disagree	0.808
The coach has lack of trainings/seminars about sports	1.813	Disagree	0.849
The coach's personal life affected his/her mood	1.720	Disagree	0.847
The coach does not receive recognition from the school	1.667	Disagree	0.741
The coach has no resources / equipment for his/her sport event	1.600	Disagree	0.788
WEIGHTED MEAN	1.665		0.800

Table 3
Qualities that a coaches/trainers should possess to build a harmonious relationship among his/her student-athletes

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Standard Deviation
A coach should be able to build a sense of competitiveness, improvement, achievement, and recognition among athletes.	3.600	Strongly Agree	0.735
A coach should deliberately enhance leadership skills of student-athletes	3.573	Strongly Agree	0.720
A coach should be able to manage role conflicts.	3.480	Strongly Agree	0.795
As a trainer/coach, one should continuously be involved in sport	3.547	Strongly Agree	0.643
As a trainer/ coach, one must be aware of its role demands	3.467	Strongly Agree	0.759
As a trainer/coach time-Management is a key skill in sports management	3.640	Strongly Agree	0.690
As a coach/ trainer, one must be shape persistence among youth-athletes.	3.493	Strongly Agree	0.685
As a coach/trainer, one must also be knowledgeable of the conduct of first aid	3.613	Strongly Agree	0.695
As a sports manager, one must be able to structure a School-Based Youth Sports Organization for athletes	3.547	Strongly Agree	0.741
A sports manager shall embody technical skills, people skills and conceptual skills	3.533	Strongly Agree	0.759
WEIGHTED MEAN	3.549		0.722

research design. According to Calmorin (2013), a descriptive research design is used when a study focuses on the present condition and the purpose is to find new truth. It is only useful when the data to be gathered concerns the present condition providing the value of facts and focusing the attention to the most important things to be reported. The questionnaires were distributed among student-athletes of Balayan National High School through online platforms like Google Forms. The researcher guided the respondents throughout the process of filling out the survey questionnaires and explain necessary points for clarification. The accomplished online survey-questionnaires were collected by the researcher.

3. Conclusion

This study identified the problems encountered of coaches and trainers in managing sports as assessed by the student-athletes of Balayan National High School.

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