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Leveraging Sports Leadership Principles for Employee Leadership Development

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Abstract

Purpose: The present research encircled on a systematic view of leadership in sports, an area that can be used to boost the skilling of employees. Four specific managerial development tools have been formulated during this research based on relevant materials studied in the previous section. **Research design, data and methodology:** This research used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) standards to systematically search for, screen, and synthesize relevant past research on using sports leadership principles for team member development. **Results:** The findings in this research offer four staff leadership development program ideas that are unique and beneficial for firms looking to foster the development of strong leaders. By deploying sport-based principles and methodology, these approaches can solve the limitations of conventional leadership development programs. This will demonstrate how each plan can help HR managers develop the appropriate strategies for their companies. **Conclusions:** In sum, this research suggests that by incorporating time-honored principles of sports leadership, these models will provide HR managers with an excellent arsenal of tools for developing a generation of leaders endowed with the skills, mindset, and resilience required to ensure the organization's prosperity under the most adverse conditions.

Keywords : Sports Leadership, Employee Managing Strategy, Human Resource Management, Organizational Development

JEL Classification Code: L83, Z21, Z22, O15

1. Introduction

Leadership experience is seen as very important to the success or loss of a business, but there is still a big problem with potential that isn't being used (Evans & Pfister, 2021). Leadership development classes give employees the skills and knowledge to advance in an organization's leadership structure. As helpful as traditional methods are, they often don't fully cover the critical leadership skills needed to help leaders and managers deal with today's complex business world. Recently, there has been a rise in sports fans applying important leadership concepts that were first used in sports to the business world (Fonti et al., 2023). One of the most important things about good athlete schools is competent leadership, team building, and an unwavering desire to succeed. Elite athletes and coaches have found a helpful way

to bring leadership skills to life, help people improve, and encourage a severe attitude that can turn anyone into a winner (Misener et al., 2020). By using the main ideas from the sports field to create a high-performance workforce with the right skills and mindset to reach long-term organizational goals, sports leadership training could change how employees learn how to be leaders.

In sports, the leadership role faces itself in a one-of-a-kind situation when it repeatedly undergoes a rehearsal and refining process in the background of extreme competitiveness. High performers' influential leadership qualities and their acquired experience can be used as a foundation of leadership development in organizations (Dickson et al., 2020). The paper discusses how critical lessons from sports leadership can be used to design innovative plans for developing employees' leadership skills.

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Sport and business leadership have been seen to share more connections and similar business growth (Nordhagen, 2021). For instance, reports illustrate that soft skills like resilience, decision-making, teamwork, and emotional intelligence learned are very useful in the professional environment. Although some organizations have sports leadership frameworks, implementing these concepts in a structured and systematic approach that aligns with employees' requirements can be improved.

This paper is encircled on a systematic view of leadership in sports, an area that can be used to boost the skilling of employees. Four specific managerial development tools have been formulated during this research based on relevant materials studied in the previous section. The objective is to give actionable steps for the HR professionals whose attention they are supposed to pay to their organization's leadership pipelines by becoming aware of the interdisciplinary approach that is taken in the context of sports.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Employee Leadership Development

The idea that organizations should train skilled leaders is well-presented in both theory and practice, which shouldn't come as a surprise. Leadership is crucial for companies to reach performance goals, adapt to changing business conditions, and gain a competitive edge (Kjellström et al., 2020). Because of this, businesses spend more time and money on helping their employees improve their leadership skills to make leaders who can do their jobs within the organization's hierarchy.

As Liu et al. (2021) assert, the most common ways employees learn to be better leaders are through classroom-based training programs, classes, and seminars. In these classes, different exercises are used to teach different leadership and management theories. Opponents say these relationships don't leave enough room for interventions and hands-on learning (Eva et al., 2021). However, some researchers see this weakness as an advantage of dialogue that depends on the whole exchange of ideas.

Despite these problems, researchers are still looking for new ways to help workers improve their leadership skills. There is a new way to learn called action learning, which involves working on real organizational problems in small groups. This method has become popular as an effective way to improve leadership skills through hands-on experience (Pape, 2020). Just recently, coaching and mentoring programs have been started that pair employees with mentors who are experienced leaders and give them one-on-one training and advice (Oh & Yang, 2023). These programs

have also been very successful. Even though there are different ways to go about this, the effectiveness of developing employee leadership still faces constant and challenging problems. Not only does one need to be able to combine cognitive, behavioral, and social skills to be a good leader, but one also needs a training method that is highly integrated and provides a lot of resources (Dirani et al., 2020).

