

167 **TIME MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING PROCESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE QUALITY OF DECISION-MAKING TO COACHES OF SOME INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM SPORTS**

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This research aims to establishing a scale of managing the training process time and determine the scale's dimensions and statements. In addition, trying to find the relationship between the coach's competence in managing the training time and his quality in making decisions in situations associated to training and competitions on a sample of 320 coaches of individual and team sports from both genders ($n = 278$). Moreover, aims to attempting to identify the differences between some individual and team sports coaches in their efficiency of managing the training process time and its relationship to their quality in decision-making, depending on the indicators of sport activity, years of experience and educational qualifications. The sample included local and international Egyptian club's coaches ranging from 1 to 42 years in training experience. Applied on coaches from different sport activities, the results of the research indicated the following:

1. The presence of a statistical significant correlation between the total sum of time management scale and decision-making scale with a direct correlation factor (0.489).
2. There are no differences between the coaches of individual and team sports in the dimensions of the scale of time management, except for the mandate dimension the difference was in favour of team sports coaches, with no differences between the two categories in total sum of time management and decision making scale.
3. No differences existed between coaches according to educational qualifications in the scale of management time, except for the organisation dimension the difference was in favour of medium qualification rather than higher qualifications.
4. There are differences between coaches according to years of experience in the scale of management time, except for organisation and delay, differences were in favour of coaches with more than 10 years experience in the dimension of planning with an average of (16.97-).
5. The existence of differences between coaches with experience more than 10 years than the coaches from (1-5 years) and (6-10 years) in favour of coaches (above 10 years) in mandate dimension with an average of (11.66).
6. There are statistical significant differences between coaches according to the three experience categories, in the pressure dimension in favour of coaches with experience from (6-10 years) with an average of (11.85).

7. The existence of significant differences in favour of coaches over 10 years experience category in total sum of the time management scale with an average of (88.13) as well as the existence of significant differences in favour of coaches over 10 years experience in total sum of decision-making scale with an average of (105.62), and
8. Finally, the results indicated that the most related dimension to the total sum of time management scale was planning dimension with a coefficient correlation of (0.786), followed by the coach philosophy with a coefficient correlation of (0.656).