



Short Communication

A Comparative Study of Leadership Behaviour between Individual and Team Game Women Player

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Abstract

The purpose of study was to find out the comparison between participants of team and individual sports. In the study, 60 female players, aged 19 to 25 years, participated voluntarily. Out of them thirty subjects belongs to individual sports (Track and field) and thirty subjects from Team game. With the help of a questionnaire prepared by Prof. L. I. Bhushan (Head, Department of Psychology, Bhagalpur University). Were used to collect the data. The data were analyzed, using Descriptive and Comparative statistical techniques. The results of comparative statistics revealed insignificant difference between the subjects. In conclusion, there no significance difference in the leadership behavior between the participants of team games an individual sports.

Keyword: Individual game, team game, leadership.

Introduction

Game and sports have been part of human life since times immemorial. it is a necessity for his survival i.e. hunting for food and safety from wild animals or other enemies or as a pursuit of pleasure. The games and sport have been essential to mankind and have become part of his culture.

Today, performance in sport does not only depend on systematic training to develop physical, physiological variable and technical aspects of sport but also demand training and consideration of affective domain for success in this field¹.

Years ago, much research was conducted to identify the universal characteristics of successful leaders. If such characteristics 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 forthcoming administrators².

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. Keeping in mind the importance leadership in peaking sports performance at different levels of competitions, the researcher experiences the need to conduct research study to find out differences of leadership behavior between the participant of individual and team game.

It is common to contrast self perception of the coach with athlete's observation of his or her behavior. Percival and Bird found that differences in perceptions between athletes and coaches were reflected in players feelings their coaches were oriented towards a social-emotional as more task-oriented.

Material and Methods

Sixty female players (aged 17 to 24 years) were selected in the present study. Out of them thirty subjects belongs to individual sports (Track and field) and thirty subjects from Team game.

A liker type questionnaire³ was used in the present study consisting 30 items measures authoritarian vs. democratic leadership was employed for this study. Out of 30 items in the questionnaire fifteen were positively worded (autocratic) and fifteen negatively worded (democratic). In order to ascertain the reliability of the scale both the internal consistency and temporal stability of the scale both the internal consistency from 100 student, the co-efficient of internal consistency as a corrected by spearman-Brown formula was found to be 74. The retest was done after four weeks on 50 subjects and test-retest reliability was found to be 79. The players of different individual andteam sports were asked to underline only one of the five alternative response for a positive item (i.e. an agreement with which indicated preference for democratic leadership) the scoring was done as follow:

Responses	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Scores	5	4	3	2	1

In case of negative items (i.e. an agreement with which indicated preference for autocratic leadership) the scoring was

reversed. The total score was the sum of the scores on all the statements. Descriptive and comparative analysis were done to analyzed the data of present study.

Results and Discussion

Table shows that mean of individual group is 98.92 and standard deviation is 6.11 and on other hand mean of group is 97.34 and standard deviation is 8.97. t- value obtained is 0.84 which is insignificant of the tabulated value.

Table-1

Comparison of the Scores of Leadership Behaviour of the Participants of Team Game And Individual Sports

Groups	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significant
Individual	98.92	6.11	0.84	NS
Team	97.34	8.97		

Discussion of Findings: An insignificant difference in leadership between the participants of individual and team sports was obtained by means of t-test. This insignificant difference may be because the participants practice in a similar kind of environment irrespective of team or individual sport. Sport participants 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, insignificant difference might have obtained.

Conclusion

Within the limitations identified and on the basis of the result it can concluded that here is no significance difference in the leadership behavior between the participants of team games an individual sports.

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