

A STUDY OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR PREFERRED BY VOLLEY BALL AND BADMINTON PLAYERS.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to investigate and compare the leadership preferred for the set of five leader behavior dimensions i.e. training and instruction (TI), democratic behavior (DB), autocratic behavior (AB), social support (SS) and Positive feedback (PF) of Female volleyball and badminton Players. Thirty (30) Female Volley ball and Badminton of Dr. C.V. Raman University Kota – Bilaspur, who volunteered to participate in this study, were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age ranged from 17 to 25 years. To find out the significance of difference between means of preferences on leader behavior dimension of female Volleyball and Badminton Players, mean, standard deviation and t-ratio were computed. Results of the study indicated the similarity between volleyball and badminton players in their preferences for the set of five dimensions of preferred leader behavior from their coaches. Further, it is suggested that the sample should be increased to know the real fact of actual leader behaviour of the players from their coaches to fulfill their expectations.

Keyword:- Leadership. Behavior female Intramural competition .

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INTRODUCTION

Two dimension social Support, positive feedback of coaching behavior involve complex and from time to time controversial relations between the Players & Coach to the which is expected of the coach toward his & her Players.. Coach works basically on relationship with his & her Players and coaches has always been considered to be determinant factor of sports performance for behavioral, cognitive and emotional aspects. Because of the importance given by the Players to the relationship with their coaches. They report important view and thoughts centered in the coaches. However this Players and coaches relationship may be disturbed by a number of factors, such as incompatibilities between their personalities. The co-operation between the Players and the Coach is the psychological basis of coaching individualization. Indeed, coach's decision depends on their interpretation and cognition but they deeply interfere in sport and personal life of their Players with positive or negative effects. In fact the coaches working methods and interpersonal style have impact upon their Players stage of these ones' evolution. The Structuring of their adaptive skills will have expression in their performance and everyday life.

Schliesman (1987) found that perceived democratic behavior and social support were positively related to general satisfaction with leadership. Also discrepancy scores in training and instruction, social support, and positive feedback were also significantly related to satisfaction. Terry (1981) found that there were no differences in preferred leadership among different nationalities. He noted that "the three viable subject groups (Canada, United States, and Great Britain)" all share similar cultural backgrounds and sporting ideologies. Chelladurai and Saleh (1980) found that the congruence between preferred and actual behavior in the dimensions of autocratic behavior and positive feedback effected satisfaction with the coach in a curvilinear manner. Chelladurai (1994) found that among basketball players, discrepancy scores in all dimensions were significantly related to satisfaction with leadership. Corroborating these findings, Horne and Carron (1985) reported that discrepancies in training and instruction, social support and positive feedback were significant predictors of satisfaction with leadership. The higher the ratings of the coach's behavior in these dimensions related to preferences, the higher the satisfaction with leadership. .

Present study was to assess and compare the leadership preferences of female volleyball and badminton Players.. It was also hypothesized that female volleyball and badminton Players may differ significantly in their leadership preferences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample:

Twenty nine (29) female Volley ball & Badminton Players from Dr. C. V .Raman University Kota- Bilaspur during Intramural competition held in 2013-14 were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age ranged from 17 to 25 years. The subjects were selected randomly from Intramural competition in the university.

.Instrument :

Leadership Scale for Sports developed by P. Chelladurai was selected as a criterion tool to measure leadership preferences of female Volleyball and Badminton players 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 behavior and 40 items for preference version consisted of five dimensions of leadership behavior i.e.

training and instruction, social supports and positive feedback democratic behavior, autocratic behavior,

Statistical Analysis:

To assess the preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior of female volleyball and badminton players, mean and standard deviation, and t-ratio on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior

RESULTS

To find out the significant differences in the preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior of female volleyball and badminton players, mean and standard deviation, and t-ratio on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior with total subjects were calculated and data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 1 and 2 and depicted in Figure 1.

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF FIVE DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR OF FEMALE PLAYERS BELONG TO VOLLEYBALL AND BADMINTON GAMES

Leader Behaviour Dimensions	Volleyball Players (N=15)		Badminton Players (N=14)	
	M	SD	M	SD
Training & Instruction	4.336	0.543	4.346	0.513
Social Support	3.580	0.595	3.825	0.538
Positive Feedback	3.269	0.870	2.946	0.794
Autocratic Behaviour	3.714	0.528	3.790	0.417
Democratic Behaviour	4.240	0.616	4.213	0.548

The mean scores of five dimensions of leader behavior as preferred by Intramural competition Volley ball and Badminton players have been depicted in figures 1.

