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III. ОЛІМПІЙСЬКИЙ ТА ПРОФЕСІЙНИЙ СПОРТ

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WORKED CONDITIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON THE SELF-CONCEPT DIMENSIONS AMONG ALGERIAN COACHES

УМОВИ ПРАЦІ ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА АСПЕКТИ САМООЦІНКИ АЛЖИРСЬКИХ ТРЕНЕРІВ

This study aims to identify the influence of working conditions on the self-concept dimensions among Algerian coaches. Reviewed in this study across the scale developed by Raj Kumar Saraswat approaching the concepts (physical, social, temperamental, educational, moral and intellectual). Applied on samples of 50 Coach's male and women, Algerian Confederacy, same graduate, age chronology and work practice. Establishing on the responses of the samples and statistics followed. Our result shows significant differences between our two Algerian gender coaches. Registered in morality and the temperament in the benefits of males. Interpret by Algerian studies owed to working conditions as a risk, anxiety disorder for women regarding the inevitable aggression, physical or verbal in our stadium. Evidence guiding researchers to call our offices the revisions of the Algerian women's status coaching challenged under approach, which advantages Algerians women coaches to enhance the utilization of their potential creative aptitudes and capacities.

Keywords: gender, worked conditions, Algerian coaches.

Означене дослідження має на меті виявити вплив умов праці на аспекти самооцінки серед алжирських тренерів. Розглянута в цьому дослідженні шкала, розроблена Радж Кумаром Сарасват, стосується низки концепцій (фізичної, соціальної, темпераментної, освітньої, моральної та інтелектуальної). Застосовано на прикладі тренерів Алжирської Конфедерації, серед яких 50 чоловіків та жінок, які закінчили спільний ВУЗ, мають однаково вікову хронологію та трудову практику. Результати базуються на основі відповідей зразків та подальшої статистики. Наш результат показує суттєві відмінності між алжирськими тренерами (чоловіками та жінками) з гендерних питань. Моральні та особистісні якості преважують у чоловіків. Алжирські дослідження інтерпретують тривожний розлад жінок, фізичну чи словесну агресію під час тренувань саме через несприятливі умови праці. Докази, що побуджують наших дослідників звернутися до відповідних установ з метою перевірки статусу тренера алжирських жінок, покликані підходом, який дає можливість алжирським тренерам-жінкам більш ефективно використовувати їх потенційні творчі здібності та можливості.

Ключові слова: стаття, умови праці, алжирські тренери.

Introduction Sport serves as a potential role in alleviating a wide range of social problems for all ages and social categories. Inspected by this study through sports competition that can help reduce or increase of aggressiveness. Concluded by numerous studies via violence and aggression that represent an inevitable part of sports competition. Indicted as a society defeat, failure, and humiliation piloting to the inevitable aggression, physical or verbal(John H. K, 2004). Inspected through the

impact of self-satisfaction on women's social status (Florence D & Leonore L.A, 2004). Reported midst psychological several laboratory studies that confirmed male as incontestable in all known societies to show higher levels of competition and aggression (Gerda S, 1994). Admitted by most scholarship Algerian socio-political via the relation of state/society that could help highlight the highly ambiguous nature of Algeria's dominant culture or ideology (Andrea K, 2016).

Despite the crucial factors, influencing gender based on law, culture and social diversity. Early research on gender psychology scholarship affirmed that the intersection of cultural identities with the power cultural relations remaining the privilege in comparisons with advocacy for social justice (Gill D, Williams L, & Reifsteck E, 2017).

Agreed by psychology research among little progress made by sport psychology in promoting cultural competence and social justice (Diane L.G, 2017). Challenged by this investigation through uniform formation resolve for both sexes. With the advances of our championship that encouraged the employment of the male trainers compared to the feminine coaches, especially in sports competitions. Where uncontrollable male spectators fulfilled our stadiums. Confirmed by Jansen and Lehmann as better conditions in the favoritisms of male than female (Atcharat Y & Min-Jung W, 2017) especially via the levels of anxiety, as vigour physiologic problem.

Aims in this study based on the relationship between gender and well-being. Support by self-concept-attitudes that depend on the psychological environment of individuals (job and society) (Frederic G, 2017). Certified by similar studies as a meaningful predictor of self-concept related to gender and individual's social environment (Kapur N & Rawat V, 2016). Needing from the Algeriansports community, office or spectators, the creation of new approaches and new challenges for the advantage of women to enhance the utilization of their potential creative aptitudes and capacities. Commended via their well-being, self-concept in relation to the job performance and work condition, that permit the women coaches to combat their stress through their career stage (Martin P & Silvia S, 2001) and social situations (e.g., self as a member, self as a worker, and self with her or him) (MANFRED D and ELIZABETH L. H, 2011).

