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Impacts of Globalization on Sport and Coach Education

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Abstract

Purpose, The purpose of this research paper is to present an overview of how the coach education field has become a global need by examining, in depth, the globalization phenomenon and its impacts on sport performance (generally) and on coach education (specifically). Methods, Interviews and literature review provides access to some of the most recent research on globalization, and a global review of coach education systems, moving to a discussion of the processes and impacts of globalization on sport and coach education. Results and Conclusions, in the context of sports training, the coach has a key role, with the fundamental domain of a body of both eclectic and specific knowledge. Particularly in sport for children and youth, pedagogy is highlighted and can academic training in physical education have a differentiating effect on the coach's body of knowledge. The sport is an integral development opportunities of children and young people, taking into account the socio-affective values, psychological and engines that can be developed through sport. Since people are witnessing an increasing number of practitioners to organized sport the role of sports coach appears most importance to the personal development of children and youth. However, within the sports environment, the coaches have the opportunity to positively influence the nature and quality of sports experiences. Individual's choices, behaviors, attitudes that embrace and advocate, as well as the values that seek to convey and the nature of their interaction with the athletes can markedly influence the effects of sports participation of children and youth. The main section in this paper is about globalization and coach education which indicates that there are impacts of globalization on coach education systems by providing more qualification opportunities for sports coaches. For example, international coaching courses that are provided by international sports organizations provide opportunities for sports coaches to meet in one place to share coaching ideas and experiences. Therefore, these international courses perpetuate centralization and globalization of coaching theories and practices.

Keywords: Globalization, Sport, Coach Education, Training, Media, Football, Gymnastic, Tennis, Impacts, FIFA and Olympics.

1. Introduction

Sociologists have empirically studied long term processes of change in sport by identifying some terms such as sportization, internationalization, professionalization, and globalization. The question in this case is, to what extent these processes have affected the developments of sport generally and coach education specifically.

Globalization is a long term process that moves the world towards increasing similarities where people are increasingly interconnected and barriers between countries and ethnicities are removed. Outcomes include the fast and free flow of people, capital, goods and ideas (Naim, 2014; World Bank Group, 2014) [21, 29]. Commonly, globalization has been magnified, disparaged, applauded, and often blamed for global problems.

This research paper exams globalization and its impacts on sport generally and on coach education specifically. The paper starts with exploring the concept of globalization, providing access to some of the most recent research on globalization, moving to a discussion of the processes and impacts of globalization (in general). Then, the paper will discuss (in depth) the impacts of globalization on education, sport and coach education.

2. Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of this study are as follows”

- To explore the coach education field has become a global need
- To evaluate the globalization phenomenon and its impacts on sport performance and on coach education.

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3. Materials and Methods

The study used qualitative research and the interpretive approach has been used. The data was gathered through interviews and secondary sources (document analysis).

Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences and pursuing in-depth information around the topic. There were many aims behind choosing the interview as a method of data collection in this study. The main purpose was to understand individual experience and probe events related to the impacts of globalization on sport and coach education. In addition, using interviews as a qualitative method allowed the participants to share deeper experiences and feelings than is possible in a questionnaire; this is a strength of the method

In terms of the participants, I targeted, specific people with responsibilities for coaching development related work, for example, sports ministers, managers at sports clubs and people in the different sports associations.

The second source of data in this study was the analysis of various documents collected, which is a technique that relies heavily on written materials as sources of information. Also, document analysis was used in order to describe and explain the situation impacts of globalization on sport and coach education. This type of method is suitable for the current study as it is qualitative and includes large amounts of textual information to underpin different case studies. It is important to collect a representative sample of texts and to consider the validity of the data from the context of the text. Therefore, I went through the most reliable sources for access and ensured I gathered the widest range of materials available. There was also a need to use data critically, recognizing that not all material may be made available, or indeed exist.

Generally, Interviews and literature review provides access to some of the most recent research on globalization, and a global review of coach education systems, moving to a discussion of the processes and impacts of globalization on sport and coach education.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

a. The Concept of Globalization

Globalization has been one of the most hotly-debated topics over the past few years (The World Bank Group, 2014) ^[29]. Globalization has indeed flattened the earth, opened new international possibilities, paving the way for new ideas and refreshing the way of thinking about the world (Mahubani *et al.* 2008) ^[18]. It is no longer possible or even instructive to view the world through the simple prism of right and wrong, good and bad, guilty or innocent (Sethi, 2009) ^[25]. However, what does globalization mean?

