

Comparison of Leadership Behaviour among Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen

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Abstract – The purpose of study was to find out the comparison of Leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen. The data were collected from 100 male Inter-university sportsmen and 100 non-sportsmen was selected by using random technique, with the help of a questionnaire prepared by Professor L. I. Bhushan (Head, Department of Psychology, Bhagalpur University). The subjects belonged to different categories of sports such as Football, Volleyball and Cricket representing Dr. R.M.L. Awadh University, Faizabad in Inter-university competition and Undergraduates students studying in different discipline in Kamla Nehru Institute of Physical And Social Sciences, Sultanpur was selected as a subject for this study. The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 24 years. There were two basic style of functioning as reflected in the manual of the questionnaire i.e. Autocratic Leadership and Democratic Leadership. The data was analyzed using t-ratio. The level of significance chosen was 0.05.

On the basis of the results it can be concluded that there is no significance difference in the leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen. They prefer similar behaviour patterns.

Leadership may be defined as “A process whereby one person influences the behaviour of member of a group. Today performance in sports 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 field. Games and Sports have been part of human life since times immemorial.

The leadership role in a search system or college department is generally assigned to the administrator & leader who maintains light standard in co-ordination of effort, in curricular content in appraisal techniques and in department advancement. The development of staff leadership is a pressing problem. Unless an administrator is willing to have leadership roles assumed by staff members the more capable person experience a scare of frustration in trying to assist with staff project on the other land, careful guidance in needed to in power correct channeling of any decisions of leadership most difficult tasks in the development of leadership 10 that of encouraging quiet, retiring staff members of to eater leadership roles.

HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that there will be no significant differences of leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to compare the leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen.

PROCEDURE

For the purpose of present study 100 male Inter-university sportsmen and 100 non-sportsmen was selected by using random technique. The subjects belonged to different categories of sports such as

Football, Volleyball and Cricket representing Dr. R.M.L. Awadh University, Faizabad. In Inter-university competition and Undergraduates students studying in different disciplines in Kamla Nehru Institute of Physical and Social Sciences, Sultanpur (U.P.) was selected as a subject for this study. 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 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). The data was analyzed using t-ratio. The level of significance chosen was 0.05.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Graphical representations of data on leadership behavior have been represented in figure I.

Table- I

Significant of Difference Regarding Leadership Behaviour Among Sportsmen (N=100) and Non-Sportsmen (N=100)

Groups	Mean	SD(σ)	DM	σ DM	t-ratio
Sportsmen	82.45	5.19519	0.38	0.22	1.73
Non-sportsmen	82.07	4.970915			

Tab. $t_{.05}(198) = 1.96$

Table revealed that the insignificance difference obtained between the responses towards leadership behaviour since calculated t-value was less (i.e. $t = 1.73$) than the tabulated value of 't' at .05 level of significance.

Figure I

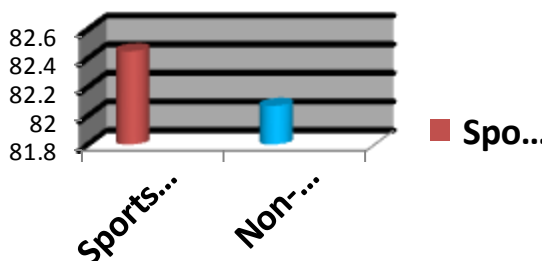


Figure I: Leadership Behaviour among Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

As there was no significance difference exists regarding leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen. It might be due to fundamental human nature irrespective of personal interests of life. Some people participate in sports while others are interested somewhere else, these are personal interest of life. Whatever personal interest first of all we are human being.

Sportsmen and Non-sportsmen are a member of society and it might be due to that the society in which they live might have similiar patterns and

characteristics. That's why possibility of similiar behaviour might exist.

Similar result was obtained by Callaway. Callaway identified and compared leadership style of successful and unsuccessful collegiate women basketball coaches. Subjects for the study consisted of 1981-1982 collegiate women basketball coaches. Successful and unsuccessful women collegiate coaches employ basically the same leadership styles. The percentages of successful coaches were similar to the percentage of unsuccessful coaches in each leadership style.

Discussion on responses of the subjects is mentioned below:-

Majority of Subjects agreed upon the statement that a leader who lives cordially with members is very influential. It signifies skill in human relation or relation oriented style given by Katz.

Majority of Subjects 92.5% agreed upon the statement that a good leader does not hesitate in accepting his mistake in the presence of members. It indicated that they were democratic in their approach; Prof. L. I. Bhusan also suggested that a democratic leader is considerate, tolerant ready to accept his mistakes, if any. There were very few (5%) who did not want to accept their mistakes in the presence of members. They might be autocratic in their approach.

Ninety Percent of subjects were fully agreed upon the statement that leader should always manage his group with the opinion of members. Five percent were agreed, and only five percent disagreed. Prof. Bhusan also supported by saying that a democratic leader seeks to evoke the maximum involvement and participation of every member in the group activities and in the determination of group objectives. This indicated that we might be relation-oriented that would produce the best overall results in productivity. Others who were against the statement might be autocratic in their management. Jensen said that typically such a leader is a hard worker and a hard driver.

