COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOUR AND LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR AMONGST FEMALE HOCKEY PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT
The present investigation has been conducted with the aim to compare competitive behavior and leadership behaviour amongst female hockey players. Study was conducted on 100 female hockey players of the west zone and south zone university participate in their respective zonal interuniversity tournaments during 2010-11. Competitive Behaviour was observed by the Competitive Behaviour Questionnaire developed by Frank Tyson. Further the Leadership Behaviour was observed by application of Leadership Preference Scale by Prof. L.I. Bhushan. To analyze the data for the Competitive Behaviour and Leadership Behaviour, the t-test was applied. The calculated t value of Competitive Behaviour and Leadership Behaviour were 3.40 and 2.73 respectively. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence. it shows that there is significant difference amongst the university female hockey players.

Key words: Behaviour, Leadership and Players.

INTRODUCTION:
A competition is a social and cultural activity. Competition in performance sports has far reaching social, political, cultural and economical influence on the society. Competition in performance sports has far reaching social, political, cultural and economical influence on the society. The importances of competition for sports training can hardly be overestimated competitions represent a special type of physical and psychic load, which is indispensable for performance improvement. Due to psychic factors the load during a competition is much more than during the training.

The main aim of modern sports competitions is to detect and diagnose the human ability at an early stage of life and channelize it in the right direction to realize the achievements aimed at in a particular sports/game. Competition in sports is always connected with the aspiration of
individual for achieving higher goals. In high-class competition, one always plans to create a new record of to become the champion in a particular sport. Participation in competition, always has a social significance, as the team or individual represent the city, state or the country. His performance is, therefore, bound to be evaluated by other people.

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 a second set of tasks that includes enhancing human relations and many 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 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.

Matthew, Sheila and Wang conducted study with purpose to determine whether there was a relationship between how 20 coaches of girls high school basketball team and their players spent the time during practice and player performance in competition. Three practices coached by each participant were videotaped and coded for coach and player behaviours with a modified version of the Physical Education Teacher Assessment Instrument. This observation instrument is designed to record the time spent in behaviour thought to be related with effective coaching. Each team’s wing percentage, free throw percentage, and point difference was computed. Coaches rated each of their starting five player’s abilities relation to other players in the area using a five point scale. The sum of player rating was computed to produce a rating for each team. Partial correlation, which controlled for the effect of player’s ability revealed a number of significant relationship between coach and player behaviour in practice and the three measure of player performance in competition. In addition, coaches rating of player’s abilities were positively related with team point differential and win percentage.
HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that there will be no significant difference of leadership behaviour amongst female hockey players of south zone and west zone universities.

It was hypothesized that players participating at university level posses poor competitive behavior.

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) and to assess complete competitive behaviour of the player the questionnaire developed by FRANK TYSON was used which consist 50 items. The manual for competitive behavior questionnaire is “lower the score the player posses high competitive behaviour and higher the core the player posses low competitive behaviour.” Maximum score of questionnaire would be 150 and the minimum 50.

A likert type questionnaire prepared by L.I. Bhushan consisting 30 items measures authoritarian vs. democratic leadership was employed to measure the leadership behavior this study. Out of 30 items in the questionnaire fifteen were positively worded (autocratic) and fifteen negatively worded (democratic).

For the purpose of present study hundred (50 from each zone) female Inter-university players were selected by using random technique in the year 2010-2011. The subjects belonged to different universities of south zone and west zone. The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 24 years.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In order to compare the competitive behavior, and leadership behaviour of south zone and west zone universities’ female hockey players the collected data was analyzed by using t-test for each component. The results of the statistical technique used on data are presented in given table1.

Table1

Independent Samples Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
<th>Mean west zone</th>
<th>Mean west zone</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Std. Error Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Competitive behavior</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>778.3636</td>
<td>640.5455</td>
<td>137.81818</td>
<td>60.64152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership behavior</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>10.4364</td>
<td>10.7273</td>
<td>-0.29091</td>
<td>0.12889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of significant at 0.05.

The present investigation dealt with the differences between south zone and west zone female hockey on competitive behavior and leadership behaviour. The data analyzed by means of t-test indicates there are no significant difference between south zone and west zone female hockey in competitive behavior. Further the t-test result reveal that there is insignificant difference in leadership behavior in south and west zone female hockey university hockey players. This insignificant difference may be because of the level of tournament that they participate is same. There is less number of tournaments for the female hockey players. The players must get more exposure to tournament to improve the competitive behaviour. The more participation in tournaments the players will reveal their leadership abilities and behaviour.
References


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