2.2. Sports Leadership Principles

In recent years, more research has been on integrating sports leadership principles to improve employee leadership in other organs. In addition to professionals, exceptional athletes generate the best leaders who can lead teams and individuals to excellence when the stakes are high. Such leaders are unique in the company. Coaching, team captains, and sports psychologists are typical (Cooper et al., 2020). They have different skills, strategies, and experiences that might be useful in business.

Sports executives have many leadership skills closely tied to the industry's commercial environment. These skills include effective communication to encourage fieldworkers, inspire and give them constructive feedback, high emotional intelligence to manage different personalities while building solid relationships, and the ability to make quick decisions under pressure. Sports leadership principles encourage experiential and situational learning, which puts students in real-life leadership situations to learn leadership skills. Participants will practice leadership, make decisions, and deal with the consequences of bad choices in various circumstances (Özkan & Folgado, 2022). This personalized approach is especially beneficial in developing leadership characteristics like resilience, adaptability, and emotional control that classroom-based lessons cannot create (Van Assen, 2021).

Sports leadership principles also stress how trust, belonging, and shared responsibilities improve team culture (Hoch & Durand-Bush, 2020; Salcinovic et al., 2021). Leaders must channel the diverse character traits, personalities, capabilities, and disabilities of people into one dream. According to Stevens et al. (2021), current trends include cross-functional teams, matrix organization models, and collaborative success. Firms can retain people who can handle dynamic workplace issues through an interdependent leadership development approach.

2.3. Empirical Studies and Emerging Practices

Sports leadership principles are not new to employee development, but empirical research is still young. It is encouraging that sports leadership research has shown that this method works. Cassidy et al. (2023) evaluated the

impact of a sports leadership program using qualitative methods. The curriculum includes movement simulations to simulate high-pressure leadership scenarios, role-acting to develop decision-making and communication, and individual coaching from former elite athletes and sports psychologists. After the program, participants appreciated their leadership qualities, especially the capacity to make decisions under pressure, communicate effectively, regulate emotions, and handle challenging and stressful situations as leaders.

Cooper et al. (2020) compared a classroom-based leadership development program to one that included sports leadership concepts and experiential knowledge to determine which was more effective. The sports-based program included teamwork sessions to build collaboration and trust, mental toughness training to boost self-confidence, and coaching sessions with the former professional athlete to share his experiences and tips on performing well (Van Zyl et al., 2020). According to the researchers, the applied training improved emotional intelligence, flexibility, resilience, team leadership, and motivation.

In addition to academic study, prominent corporations have integrated sports leadership or sports teamwork concepts into their staff development strategies, seeing their value and potential. Johnson & Johnson, a multinational pharmaceutical and consumer goods company, collaborated with the NBA to create a competition leadership program that draws on players' and coaches' experiences and meaningful contributions (Pape, 2020). Leaders' stressful experiences and problems are simulated in interactive exercises and simulations, encouraging strategic thinking, teamwork, and peak performance. PepsiCo, a multinational food and beverage company, has a "Game Plan for Athletes" leadership program that trains former professional athletes for corporate leadership roles (Mair et al., 2023). This program will use elite athletes' resilience, mental toughness, and ability to thrive under pressure to teach participants business knowledge, strategic thinking, and organizational awareness, which are essential for business leadership (Stevens et al., 2021). Through the playing cards of athletes with varied physical and mental abilities, the program aims to produce a squad of excellent leaders who can boost progress and manage teams efficiently.

2.4. Research Gap and Opportunities

Initial study findings and developing organizational strategies provide potential for employee leadership development, but significant research gaps and openings exist. More qualified empirical studies based on experimental or quasi-experimental designs are needed to show the effectiveness of sports-based leadership development programs compared to traditional approaches and their long-term impact on leadership performance and

organizational outcomes. Future research could examine sports leadership's psychological and behavioral mechanisms related to leadership qualities. This can then inform better program design and delivery. Researching moderating or mediating factors like individual characteristics, group dynamics, or the sports and leadership principles used in these studies will help determine when these programs work best. Since this is fresh territory, why not focus on theoretical and conceptual bases to create an integrated framework for sports-based leadership that connects all existing theories and practices? This paradigm guides practitioners and scholars and allows systematic evaluation of this burgeoning topic.

3. Methodology

This study used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) standards to systematically search for, screen, and synthesize relevant past research on using sports leadership principles for team member development.

3.1. Data Sources and Search Strategy

A literature search was done in four major databases—PsycINFO, ABI/INFORM, SPORTDiscus, and Google Scholar—to find applicable studies (Parums, 2021). A mix of keywords linked to "employee leadership development," "sports leadership," "coaching," and other related terms were used in the search strings. In Appendix A, you can find the total search words for each database.

