

Comparison of Leadership Behaviour among Cricket and Softball Coaches

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Abstract

The primary purpose of the study is to find out the comparison of leadership behaviour among cricket and softball coaches from Panjab University, Chandigarh. The study is carried out on 44 cricket players and 44 softballs inter college female players for assessment of coach's leadership behaviour. The scale developed by Chelladurai, P., & Saleh, S. D. (1980) is used to measure leadership behaviour among coaches. Data is analysed by the percentage of the 40 items which are divided into 5 subscales. So we find differently percentage of items of 5 subscales.

KEYWORDS: Behaviour, Leadership, Assessment

1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership has been explained as a process of social influence in which one person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task¹. Leadership is organizing a group of people to obtain a common goal. The leader may or may not have any defined authority.

Leadership is both a process and a property. As a process, leadership involves the use of non-coercive influence. As a property, leadership is the set of features which is attributed to someone who is perceived to use influence successfully.²Leadership is basically the behaviour of an individual when he or she is controlling and directing the activities of a group towards a shared goal.³

One should not forget that leadership is behavioural approach related within the organization. Influential leadership involves distribute of authority to the subordinates in a dynamic manner. Leadership helps the managers in the preparation of the teams for the better achievement of their aims and objectives.

It is easy to point out the examples of great leaders, but it is a lot more difficult to determine what makes them such great leaders⁴. People like Mahatma Gandhi, Martin king Luther, Napoleon, Lenin, or George Washington, in modern context Barack Obama and Vladimir Putin are good example of great leaders having great leadership qualities. These people make us understand that there are several examples when the decisions and participation of one important person is unique. These people have outstanding qualities that allow them to know what can be done, when and how.

Although, there are so many consistantices and contradictions in the theories. But one thing is clear that leadership is physiological and behaviour approach of sportsmen during the sports activities. Leadership is one of the qualities of mental toughness. Mental toughness is an essential and unique element of leadership qualities⁵. There

has been extensive research in the field of leadership, but no conducive elements come out which is essential for leadership⁶.

The vital view has certainly been considered that everything in the behavioural leadership is determined by a particular context. Yet the majority of theoreticians would consider the style to be a part of the context stating that a particular style would certainly change based on the particular situation⁷. Thus, it became apparent that a particular situation would demand different leadership style from the management if they have to achieve the corporate goals and objectives. Such situational variant certainly means that those leaders who are able to develop an ability to work in different situations (under stress, in a routine environment etc.) should be much respected and treasured by the organization⁸.

Leadership is one of the qualities of human being through which he controls the organisation, sports activity and other allied field. Leadership is game of mental toughness. Mental toughness is defined on our social, economic, palatial and ideological base. Leadership qualities in sports are very spontaneous one. In sport activities, leadership deals with the clever and objective oriented decision during the field. Recently a very good example of M.S Dhoni, he is known for patient and cool decision on the field. But on the contrary, Sachin Tendulkar is one of the greatest player as world has ever seen. But his captaincy has been remained questionable in the past years.

In sports, leadership is the base on the nature and talent of team and individual performance of the person. A leadership quality does not lie with but also connect with manager, coaches of the team. Leadership is managerial science of human being. How he takes the decision out of the field or in field. Leadership is relating with optimum and maximum use of team person on the appropriate requirement. Martin Johnson, Alex Ferguson and David Backam are good example of leadership qualities; these players use different tactics to defeat the other counterparts. But in individual games, leadership qualities have no significant role.

As we know, today the sports have been developed into an esoteric business and our society places emphasis in winning. In most countries across Asia, Indian Premier League (IPL) at the interscholastic and intercollegiate level produces large amounts of revenue for the country and community if they win. Therefore, our school boards, administration, and alumni have placed emphasis on athletic directors to appoint a head coach who can win, for some at any cost, if they do not meet this expectation, they will be replaced, and the search continues.

The different versions of the LSS have been used to study the relationship between leadership and other important areas in sport. These include Athletic maturity (Chelladurai & Carron, 1983)⁹, discrepancies between preferences and perceptions of leader behaviour (Chelladurai, 1984)¹⁰, coach-athlete relationships (Horne & Carron, 1985)¹¹, and the Relationship between the similarity in perceptions of leader behaviour (Laughlin & Laughlin, 1994)¹².

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to compare leadership behaviour among cricket and softball coaches from Panjab University, Chandigarh.

3. HYPOTHESIS

There will be no difference in leadership behaviour among cricket and softball coaches from Panjab University, Chandigarh.

4. MATERIAL AND METHOD

4.1 Sample

First of all we have selected 4 colleges randomly from Panjab University, Chandigarh, who are participating in cricket and soft ball female inter college tournament in 2012. From each college 11 players selected each in cricket and soft ball. Thus a total sample of 88 players from colleges is framed as basis for conducting the present study. Data is analysed by the percentage of the 40 items which are divided into 5 subscales. So we find different percentage of items of 5 subscales.

The sampling frames for cricket and softball players from Panjab University are shown in table 1 and table 2.