Few subjects (5%) fully agreed that leader is omnipotent; he can punish or reward anyone. They might be using positive and negative strategies as their approach of functioning. 95% subjects fully disagreed they may be democratic approach of functioning.

Majority of subjects fully agreed that way to achieve group objective should be decided through opinion of members. Earlier study of Bartky also supported this by saying that "Organizing is the process or state of being in which two or more people coordinate their effort and pool their resources to achieve group goal." Jensen also said that "a democratic leader seeks to evoke the maximum involvement and participation of

every member in the group activities and in the determination of group objectives.

Five percent subjects agreed that skilful leader is the one who determines all the policies himself. They might be a good planner and confident about their policies. Others who were against the statement might be democratic in their functioning. A policy is a statement of a prudent course of action adopted and pursued by an organization, so it should be decided according to organizational members.

Majority of subjects fully agreed upon the statement a leader should always be attempt full so that there is no tension among the members. This clearly indicated the democratic attitude of subjects.

Majority of subjects agreed that a good leader decides the policies of group only by the opinion of members. They might be democratic in their functioning style. Resick et.al. Supported this by saying that a policy is a statement of a prudent course of action adopted and pursued by an organization, so it should be decided according to organizational members.

Majority of subjects 92.5% disagreed upon the statement that a good leader is he who leads the members on the policy and way which he wants and no member object to it. They might be democratic in their nature. Few (5%) were fully agreed, they might be task oriented leadership style.

91% subjects disagreed for the statement that a leader should be hard to his critics. This indicated democratic attitude of subjects. According to Bhusan a democratic leader is fact minded and objective in his praise and criticism. He is considerate, tolerant, ready to accept his mistakes, if any.

Majority of subjects were in favour that a leader should give details of his works and report to the members from time to time. By means of written and verbal report, the administrator activates and motivates associates. Few subjects (5%) were against this, they might be autocratic in their functioning.

Majority of subjects (89.50%) disagreed upon the statement that a leader should keep the member divided in many groups.

Majority of subjects (91.50%) disagreed that a leader should not confess his mistakes in the presence of members. They might be democratic in their functioning. Prof. Bhusan said that a democratic leader is fact minded and objective in his praise and criticism. He is considerate, tolerant, and ready to accept his mistakes; if any others might be autocratic in their functioning or had fear of losing their dignity among group members.

Majority of subjects (90%) fully agreed that a good leader plans the outlines of future programme of the group according to the opinion of members. They might be democratic in their functioning style Prof. Bhusan said that a democratic leader obtains sanction of the members in deciding the policies and future programmes of the group and is guided by the majority opinion of the members. Others might be autocratic in their functioning. They might be good planner and self confident about their decision. The administrator should have the capacity and be willing to make a decision. Otherwise, lethargy, suspense and poor morale are created.

Majority of subjects (90%) disagreed that a good leader cannot say that any of his order may be disobeyed. This indicated that majority of subjects might be democratic in their approach. Only 5% were agreed. This indicated autocratic type of leadership behaviour.

87.50 percent subjects were in favour that leadership of a leader depends upon the mutual agreement of the members. This clearly indicated that they might be democratic in their functioning style. Only 5 percent were against the statement and 2.50 percent were neither in favour nor against.

Majority of subjects (87.50%) were against the statement that whatever leader says is the law for members. Only five percent were of the opinion that whatever leader says is the law for members. They might be autocratic in their nature of adopted formal leadership behaviour of functioning.

Most of the subjects agreed that division of work into many small groups should be done by the leader according to the opinion of the members. This indicated democratic approach of subjects. Prof. Bhusan supported by saying that a democratic leader allows the division of the task to be made by the group.

Eighty five percent subjects disagreed that a leader should be careful that no other member of the group tries to become leader. This indicated democratic approach; they might be a guide to others who wanted to improve upon their skill so that they could approach successfully toward established goals. Other might be autocratic in their functioning. They might have fear for their authority and power because of that they agreed upon the statement.

Majority of subjects were of the opinion that a leader should propose different names in need of an expert so that members may choose them. This clearly indicated democratic style of leadership.

Majority of subjects were agreed that a leader should decide according to the opinion of members that which members together will do a work. This indicated democratic style of leadership. Newman

said that administrative process of organization an enterprise or any of its part consist of dividing and grouping the work that should be done (including-Administrator) according to the opinion of majority.

82.50% subjects were against the statement that a leader should maintain his leadership by taking advantage of discord and mutual enmity of the members. This indicated democratic style of leadership of subjects.

Majority of subjects disagreed that a leader working according to the opinion of members is a prey of corruption. This reflected the democratic approach of subjects. Only five percent fully agreed that a leader working according to the opinion of members is a prey of corruption. They might be autocratic in their functioning.

Majority of subjects were of the opinion that a leader should provide the details of future programmes of the group to all the members. They might be democratic in their functioning. Bhusan said that a democratic leader reports to the members about the progress made by the group and also informs them about the future steps to be taken. By means of report administrator might activates and motivates associates.

On the basis of the results of the study hypothesis formulated is accepted as insignificant difference was found regarding leadership behaviour among sportsmen and non-sportsmen.

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