3.2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The review only looked at studies that met these conditions: (a) they were published in peer-reviewed journals or academic conference proceedings; (b) they were written in English; (c) they were about developing leadership in the workplace or an organization; and (d) they looked at or talked about how sports leadership principles, coaching, or related ideas could be used (Page et al., 2021). Studies were thrown out if they (a) were only about sports leadership and had nothing to do with employee or organizational development, (b) were dissertations or unpublished works, (c) were theoretical or conceptual papers without any real-world data, or (d) were published before 2000 (Page et al., 2021). This was done to ensure the review included mostly recent and helpful literature.

3.3. Screening and Selection Process

The first database searches turned up a total of 637

items that might be useful. Five hundred twelve records were left after the copies were taken out. Based on their titles and abstracts, these were checked to see if they were eligible. Three hundred eighty-nine records were thrown out because they did not meet the standards for inclusion. Then, the eligibility of the full texts of the last 123 documents was checked. During this process, an extra 94 records were thrown out because they were not about leadership development (n=38), did not look at sports leadership principles (n=41), or were something else, like a paper or non-empirical study (n=15). In the end, 29 articles met the criteria for inclusion and were part of the final review and synthesis.

3.4. Data Extraction and Analysis

A uniform form was used to pull out and code the relevant data from each study that was included. Bibliographic information, study design and methods, sample characteristics, intervention or program details (if applicable), outcome measures, key results, and limitations were all part of the extracted data.

The included studies were analyzed using a narrative synthesis method to find similar themes, patterns, and insights about using sports leadership principles in employee development settings. This involved putting together and summarizing the results from each study (Sarkis-Onofre et al., 2021; Page et al., 2021). The studies were put into groups based on the type of research they used (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods) and the sports leadership concepts or approaches they looked at. The goal of the summary was to find the best ways to do things, the most complex parts, and the things that make sports-based leadership development programs work or not. The study used a thorough and organized method to gather all the current research on using sports leadership principles to help employees grow and learn and to find research gaps and opportunities for the future (Nantharath et al., 2016; Guzak & Kang, 2014; Phommahaxay et al., 2019).

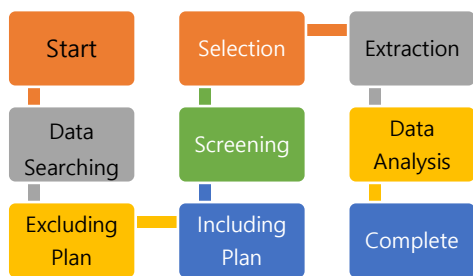


Figure 1: Main Procedure to Obtain the Final Dataset

4. Findings

4.1. The Resilience Crucible

This technique would use examples of professional athletes who have developed resilience by overcoming defeats in contests to inspire participants. It allows individuals to put their resilience to the test by participating in stressful scenarios while also providing a technique to retain composure under duress and return to normal (Vasquez & Neill, 2023). Specific elements include:

Simulated High-Stakes Scenarios: Our participants will be thoroughly immersed in crisis simulations of leadership executions with enormous weight and genuine pressure, mimicking some essential business circumstances they may face (Dupre & Naik, 2021). For example, this could involve providing a scenario in which a student must make a decision comparable to that of a professional athlete or coach.

After-Action Reviews: Sports psychologists and leadership coaches will lead structured post-scenario reviews, with players participating. Such interactions will involve an in-depth examination of the competitor's gameplay, identifying areas for future growth, developing strategies for making a grand return, and remaining focused during upcoming competitions (Soto Garcia et al., 2021).

Mental Toughness Training: Drawing on the sports psychology component found in high-performing athletes' mental training regimens, we will teach participants how to cultivate a resilient mindset, emotional regulation techniques, and intra-personal strategies that are effective for maintaining peak performance during critical moments (Simpson et al., 2023). This can relate to psychological approaches like visualization, mindfulness, and cognitive-behavioral training when used in the context of disease.

Previous research has supported the utility of experiential learning and exposure therapy in stress management and resilience development (Macquet & Stanton, 2021). Sports psychologists have made significant contributions to the science of mental toughness in the context of world-class athletes, and best practices can be adapted and applied to practical leadership development (Dupre & Naik, 2021).

4.2. Decision Making under Pressure

Coaches and athletes are constantly in an embarrassing situation due to the never-ending succession of decisions made in daily activities and the pressure of immediate and vital reactions. As a result, my strategy will be to improve my decision-making speed and ability to understand circumstances by utilizing sports-specific tools, learning from automated decision-making in sports, and making calls in game situations. Key components include:

Game-Day Simulations: Participants would be put in real-time settings for a limited time, emulating the fast-reaction regimes of event control. These could include fake business cases, crisis management scenarios, or interactive VR simulations developed by veterans and specialists.