Some argue that, the term "globalization" describes the increased mobility of goods, labor, and technology all over the world (The Canadian Economy, 2014; Naim, 2014; World Bank Group, 2014) ^[28, 21, 29]. The term "globalization" was quickly applied to political and cultural changes that affect in common ways large segments of the world's peoples and one of these common global phenomena is education (spring, 2008) ^[18, 27]. Giulianotti and Robertson (2007) ^[23] note that the period from the 1870s to the mid-1920s has been termed the „take-off" period of globalization, when transnational relations expanded massively (notably through transport, trade, communications, education and migration), and the world underwent intensified socio-cultural compression". To sum up, globalization is the growing integration of economies and societies around the world (Mahubani *et al.* 2008) ^[18].

There are many definitions of globalization. For instance, Investor World Organization (2014) offers a definition of globalization as „the process of increasing the connectivity and interdependence of the world's markets and businesses".

Increased Cooperation and competition imposes on the new Economic operators Requirements. For example, now have US universities to Compete not only with each Other but also with Universities in other countries. To win this fight, no longer enough to be the first in the country must be the best in the World. All this is the most immediate and obvious evidence of the need to strengthen cooperation between the educational system of the state (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2009; Frick, 2009; Giulianotti & Robertson, 2004) ^[11, 8, 10].

It should be noted attention to the problems of training of sports administrators worldwide. The need to create an integrated system of vocational education necessitates a rethinking of the objective functions of education as a system and its individual units, revision of traditional ideas about the social, historical, cultural, educational value essence, its relations with other kinds and forms of social practice, the place and role of education as a social institution in human life and society.

In the speeches that people often get is often associated with sport, especially the practice which physical, with numerous physical, psychological and social benefits. The sport is presented as a great instrument for integral human development. There are a number of studies and reflections on the which physical benefits of practice in each of the areas of human development: physical (improved health and prevention of diseases in different physiological systems, improving motor skills), psychological (Improving self-esteem and self-concept, increased sense of competence, improved situations stress, sleep disorders, depression) and social (improving relationships with others, cooperation, team spirit, strengthening of collective identities). To this people might add its potential as an educational tool and transmission of moral values. However, we must not fall into a simplistic rhetoric advocating sport as a positive phenomenon per se and, therefore, should be promoted among the population. A look at some about us research suggests his "dialectical character", because is full of ambivalence and contradictions in each of the above dimension (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2007) ^[23].

4.2 Discussion

a. Impacts of Globalization on Sport

The traditional belief makes us think that participation in games and sports qualities as arising loyalty, cooperation, self-control or willpower. Especially team sports can provide training situations that promote equality, tolerance, problem solving within the group. In fact, individuals recognize their capacity as an integrator of immigrant groups as means responsibilities to teach young people at risk, prevention and treatment of drug addiction, social recovery of slums or enhancer of various disabled functions.

Every four years, athletes from hundreds of countries come together in a host country to compete a number of sports. The own Olympic flag is this union of peoples and races; it is formed by five interlaced rings, representing the five continents and their colors. Peace, friendship and good relations between people and the Olympic spirit are the principles of the Olympic Games.

In the year 1896, the Olympic Games in Athens were taken at the initiative of French Pierre de Fredey, known as the Baron de Coubertin. In this first Olympics of the modern era, 285 athletes took part from 13 countries competing for track and

field events, fencing, wrestling, gymnastics, weightlifting, cycling, swimming and tennis. The winners of the evidence were awarded gold medals and an olive branch. The Olympics, due to its visibility in the media, served as political demonstrations stage, distorting their primary goal of promoting peace and friendship among peoples. At the Berlin Olympics (1936), the German chancellor Adolf Hitler, moved by the idea of the superiority of the Aryan race, was not to award the black American athlete Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals. In the Olympics of Germany in Munich (1972), an attack of the Palestinian terrorist group Black September killed 11 athletes of the delegation of Israel. From this fact, all the Olympic Games won a concern about the safety of athletes and those involved in the games (Smart, 2009) ^[26].