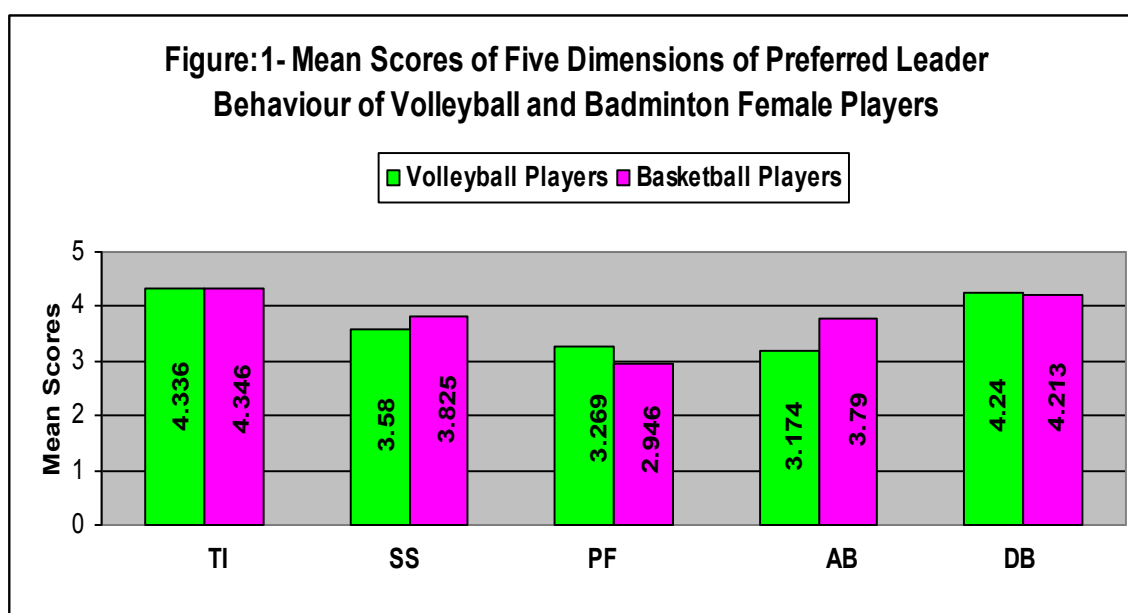


TABLE 2
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES ON FIVE
DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP OF FEMALE
PLAYERS BELONG TO VOLLEYBALL AND
BADMINTON GAMES

Leader Behaviour Dimensions	Games	Mean	MD	σ DM	t-value
Training& Instruction	Volleyball	4.336	0.02	0.19	0.05
	Badminton	4.346			
Social Support	Volleyball	3.580	0.245	0.21	1.14
	Badminton	3.825			
Positive Feedback	Volleyball	3.269	0.323	0.30	1.06
	Badminton	2.946			
Democratic Behavior	Volleyball	3.714	0.076	0.17	0.44
	Badminton	3.790			
Autocratic Behavior	Volleyball	4.240	0.027	0.21	0.12
	Badminton	4.421			

Non-significant at 0 .05 level

t .05 (27) =2.04

It is evident from table 2, that there were statistically no significant difference between the preferences of female volleyball and badminton players in training and instruction, autocratic behaviour, democratic behaviour, social support and positive feedback dimensions of preferred leader behavior, as the obtained t-values of 0.05, 1.14, 1.06, 0.44 and 0.12 respectively were lower than the required t-value of t.05 (27) = 2.04.

DISCUSSION

Descriptive analysis of data on five dimensions of Preferred leadership behavior indicated that volleyball players preferred more social Support, positive feedback and democratic behavior from their coaches than their counter parts. In case of badminton players, they preferred more training and instruction and autocratic behavior from their coaches than volleyball players. The results of t-ratio indicated the insignificant differences between volleyball and badminton female players in their five dimension of actual leader behaviour from their coaches. Kim et al (1990) found that Korean athletes involved in individual sports, combative sports, and team sports differed among themselves in all dimensions except in preferred training and instruction. It means, the female volleyball players preferred more of personal needs (SS), positive feedback on their performances to maintain motivation and involvement in decision making style of the coach. But female badminton players focused more on training process to improve athlete's performance and involvement in decision making style of the coach in important matters of them.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Female volleyball and badminton players did not have any significant difference in their five dimensions of actual leader behaviour.
2. Volleyball players preferred more of social support, positive feedback and democratic behaviour dimensions of actual leader behaviour from their coaches.
3. Badminton players preferred more on training process to improve athlete's performance and involvement in decision making style of the coach in important matters of them.

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