Reflective Practice: Following each simulation, learners are given adequate time for supported reflection, allowing them to reflect on their decision-making processes, recognize cognitive biases or errors, and identify alternate alternatives. To do this, I will kindly welcome sports strategists to assist with the growth of athletes and leadership coaches to strengthen leadership.

Decision-Making Models: Goal model frameworks and models used by elite coaches and athletes will be shared with attendees. They include the OODA loop (Observe, Orient, Decide, Act) and the PDCA cycle (Ashford et al., 2022). This will be accomplished by creating structured models that may be utilized in a business setting to aid students in applying problem-solving approaches and skills to help them deal successfully with unforeseen events. Research has shown that situational understanding and decision-making quality are critical pillars of leadership effectiveness (Aarons et al., 2023; Lath et al., 2021). Researchers also demonstrated the effectiveness of simulation and reflective learning approaches in developing long-term decision-making capabilities (Roca et al., 2022; Macquet & Stanton, 2021).

4.3. Building High-Performing Teams

A good sports team is always built on one foundation: coherence, trust, and the desire to perform their best, which all members of the team share. This breakthrough would be centered on leadership training for constructing and maintaining effective teams based on team building and sports culture concepts. Key factors include:

Team-Building Exercises: Participants will delve further into teamwork issues while completing hands-on tasks led by past coaches and team leaders. Such assignments may include orienteering, puzzle solving, environmental exploration, or rescue operations that promote group understanding and collaboration.

Leadership in Action: Participants will take the lead and other participants in simulated team exercises, with facilitators providing behavior feedback on their approaches, communication style, and ability to encompass a cohesive environment as a guide for the leadership approach and style they should use in the real world.

Team Culture Development: Participants will learn how to create an environment that supports the high-performance team using examples of healthy personal-performance cultures from successful sports teams. This could include forming a shared advantage or attitude, setting team standards and organizational performance systems, and

producing culturally relevant abstracts or terminologies to promote the desired culture.

Teamwork, collaboration, and emotional understanding are essential to successful leadership (Simpson et al., 2023; Soto Garcia et al., 2021). Researchers have also attempted to determine the impact of a team-building activity and the importance of leadership in shaping a team's culture (Ashford et al., 2022; Aarons et al., 2023).

4.4. The Growth Mindset Journey

Elite athletes and coaches are no exception, as they dream, work hard, and always learn from their failures. This is because they think that, despite the hurdles, they can achieve their goals via consistent and focused effort. This method will emphasize the creation and acquisition of a growth mindset on the part of the participants, ensuring that they engage in continuous learning and progress as leaders. Critical components may include:

Mindset assessments and coaching: Participants were evaluated to see if they were fixed or growing. Sports psychologists and former athletes provided tailored coaching based on their present circumstances to develop a growth mindset (Gaedicke et al., 2021), unlike standard counseling methods, which primarily focus on cognitive-behavioral therapy, goal setting, and reframing sets of issues as opportunities to be used as learning tools. **Deliberate Practice and Feedback:** Participants engage in deliberate practice, reinforcing specific leadership qualities through structured feedback from coaches and peers. This strategy borrows from champions' training routines, emphasizing the importance of continual progress through deliberate practice and positive criticism.

Inspirational Stories and Role Models: Participants will be able to learn about successful athletes and coaches who are experiencing and embracing the growth mentality. Illustrations of these real-life situations would encourage entrepreneurs and demonstrate the importance of attitude shifts in the ongoing professional development of leaders and high-level thinking. Research has shown that a growth mindset contributes to successful leadership, ensuring resilience, productivity, and continual learning (Stambulova et al., 2021; Lundqvist, 2020). People have also been actively researching the effect of role models and inspirational stories in motivating mindset migration (Roca et al., 2022; Lath et al., 2021).

Every given plan is based on sports leadership teachings, which may be tailored to team member's learning and development needs. The technical plan, which employs great players as well as their extraction, coaches, and sports psychologists, aids in developing qualities such as resilience, decision-making, team building, and the development of a growth mindset through an experienced method.