Historically, one of the first recent sports to go international and begin to expand a global profile was tennis. The US Open, formally named as "United States Open Tennis Championships", is a doubtful tennis tournament in the United States. The first US championship was held in 1881 (precisely in August of that year), in Newport, Rhode Island. Interestingly, the history of the tournament originates in a casino. In 1887, U.S. Women's National Singles Championship was introduced in Philadelphia Cricket Club. In 1903, Lawrence Doherty was the first foreigner to win the tournament. In 1919, the tournament was moved to the city of New York, and in 1926 a Frenchman, René Lacoste, becomes the first foreigner to win the US Open. The US Open Championships was originally played on grass "until 1974 and then changed the surface to green clay. Another change on the surface was in 1978 when the US Open was first played on hard courts and, even today, is played on the court with hard surface. Since 1987, the US Open is chronologically the fourth and final of the Grand Slams this year. The games taking place in the courts of the US TA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows / Queens in New York City. In 1997, Arthur Ashe stadium is opened and can accommodate 23,500 spectators, the world's largest. Along with the Australian Open, the French Open and Wimbledon tournament, the US Open makes up the four Grand Slam tournaments (Cooper, 2004) ^[4].

Although it is not sure about the football early, historians discovered traces of ball games in various ancient cultures. These ball games were not even football, because there was no definition of rules as there are today, but demonstrate the interest of the man for this kind of sport since ancient times.

Football has become so popular thanks to its simple way to play. On the street, at school, club, soccer field in the neighborhood or even in the backyard, from early youth from all over the world begins to practice football. Between the 1850s and 1860s, the United States, students from wealthy families who traveled to England, as they returned, they brought in their luggage football and rugby, sports that were practiced in Europe. Both games have spread rapidly in the US and were practiced without specific rules in the year of 1876.

No other sporting event calls people's attention as the Football World Cup FIFA. Since its first edition in Uruguay in 1930, FIFA competition has grown in popularity and prestige. A group of visionary French football administrators, led in the 1920s by the innovative Jules Rimet, had the original idea of joining the best selections football world to fight for the title of world champions. The original gold cup bore the name of Jules Rimet and was played three times in the 1930s before the Second World War interrupting the championship for twelve years. When it resumed, the FIFA World Cup rapidly advanced to achieve the status of biggest sporting event of the

modern world only mode. Headquartered in Europe and America successively since 1958, the World Cup has reached another level when the Executive Committee decided in May 1996 that Korea and Japan would be the 2002 edition of the hosts (Bernstein, 2009; Giulianotti & Robertson, 2004) ^[2, 10].

The gym, while physical activity has its origins in antiquity, since the typical sport exercises were already played by prehistoric men in order to protect themselves from natural hazards. Around 2600 BC, especially in Eastern civilizations, the gym exercises became part of festivities, games and religious rituals.

However, one can say that it was in Greece that gymnastics was highlighted, becoming a key element in the physical education of the Greeks. In fact, they conceived it as a way to search for bodies and healthy minds, giving the sport a key role in the search for balance between physical and intellectual skills. In addition, the appreciation of the Greek ideal of human beauty even more favored the evolution of gymnastics, since its practice was seen as a way of worshipping the body (Bernstein, 2009) ^[2].

The impact of globalization in sport has reset the identity this phenomenon around new equipments in economic and mediation relationship sports that marks its development, with a steeper inclination the first two dimensions relative the latter. This text search profound arosmentos this badge disability severe tendency sport in controlling its becoming the face dominant interests that balcanizam and confronted with new challenges laying on the crisis val- frame res, ideals and principles that are in your genesis, in general terms today know inherited from the Industrial Revolution. The sports event, inside and out stadium, today is the expression most of these tensions and changes incorporated in cultural production processes tubal the greatest show the world that is the sport (Smart, 2009; Bernstein, 2009) ^[26, 2].

Sport is just one of the different contents worked in the discipline of physical education and that is portrayed by the media. He speaks its own international language without subtitles, but for television and the media in general, the sport means an inexhaustible source of income, so the special effects (zoom, narration, cuts, and special cameras angles) make the transmission of a sports competition show an authentic and not just a competition aimed at public entertainment in order to take educational information.

The athlete in the mega sporting events always tries to achieve victory and please the public because the media reports the champion and his image symbol. Does that of sports characters to sell, taking advantage of the athlete's glory moment to profit from your picture victorious as much as possible, the sport and everything that revolves around it is so for the media in general profit income. The television media is allied to other media to explore the image of sporting success and the time consuming it more as a disposable product.

