

A Study of Leadership Behavior Psychological Characteristics Male and Female Basket Ball Players in Chhattisgarh State

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare the leadership preferences for the set of five dimensions of leader behaviour i.e. training and instruction, democratic behaviour, autocratic behaviour, social support and positive feedback of State level competition Basketball players. Present Study, the following conclusions are enumerated state level male and female Basketball players exhibited different preferences on five dimensions of leader behaviour. Sixty Two (62) Male =35 & female=27 Basketball players representing their respective distt. in State level Basketball competition held at Janjgir (Champa) 2013-14, who volunteered to participate in this study, were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age ranged from 19 above years. To find out the significance of difference between means of preferences on leader behaviour dimension of State level competition Basketball players, t-ratio was computed. The Basketball players expressed significantly different preferences on training and instruction (8.29), social support (2.52) and autocratic behaviour (9.38) dimension. They had similar preferences on positive feedback (0.30), and democratic behavior (0.53) dimensions.

Keywords: Leadership, Behavior Gender, Male and female open state level competition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership is the behavioural process of influencing the activities of an organized group toward specific goals and achievement of those goals. But leadership is often for more complex attempt to understand leadership should be concerned with why people comply as well as with how one person influence another.

The leader is required to behave in certain ways by the demand and constraints placed by the demand and member's preferences for specific leader behaviours are largely a function of the individual characteristics of the group members. Personality variables such as need for achievement need for affiliation, cognitive structure and competence in the task influence a member's performance for coaching and guidance, social support and feedback. In addition the situation characteristics also affect member's preferences. For example, if there is an organizational expectation, which a leader will behave in a specific manner, this expectation is held jointly by both leaders and members.

A leader is an important director in an organization. The task for him (her) focuses on how to employees contributing their knowledge and wisdom in the job. It is the same for a leader in a sport team. In the highly competitive athletic field, a leader needs to complete successful training schedules, and providing athletes competing skills in order to target the training objects. Furthermore, in order to handle a team, a leader also needs to train the EQ (Emotional Intelligence) management since a leader can be a friend, a consultant, a manager, a psychologist, and a funds collector of athletes. Sometimes, it also can influence athletes' behavior and be a model for imitating.

The participation in sports contributes to building up self confidence, enhance intellectual level. personality development a no. outgoing tendency or extraversion as such proficiency leads to enhanced success in sports activities is highly valued in one's group.

The Psychological preparation on the basis of psychological characteristics of the sport, the competition conditions and the personality structure (profile) of the sportsmen, is planned and carried out with the aim of enabling the sportsman to be in an optimum psychic state at the time of competition so that he can achieve the maximum possible performance.

Leadership in basketball setting comes from a member of a team's starting five players who is held in rather high esteem by his teammates as is one of the better basketball players on the team. Leaders in the basketball situation are task oriented and are more intelligent, more venturesome, more conscientious and self-opinionated than nonreaders.

2. METHODOLOGY

The following methodology steps were taken in order to conduct the present study.

Sample:-

For present study, sixty Two (62) male 35 female 27 Basketball players representing their respective janjgir (chanmpa) State level competition Basketball held in 2013-14, who volunteered to participate in this study, were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age ranged from 19 above years. The subjects were selected randomly from State level competition Basketball competition who were the taking part in State level competition during the current session 2013.-14.

3. INSTRUMENT

Leadership Scale for Sports developed by P. Chelladurai was selected as a criterion tool to measure preferred behaviour preferences of state level compition level athletes of different team games. The Leadership Scale for Sports (L.S.S.) is a valid and reliable instrument. The scale consists of 40 items for athlete's perception of coach's behaviour and 40 items for preference version representing five dimensions of leadership behaviour i.e. training and instruction, democratic behaviour, autocratic behaviour, social supports and positive feedback.

4. RESULTS OF STUDY

The statistical analysis of data on five dimensions of preferred leadership behavior i.e. training and instruction (TI), democratic behavior (DB), autocratic behavior (AB), social support (SS), and positive feedback (PF) collected on sixty two male & female State level competition Basketball players, who represented their respective distt. State level competition held at during the session 2013-2014 ranging between 19 to above years of age.