Table 1: Total Prior studies Used

	Selected Usable Textual Data (Total 32 Studies)
Previous Works to Find the Gap in the Literature and to figure out relevant research findings.	Kjellström et al. (2020), Liu et al. (2021), Eva et al. (2021), Pape (2020), Özkan and Folgado (2022), Van Assen (2021), Salcinovic et al. (2021), Stevens et al. (2021), Cassidy et al. (2023), Pape (2020), Mair et al. (2023), Stevens et al. (2021), Vasquez and Neill (2023), Dupre and Naik (2021), Soto Garcia et al. (2021), Simpson et al. (2023), Macquet and Stanton (2021), Dupre and Naik (2021), Ashford et al. (2022), Aarons et al. (2023), Lath et al. (2021), Roca et al. (2022), Macquet and Stanton (2021), Simpson et al. (2023), Soto Garcia et al. (2021), Ashford et al. (2022), Aarons et al. (2023), Gaedicke et al. (2021), Stambulova et al. (2021), Lundqvist (2020), Roca et al. (2022), Lath et al. (2021)

5. Discussions

The findings in this research offer four staff leadership development program ideas that are unique and beneficial for firms looking to foster the development of strong leaders. By deploying sport-based principles and methodology, these approaches can solve the limitations of conventional leadership development programs. This will demonstrate how each plan can help HR managers develop the appropriate strategies for their companies.

5.1. The Resilience Crucible

This strategy can be considered the most critical response to the pressing call for leaders to develop resilience and a sense of composure as they build the inner fortitude required to sail through periods of high pressure, be adaptable to changes, and recover quickly from setbacks (Roca et al., 2022). Managers can use emergency simulations to provide feedback to leaders from sports psychologists and genuine coaches through structured learning sessions, which will serve as a more realistic illustration of the crises leaders face.

Furthermore, implementing mental toughness training approaches used by great athletes will provide leaders with adaptive strategies for dealing with stress, focusing, and performing at peak levels. In today's changing business world, it is exceedingly rare to find such robust and cool-headed leaders, and the supplied strategy allows HR managers to investigate how to develop these valuable skills (Macquet & Stanton, 2021).

5.2. Decision Making under Pressure

Time management and decision-making are critical for effective leadership; however, many traditional development programs may fail to address the details of time-pressured and high-stakes choice circumstances that leaders may confront. With a solid foundation in game planning and in-game decision-making, managers can benefit from comprehensive training and tools to improve those abilities (Aarons et al., 2023).

Trial simulations of game days, such as reflective practice and decision models utilized by top coaches, can provide leaders with hands-on experience dealing with complex situations, focusing on cognitive biases, and employing structured techniques to make quick judgments (Lath et al., 2021). Thus, the experience-learning method can benefit businesses with changing business environments or where agile judgments provide a competitive edge.

5.3. Building High-Performing Teams

As many firms build cross-functional work groups and matrix structures today, understanding how to form and lead teams of top performers is vital leadership ability. This technique improves HR managers' awareness of team dynamics and culture in sports teams by providing them with resources to help them produce leaders who can foster team cohesiveness, trust, and dedication to greatness. It includes hands-on team-building exercises, leadership action simulation, and culture for team shaping to provide leaders with the necessary skills and knowledge (Lundqvist, 2020). The strategy recognizes the importance of emotional intelligence, communication, and cooperation as successful leadership attributes, which aligns with the growing notion that such talents are essential in today's business climate.

5.4. The Growth Mindset Journey

A growth mindset is critical for lifetime learning, adaptability, and future high-level leadership success. The idea is to create a one-stop shop for HR managers who want to promote mental training for leaders modeled after great athletes and coaches committed to continual progress (Stambulova et al., 2021). HR officials would create an environment encouraging personal and professional development by introducing attitude assessments, individual coaching, detailed training activities, and looking to real-life motivational people in their businesses. This approach recognizes that leadership development is a long-term process. By cultivating a growth mindset, firms are more likely to produce leaders who constantly improve their abilities to adapt to business dynamics.

HR managers may need to revisit their leadership development approaches and transition to more inventive, participatory, and non-traditional modes. Combining sports

psychologists, former elite athletes, and leadership specialists with knowledge of sports principles is vital for developing and presenting effective programs (Gaedicke et al., 2021). Furthermore, human resource managers must invest in simulation technologies, interactive situations, and structured feedback mechanisms to ensure that learning experiences are both virtual and beneficial to participants. Finally, ongoing review and iteration with participant feedback and outcome data will be critical for improving inefficient programs.

By incorporating time-honored principles of sports leadership, these models will provide HR managers with an excellent arsenal of tools for developing a generation of leaders endowed with the skills, mindset, and resilience required to ensure the organization's prosperity under the most adverse conditions. Adopting these innovative methods may strengthen leadership development efforts and give the organization a competitive advantage by attracting a pool of flexible, high-performing, and creative leaders capable of handling even the most complex and unpredictable situations.

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