Likewise, the Summer Olympics positions nearby the FIFA World Cup as one of the world are most prevalent donning celebrations. Both are really worldwide brandishing occasions that pull in considerable enthusiasm from the general population, TV associations and business organizations alike. The 2004 Athens Olympics surpassed all television desires with 3.9 billion individuals getting to TV scope of occasions. Given the scale and compass of worldwide TV scope it is not amazing to find that the Olympic Games is presently viewed as a standout amongst the most vital occasions for business enterprises trying to advance their brands, especially as customers have a tendency to partner Olympic supporters with initiative in their particular item fields (Giulianotti &

Robertson, 2004; Smart, 2009) ^[10, 26].

The Football media has ended up comparatively transnational for different reasons. Transnational media enterprises give the specialized and business framework for the worldwide stream of football data, and for the exponential increment in master TV stations and magazines dedicated to the amusement. Interconnecting ties between football clubs, affiliations and media telecasters have gotten to be progressively intricate subsequent to the late 1980s. Yet clubs are progressively prepared to secure their own particular media outlets, for example, outstandingly TV stations and sites to control data yields and reach straightforwardly their worldwide groups of onlookers (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2007; Mahbubani *et al.* 2008; Bernstein, 2009) ^[23, 18, 21]. As far as electronic media, the World Cup has arrived at bigger aggregate worldwide TV crowds, climbing from 13.5 billion in 1986 to 33.4 billion in 1998 (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2007) ^[23].

The media stands out as a key tool in social. Nowadays, it has a capital and central dimension in many areas of modern society. Politics, sports, school, the economy are crossed and marked by the influence of mass media. Due to technological advances that make the information quickly and convey real way, the media domain grows exacerbated form. It can be said that media communication provides new forms of sociability. Information is turned into a commodity. The advertising of drinks and cigarettes, exemplifying, unify youth, beauty, adventure and wealth, involved in a sports practice, always presenting a picture of the winning athlete. The media conveys and reinforces a culture in modern times, an ethical "painless", that belittle others, which celebrates the immediate gratification of desires and drives. Values centered on consumption and performance, such as obsession with the perfect body, youth fetishism, materialization of relationships, and the lack of such values, such as the absence of moral obligations and sanctions, are produced by the media.

Impacts of Globalization on Coach Education

Coach developmental activities must be catered to the needs of coaches working within particular coaching contexts. Since coaches found at the elite level often did not coach at the recreational level it makes little sense to guide coach developmental activities for recreational coaches as if they were bound for high-performance coaching settings. Instead, developmental opportunities need to be based on the understanding that the recreational coaching context is unique, and presents its own set of specific and sometimes complex knowledge requirements.

Taking into account the fact that so many youth participate in sport the significance of the coaches working within youth sport, and the development of these coaches should be a primary concern. Unfortunately, despite the scope of recreational youth sport, links between scientific research and grassroots involvement are limited. One problem facing youth sport leaders and policy makers is a lack of understanding relative to the scientific knowledge on children involved in sport and physical activity that has evolved over the last 30 years. Thus, current practices and policies are formed without any contribution from the sport science community. While research on coach development is increasing, it has been suggested that many researchers have written about the learning opportunities for coaches without fully understanding the specific contexts within which coach's volunteer. It is contended that in order to contribute to scientific and applied discussions about coach development, it is necessary to define and delineate particular coaching contexts. An examination of coach development studies reveals that the context of

recreational youth sport has by and large been overlooked, and thus requires research attention. Additionally, researchers have argued that focused research on coach learning within particular settings is required and that biographical information about coaches from particular contexts is essential to understanding their development.

Today, there are diverse mentor training projects and frameworks around the globe and the structure of these frameworks are intended to address the needs of the mentors in every nation or games associations. For instance, there are mentor instruction frameworks that are given by global games alliances to enhance the learning of mentors. There are likewise worldwide mentor training projects that are given in some created nations. Likewise, there is mentor instruction frameworks accommodated one landmass, for example, guiding capability framework in Europe (ECC, 2015) ^[7]. Also, there are likewise mentor training frameworks that are given in a solitary nation to the neighborhood mentors, for example, the Hungarian mentor instruction program. A few nations, (for example, the USA) likewise have embraced a few capability programs, so each one single state executes an alternate system (spring, 2008) ^[18, 27].

The global mentor training projects are considered as an effect of globalization on game and give mentors far and wide an open door for proceeding with instruction. As specified above, universal games alliances give mentor training projects to qualify their mentors. Then again, there are other worldwide universal honing projects. Some of these projects are offered for any mentor around the globe and others are offered for mentors from just creating nations. These projects are not just in one game, yet they are intended to acknowledge mentors from distinctive games (to give non specific aptitudes) furthermore gave in diverse dialects. For instance, there is a universal honing course in Leipzig University in Germany that is offered for mentors from creating nations. Budgetary assets for the project originate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany. The members originate from diverse nations to burn through 5 months together to get information in numerous territories of game sciences (Leipzig University, 2014) ^[17].