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings of descriptive data of State level competition level Basketball players on five dimensions of preferred leadership behaviour indicated that Basketball players preferred more democratic behaviour, autocratic behaviour and social support from their coaches than did state level Basketball respondents. In case of state level Basketball players, they preferred more training and instruction and autocratic behaviour from their coaches than their counter parts.

To assess the preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior of state level competition and Basketball players, mean and standard deviation, and t-ratio on five dimensions of preferred leader behaviour with all the subjects were computed and data pertaining to this have been presented in figure 1.

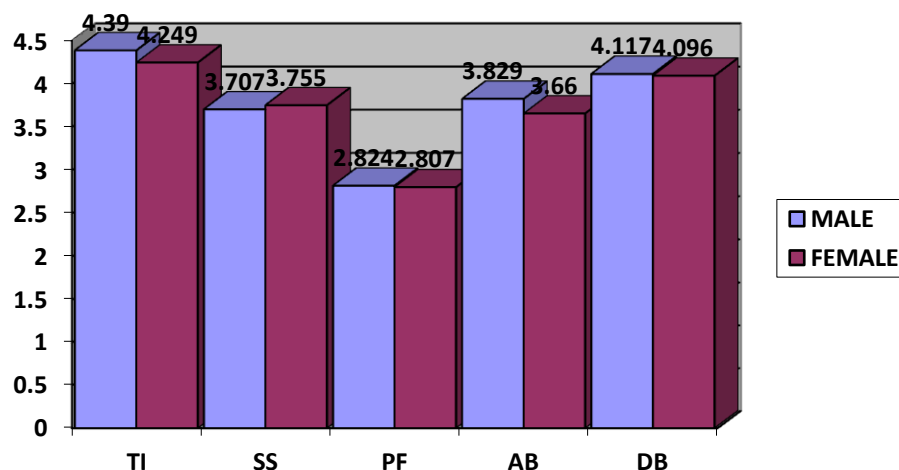


Table -1

LEADER BEHAVIOR DIMENSIONS	MALE (N=35) MEAN	SD	FEMALE (N=27) MEAN	SD
Training & Instruction	4.390	0.443	4.249	0.555
Social Support	3.707	0.547	3.755	0.549
Positive Feedback	2.824	0.928	2.807	0.934
Autocratic Behaviour	3.829	0.500	3.660	0.562
Democratic Behaviour	4.117	0.887	4.096	0.693

The mean scores of five dimensions of leader behavior as preferred by State level competition Basketball players have been depicted in figures 1.

Table -2 SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES OF STATE LEVAL COMPITION MALE & FEMALE BASKETBALLPLAYERS ON FIVE DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP

LEADERBEHAVIOR DIMENSIONS	Gender	Mean	MD	σ DM	T-Test
Training & Instruction	Male	4.390	0.141	0.258	0.54
	Female	4.249			
Social Support	Male	3.707	-0.048	0.309	0.5
	Female	3.755			
Positive Feedback	Male	2.824	0.017	0.236	0.07
	Female	2.807			
Autocratic Behaviour	Male	3.829	0.169	0.286	0.59
	Female	3.660			
Democratic Behaviour	Male	4.117	0.021	0.197	0.10
	Female	4.096			

Significant at .05 level($t_{(60)}=2.00$)

It is evident from table 1, that there were statistically significant differences between the preferences of state level competition Basketball players in training and instruction, positive feedback and social support dimensions of leader behaviour, as the obtained t-value of 8.29, 2.52, and 9.38 respectively were higher than the required t-value of $t_{(60)} = 2.00$. But the significant differences were not found in training and instruction and autocratic behaviour dimensions of leader behaviour, as the obtained t-value of 0.30, and 0.53 respectively were lesser than the required t-value of $t_{(60)} = 2.00$.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Present Study, on the following conclusions are enumerated state level male and female Basket ball players exhibited different preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior.

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