Method. As this study aims to determine, label and deduce the levels and relationship of self-concept with Algerian coaches working conditions. Investigate through this study based on the scale designed by Raj Kumar Sara swat approaching the concepts (Physical, Social, Temperamental, Educational, Moral and Intellectual). Report by Kapur and Rawat (2016) as a valid scale to test the relation between the Self Concept and Quality of Life (Kapur N & Rawat V, 2016).

Participants. The data of this research were collected directly from the respondents of 50 coaches, 34-sex male v's 16 women from Algerian confederacy with the same graduate (sports technician), age chronologies (25 ± 2.11) and work practice (7 ± 1.5), participate in the present study. During their recycling at the regional technical supervisor of Blida for the first half of the year 2017.

Procedures and Measures. The participants were informed of the purposed of the research and Signets informed consent. Asked to complete the scale designed by Dr Raj Kumar Saraswat, which accommodates six separate dimensions of self-concept, physical, social, intellectual, moral, educational and temperamental. It also gives a total self-concept score. Formed of 48 items. Each dimension contains eight items. Each item is provided with five alternatives. The questioner is provided with five alternatives to give his responses ranging from most acceptable to the least acceptable description of his self-concept. Alternatives or responses are arranged so the scoring system for all items will remain the same, i.e., 5,4,3,2,1 whether the items are positive or negative (Smruti D & Shobhana A, 2014).

Reliability and Validity. Support that the internal consistency of the questionnaire must be tested by one of the most commonly used reliability coefficients that are the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. It is based on the average correlation of items within a test, if the items are standardised to a standard deviation of 1, or on the average, covariance among items on a scale, if the items are not standardised (Narmadha. M. P & Sampath N.M, 2017). Recorded in this study at values 0.82. Admitted in similarities as consistently high across the entire variables.

Statistical Analysis. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 22.0 for Windows (32BIT) to calculate Percentage analysis, Pearson's Correlation tests and Independent t-test. All statistical significances were set at $p < 0.05$.

Results. Support the judgement that future studies need to identify more clearly the causality of the relationships between self-efficacy and work engagement and the effects on job satisfaction: and to explore further these relationships in different organisational contexts (Yakin M & Erdilb O, 2012). The case of this study, which tested the impact of employment status and their effects on the self-concept, dimensions in relation to working conditions and life satisfaction among Algerian coaches (women v's male).

Our results based on the criteria outlined above, a scale used in this study. Report that all means and standard deviations are in the benefits of a male coach in comparisons with a female.

Table 1.

Present Psychological Scoring for Sixty Respondents based on Gender.

	Sample	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Physical	Male	34	3,63	0,50	0,09
	Female	16	3,44	0,62	0,15
Social	Male	34	4,56	0,51	0,08
	Female	16	4,42	0,52	0,13
Temperamental	Male	34	4,81	0,78	0,13
	Female	16	3,21	0,98	0,25
Educational	Male	34	3,65	1,48	0,25
	Female	16	3,38	1,54	0,38

Moral	Male	34	3,58	0,56	0,10
	Female	16	3,41	0,54	0,14
Intellectual	Male	34	3,81	0,55	0,09
	Female	16	3,13	0,61	0,16

The opposite of the independent t-test that is significant in moral and temperamental contradictory to physical, social, intellects and education. Shown in Table 2.

Table 2.

Present Self-Concept Differentiation based on Gender.

	Levene's Test		Independent T-test		
	F	p <0.05	T	DF	p <0.05
Physical	1,40	0,24	1,12	48	0,27
Social	0,10	0,96	0,79		0,43
Temperamental	0,52	0,47	2,22		0,03
Educational	0,32	0,58	0,93		0,36
Moral	1,69	0,20	2,39		0,02
Intellectual	0,20	0,66	1,22		0,23

Maintained by the strong correlation calculated between the aspect's studies. More positively between physical & educational & social and intelligent. In the reverse of morals and temperamental, that is more positively interrelated between them and strongly inter-correlated with other concepts. Shown in Table 2. From a theoretical viewpoint, that self-concept comprises elements such as the perceptions of one's characteristics and abilities.

Table 3.

Present Correlation between the variables studied.

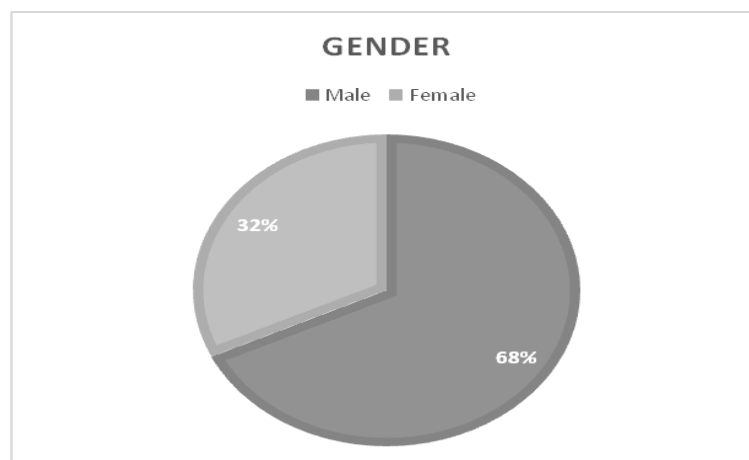
Pearson Correlation	Physical	Social	Temperamental	Educational	Moral	Intellectuals
Physical	1	0,966**	-0,426**	0,951**	-0,810**	0,970**
Social	0,966**	1	-0,496**	0,982**	-0,771**	0,940**
Temperamental	-0,426**	-0,496**	1	-0,464**	0,536**	-0,432**
Educational	,951**	,982**	-,464**	1	-,758**	,925**
Moral	-0,810**	-0,771**	0,536**	-0,758**	1	-0,793**
Intellectuals	0,970**	0,940**	-0,432**	0,925**	-0,793**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). N=50

