

COMPERISION OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN THE PARTICIPANT OF TEAM GAME AND INDIVIDUAL SPORT

Akansha Prajapati

*Assistant Director, M. K. Amin Arts & Science College and College of Commerce,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare the leadership behavior between the participant of a team game and individual sports. To achieve the purpose of this study, sixty female Inter-university players were selected by using a random technique. The subjects belonged to different categories of sports such as individual sports (Track & Field and Swimming) Team games (Football & Basketball). The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 24 years. The study was confined to the application of LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE SCALE by L.I. BHUSHAN (Professor and Head, Department of Psychology, Bhagalpur University, and Bhagalpur). Consisting 30 items measure authoritarian vs. democratic leadership were employed for this study. The data were analyzed using t-ratio. The level of significance chosen was 0.05. Mean of individual group is 102.022 and the standard deviation is 11.935 and on another hand mean of the team group is 97.9 and a standard deviation is 11.463. t- Value obtained is 1.368 which was insignificant of the tabulated value needed for significance at.05 level of confidence is 2.042.

KEYWORDS: *Leadership Behavior, Human Qualities, Participant of Team Game and Individual Sports*

INTRODUCTION

Games and Sports have been part of human life since times immemorial. Be it a necessity for his survival, i.e. hunting for food & safety from wild animals or other enemies or as a pursuit of pleasure. The games and sports have been indispensable to mankind and have become part of his culture. Today, performance in sports does not only depend on systematic training to develop physical, physiological variable and technical aspects of the sport, but also demand training and consideration of affective domain for success in this field.

Leadership studies have been a central theme in social psychological areas since its beginnings and appear in numerous applied areas. However, research in sports psychology has concentrated on the coach as a leader. Researchers interested in team performance have largely ignored the leaders and leadership forces that may emerge or be appointed from within the team membership itself.

Years ago, much research was conducted to identify the universal characteristics of successful leaders. If such characteristic could be determined, the identification of potential leaders would be greatly simplified. Many outstanding leaders were analyzed to determine the qualities instrumental to their success. As consequences of these studies, an extensive list of desirable attributes of personality and character was compiled. In fact, the number of such qualities is

almost endless. It is possible to conclude that vitally all positive, wholesome commendable human qualities are assets of prospective administrators. Several studies have conducted in which athletes perceive the effectiveness of coaches, what coaching jobs athletes think are important and how athletes view specific coaching behaviors. It is common to contrast self perceptions of the coach with athlete's observations of his or her behavior. Percival (1971), Bird (1977) found that differences in perceptions between athletes and coaches were reflected in player's feelings that their coaches were oriented towards a social-emotional mode of leadership, whereas the coaches perceived themselves as more task-oriented. This difference may be the result of the wishes of the Volleyball players polled as well as a reflection of what they actually perceived about the coaching behaviors to which they were subjected. A great deal of work is needed to be explored how individual differences in personalities of leaders may successfully interface with various sport teams and athletic settings.

Leadership includes the notion that several functions are being enacted that enables a group to perform successfully. These qualities typically include those that reflect some kind of managerial competencies, including planning, as well as the second set of tasks that includes enhancing human relations and may also include various interpersonal skills that help individual and group motivations.

A leader is thus one who enhances the possibility of attainment of group goals. Leadership evidenced by an individual may be viewed as the transaction between that person (or persons) and the group. For the most part, this transaction involves an implied interpersonal contract. The followers agree to bestow authority upon an individual; in return, the leader agrees to help the group to attain one or more objectives. The aim of this study was to compare the leadership behavior between the participant of a team game and individual sports.

METHODOLOGY

The study was confined to the application of LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE SCALE by L.I. BHUSHAN (Professor and Head, Deptt. Of Psychology, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur). For the purpose of present study, sixty female Inter-university players were selected by using the random technique. The subjects belonged to different categories of sports such as individual sports (Track & Field and Swimming) Team games (Football & Basketball). The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 24 years. A likert type questionnaire prepared by L.I. Bhushan (Head and Prof., Department of Psychology, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur) consisting 30 items measure authoritarian vs. democratic leadership was employed for this study. The data was analyzed using t-ratio. The level of significance chosen was 0.05.

RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

To find out the comparison between team games & Individual sports, t-test was employed which is presented in Table.

COMPARISON OF THE SCORES OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF TEAM GAME AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS

Table 1

Groups	Mean	SD	DM	σ DM	t-ratio
Individual	102.033	11.935	4.133	3.021	1.368
Team	97.9	11.463			

* Significance 0.05 level Tab.05 (two tailed) = 2.042

A table shows that mean of the individual group is 102.022 and a standard deviation is 11.935 and on another hand mean of the team group is 97.9 and a standard deviation is 11.463. t- Value obtained is 1.368 which is insignificant of the tabulated value needed for significance at.05 level of confidence is 2.042.

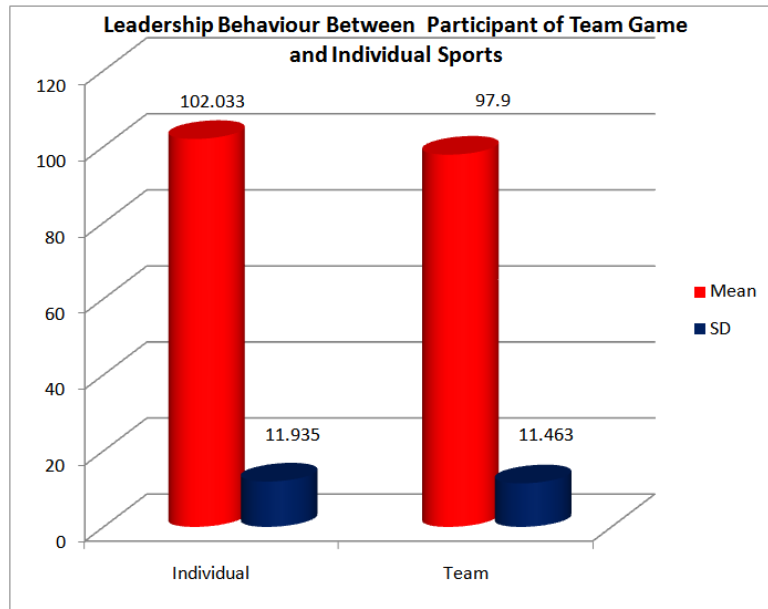


Figure 1: Mean and SD of Leadership Behavior between Participant of Team Game and Individual Sports

This insignificant difference may be because the participants practice in a similar kind of environment irrespective of the team or individual sport. Sports participation being gregarious in nature, they might be mixing with others before as well as after training. Over and above this, the influencing factors for leadership might be their background, the background training, and behavior of coaches, the opportunities for development of leadership qualities etc. Since these factors were also similar for participants of both individual and team games, hence, the insignificant difference might have been obtained. Burton, Boucher, and Elizabeth found the similar results in their study.

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitations identified and on the basis of the results, it can be concluded that there was no significant difference in the leadership behavior between the participants of team games and individual sports. The leadership behavior scores of the players also influenced by the behavior of their coaches, teammates, and the practice environment.

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