An alternate illustration is the International Coaching Course sorted out by Institute of Coaching and Sport Education (ICSE) in Hungary. Since its foundation in 1971, 1084 mentors have taken an interest in this course from more than 80 nations and from all main lands of the world (ICSE, 2014) ^[13, 14]. This course is intended to prepare and teach mentors around the world. The course furnishes mentors with a deliberate approach to enhance their insight and abilities in the hypothetical, specialized and handy parts of guiding. The course is composed fifty-fifty year interims beginning each March and September, and typically 10-15 games are advertised. The course is given solely in the English dialect. As an aftereffect of the long haul movement in global instructing training this course has been perceived by the International Olympic Committee which gives grants for mentors from creating nations to go to the course to meet different mentors from created nations.

5. Conclusion

The main task of this paper was to examine impacts of globalization on sport (in general) and on coach education (specifically). Regarding globalization and sport, the spread of modern sport is considered as a good consequence of globalization (Bernstein, 2009) ^[2]. Sport is epi-central to contemporary globalization processes. The main changes

occurred in football from globalization and the sport today is one of the greatest expressions of this phenomenon. Globalization has transformed the football increasingly in business, to the detriment to the public to assist it, the fans. Football today is pure business, while the players are the "goods". "International organizations regulators of sport, such as FIFA, organize football always for profit. The player ends up being a commodity that can be traded anywhere in the world, regardless of labor laws of any country. No other professional has such access so easy.

Sports were leisure, initially developed within the upper classes and powerful than are those with sufficient purchasing power and leisure. The sport is leisure rational, methodical and structured by a set of rules and a cultural code based on the honor and fair play. Moreover, to achieve success a planned, systematic and large doses training is needed of honor and effort. Sport extension becomes the masses according to the requirements which the upper classes have devised for their practice through hierarchical structures and bureaucratized, and the clubs and federations. By becoming a powerful tool for social mobility and to achieve prestige and recognition, increases circulation between the lower and middle classes, with the gradual professionalization of sport, enter the structure governing sports competitions, as organizers, practitioners or spectators. The positive response of the population to the spectacular sporting events professional sport becomes an important appetizing showcase for ideological, cultural interests, economic and political. The upper classes still maintain their distinction from the masses to pursue modalities more selective sport to which the lower classes do not have access. Thus, the modern sport that remains one of the most important events in the world, It is accessible to the masses leisure, either as practitioners either as spectators tremendously commercialized and politicized, which, while continuing process of democratization, remains a field distinction and social inequality.

With respect to effect of globalization on the capability of games mentors, worldwide training projects are viewed as a clear effect of globalization on mentor instruction. The best playing point of these global guiding courses is that they bring numerous mentors from diverse countries to one spot to impart honing thoughts. Hence, they sustain centralization and globalization of instructing hypotheses and practices. As there are troubles for mentors from creating nations to upgrade guiding information, these projects are great approach to trade new instructing learning. Furthermore, as English has turned into a worldwide dialect, such courses give a decent open door for mentors to enhance English for game, opening new learning exchange opportunities for them.

Be that as it may, numerous contemplations ought to be considered when arranging such worldwide mentor instruction programs. For instance, mentors ought to be arranged to face another instructive framework that is probably not the same as the instructive framework in their own nations. Likewise, mentors ought to be arranged to meet numerous mentors from diverse societies. At long last, as all mentors in the course examine one educational module level, all mentors are probably anticipated that will have the same level of learning keeping in mind the end goal to profit from going to such projects.

Notwithstanding building great worldwide capability opportunities for games mentors, it is fundamental to sort out all given open doors. There are numerous capability projects gave whether by national or global games bodies and organizations, in any case, how are these projects identified

with one another, and would they say they are ever assessed or observed?

The specified points of interest in this area have demonstrated that it is advantageous to work towards a worldwide capability structure or standard. Thus, there is a need to expand participation and diminish repetition between all the above capability programs. Case in point, there is a need to organize and perceive the capability parts of national and global divisions. Broadly, the co appointment and reorganization the parts of non-college and college areas are additionally energized. Also, giving general direction to nations, organizations and leagues keeping in mind the end goal to create mentor instruction projects is likewise required.

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