Table 1 Showing selected colleges and number of players in cricket

S. No.	Name of the College	Number of players selected (Cricket)
1	Panjab University Chandigarh	11
2	K.C.W Ludhiana	11
3	MCM DAV Chandigarh	11
4.	PGGCG-11 Chandigarh	11

Table 2

Showing selected colleges and number of players in softball

S. No.	Name of the College	Number of players selected (Soft ball)
1	PGGCG-11 Chandigarh	11
2	PGGCG-42 Chandigarh	11
3	G.N Ludhiana	11
4.	K.C.W Ludhiana	11

4.2 Tools

In present study, leadership scale for sports developed by P. Chelladurai & S. D. Saleh (1980) is used to measure leadership behaviour among cricket and softball female inter college players from Panjab University, Chandigarh. This scale contains 40 items that are divided into 5 subscales. 13 items relate to training and instruction, 9 items related to democratic behaviour, 5 items related to autocratic behaviour, 8 items relate to Social Support, and 5 items relate to Positive Feedback. For each statement there are five alternatives: never, always, often, occasionally and seldom, these alternatives numbering from 1-5 point respectively.

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Data is analysed by the percentage of the 40 items which are divided into 5 subscales. So we find differently percentage of items of 5 subscales which are shown respectively in table 3 and figure 1.

Table 3

Internal Consistency Estimates for players Preference Version of the LSS Dimensions.

S. No.	Source	Dimensions				
		T&I	DB	AB	SB	PF
1.	Cricket Players	70.36	77.10	64.16	75	80.20
2.	Softball players	66.26	74.22	62.24	70.30	79.01

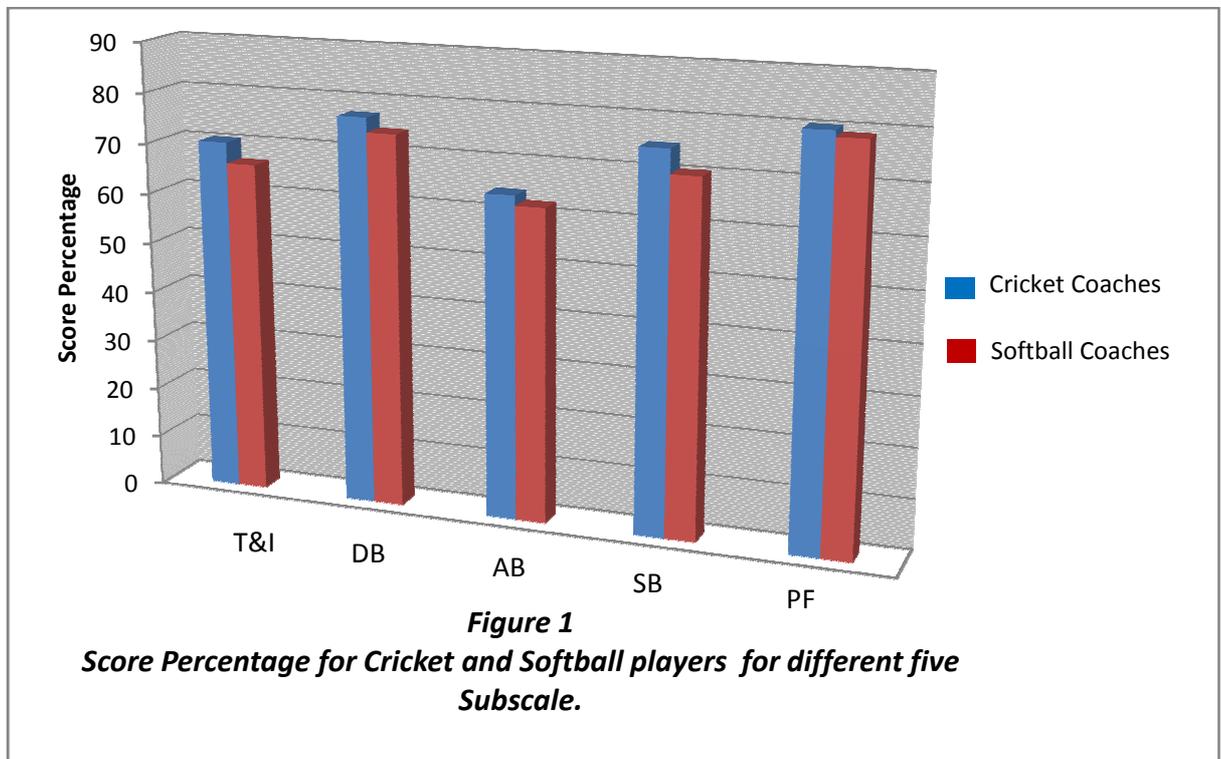


Table 3 and figure 1 shows that cricket coaches are better than softball coaches in all five subscales which are trainingbehaviour, democratic behaviour, autocratic behaviour, social behaviour and rewarding behaviour.

6. CONCLUSION

We conclude on the basis of the data which we have obtained from the players that cricket coaches from PanjabUniversity were better than softball coaches in case of training behaviour, autocratic behaviour, social behaviour, rewarding behaviour in all 5 subscales. Thus our hypothesis is rejected.

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