Figure 1. Shows the dominant of male on Algerian training status

Confirmed in this study as indicative of social specialization or indicative of a fragmented self-concept (MANFRED D and ELIZABETH L. H, 2011). Suspect through the work condition as a hostile environment that gave rise to low self-esteem and satisfactory, estimate in this study due to inevitable aggressive physical or verbal that accrue our stadium (John H. K, 2004) and worsen the women's work in this shameful atmosphere (Florence D & Leonore L.A, 2004).

Shown in Figure 1 as a condition in the privilege of Algerian male coaches compared to woman trainers. Proclaims our women's coaches to exceed these conditions to better managed their coaching career through a beneficial self-belief and motivation to make faces to their negative experience, which affects their opportunities to be involved in efficacious behaviors, especially in the workplace, according to Leanne (2014) (Leanne N, 2014).



Discussion. This study examined the influence of work conditions and their impacts on the self-concept dimensions developments among Algerian coaches.

Our results are consistent with the judgment (Narmadha. M. P & Sampath N.M, 2017) that agreed with the associate of negative self-concept with various maladaptive behavioral and emotional problems. Where those problems and difficulties

can affect self-concept. Advocates in this study owed to the conditions of work quality or quantity that maintained minimal job satisfaction (Linda R, 2013). Records via this study through morality and temperament as aspects influencing the Algerian female work outcomes. Agreed in similar studies due to social stratification, which affects opportunities to engage in efficacious behaviour, especially in the workplace (Diane L.G, 2017). Accounts via the moral sense as the most complex aspects of the human mind (Fumagalli M, Ferrucci R, Mameli F, Marcegaglia S, Mrakic-Spota S, Zago S, Lucchiarri C, Consonni D, Nordio F, Pravettoni G, Cappa S and Priori A., 2010). Suggesting by psychological research gender specificity in moral development based on gender-related to moral behaviour differences in real-life about power management, economic decision-making, leadership and possibly aggressive and criminal behaviour as temperamental.

Comprehend by contemporary models of temperament through individual differences in emotion, motivation, and social behaviour across the lifespan (cultural, historical, generational, perhaps even biological, socialization and developmental experience). Admitted in the case of our society owed to our culture and education, that favourite domination of masculine gender (Fikree FF & Pasha O, 2004). Especially in worked conditions regarding the uncontrollable male spectators that fulfilled our stadiums. Demonstrated in similar studies as an unsatisfactory worked condition affecting women mental health and its self-concept associated with poor emotional adjustment and lower psychological well-being (Jennifer L-S & Kenneth G. D, 2017).

Appreciated by researchers among Algerian women coaches. Into their poorly self-representation on adjustment associated with their self-complexity resulting in their emotional problems, such as career anxiety (David C, Mark D. S, 2015) behavioural correlated with their psychological problems. Acknowledged in similarities, as stressful situations that increase poor self-concepts, infecting the levels of self-esteem and the emotional. Admitted by researchers owed to the social-cultural context that plays major roles in the dynamic construction of the self-goal functions allied to situational types (positive or negative) (Alan L. & Stuart B, 2008).

Reports through the relation of the hostile environment that gave rise to the low self-esteem allied to self-beliefs and job choices (Frederic G, 2017). Needing our office to create a new approach and challenges for the advantage of females to enhance the utilization of their potential creativity aptitudes and capacities.

Denied by this study through worker conditions and their impacts on female self-concept morality and temperament seen as aspects influencing the women coaches to control their stress through their career stage (Leanne N, 2014).

Conclusion. The present study agreed that the worked conditions in Algeria sports coaching are in favoritisms of a male coach than women. Reported as poorly work conditions influencing the self-representation (gender-related to moral and temperament behaviour) associated with self-complexity resulting in emotional problems, anxiety and behavioural psychology among Algerian women coaches.

Admitted in similarities, as stressful situations in creating poorly self-concepts and infecting the levels of self-esteem and the self-goal. Revealing an urgent need to review worker conditions and their impacts on female self-concept moral and temperamental as aspects influencing the Algerian female work outcomes. Needing from our sports officials, the revision of the Algerian woman status-coach views the garishness spread in our stadiums.

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