

Comparison of leadership behavior psychological characteristics male and female wrestling players in mini Olympic state level competition Chhattisgarh.

Yuwraj Shrivastava^{a,*}

^aAssistant Professor, DR. CV Raman College of Physical Education, Bilaspur-495001, Chhattisgarh, India

*Corresponding Author Ph: 07753-253728; Email: yuwrajs56@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare the leadership preferences for the set of five dimensions of leader behavior i.e. training and instruction, democratic behavior, autocratic behavior, social support and positive feedback of state level and female wrestler players.

Two hundred sixty four (Males=140, females =124) state level wrestler players representing their respective university in state competitions and who volunteered their participation in this study, were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age group of 18 to 23 years. The subjects were selected from among the male and female Wrestler players taken part in State competitions.

The leadership scale for sports development was used to measure the preferred leader behavior of State level male and female Wrestler players on five dimension of leader behavior i.e. training and instruction, democratic behavior, autocratic behavior, social support and positive feedback.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to see the significance of difference between means of male Wrestler players on various dimensions of preferred leadership behavior which resulted significant f-ratio (20.934). further application of Scheffe's test of post-hoc comparisons indicated that State level male Wrestler players of proffered their coaches more of training and instruction (4.352) followed by positive feedback (4.243), social support (3.813), democratic behavior (3.057), and autocratic behavior (3.643). as the paired mean difference between training and instruction – social support (.439) followed by positive feedback (.109), autocratic behavior (1.295) and democratic behavior (.709) : social support – positive feedback (.430) followed by autocratic behavior (.756), democratic behavior (.070) : positive feedback – autocratic behavior (.186) followed by democratic behavior (.600) and autocratic behavior – democratic behavior (.586) were higher than C.I.

In case of female Wrestler players, ANOVA was also applied to see the difference between means of five dimensions of preferred leadership which resulted significant f-ratio (112.603). the applications of Scheffe's test of post-hoc comparison indicated that State level female players of cross country also preferred in greater amount of training and instruction (4.441) followed by positive feedback (4.251), social support (3.823), democratic behavior (3.544), and autocratic behavior (2.857). as the paired mean difference between training and instruction – social support (.598) followed by positive feedback (.191), autocratic behavior (1.584) and democratic behavior (.898) : social support – positive feedback (.427) followed by autocratic behavior (.966), democratic behavior (.270) : positive feedback – autocratic behavior (.393) followed by democratic behavior (.707) and autocratic behavior – democratic behavior (.686) were higher than C.I.

To find out the significance of difference between means scores of preferences on leader behavior dimension of male and female Wrestler players, t-ratio was computed.

The State level male and female Wrestler players expressed significantly similar preferences on democratic behavior (1.10), autocratic behavior (1.877), social support (.154) and positive feedback (.111) but the State level male and female Wrestler players were significant difference in training and instruction (2.00).

Key words :- psychological characteristics, preferred leadership behavior,

INTRODUCTION:

Wrestler is a tremendous and dynamic combat sport that demands both physical prowess and great discipline. It involves techniques that allow you to lift and techniques your opponents onto their backs. On the ground, it includes techniques that allow you to pin your opponents down to the ground, control them, and apply various holds of joint locks until submission [1-3].

Wrestler has its own culture, systems, heritage, customs, and tradition, moreover, the principles of gentleness are carried from the practice mats and into most students' lives, in their interaction with their friends, family, work colleagues, and even strangers. Wrestler is a vigorous and demanding physical activity; the practice of wrestler techniques helps people develop basic and fundamental physical fitness in a number of ways, such as the development of strength, flexibility, agility, speed, dynamic and static balance, explosive power, and endurance. The practice of active attack and defense helps develop reaction time coordination and overall physical self-confidence. Wrestler students become physically bigger, stronger, and faster through their practice of wrestling. Not only does wrestler produce tremendous gains in overall physical and athletic; wrestler students learn the specific skills and techniques of wrestling. They learn a variety of techniques in order to throw their opponents to the ground with force, speed and control. While wrestler students are often exposed to many of these types of throwing techniques in their wrestler careers, they usually master only a handful and a handful is generally all that is needed to be successful in contemporary wrestler competitions [4-8].

Wrestler students also learn the fundamental principles and the dynamics of subduing their opponents on the ground through the application of pinning and submission techniques. Their prowess both on the ground and on their feet, combined with the considerable basic physical fitness gained from daily wrestler practice, affords wrestler students with a considerable repertoire of techniques, skills, knowledge and abilities. These in turn, allow them to be excellent athletes, with a sound physical base of fundamental skills and formidable and imposing opponents in competition.

Wrestler students also learn variable social skills and build long-lasting and meaningful relationship with others. The camaraderie and bonding that occurs among partners who have shared the rigors of physically difficult and mentally demanding training are deep, often providing the basis for relationship that last a lifetime. Through wrestler, people are able to develop friendship and integrate socially almost anywhere. There is bound to be a wrestling club, . Wrestler is not only a physical activity; it is an international languages that transcends national borders, culture barriers and language difficulties. In this way, wrestler links up people, communications and countries ; it performs an important role not only in our individual lives, but also in the future welfare of our societies in today's interdependent world [9-12].

From the research report of Mr. Chen, he indicated the behavior attitude and value standard of a leader can influence athlete's imitating behavior. The reason that a coach can influence athletes is the job of coach is much more diversity, he/she needs to react quick when they face different problems come across to him/her. Generally speaking coaches, training and teaching method both can influence the emotion management of athletes.

The leadership is required to be have in certain ways by the demand and constraints placed by the demand and member's preferences for specific leader behavior are largely a function of the individual characteristics of the group member. Personality variables such as need for achievement need for affiliation, cognitive structure and competence in the task influence member's performances for coaching and guidance, social support and feed back. In addition the situation characteristics also affect member's performance. For example if there is an organizational expectation, which a leader will behavior in a specific manner, this expectation is held jointly by both leaders and members.

SUB – PROBLEM

The purpose of study was to compare and analyses the coach leadership about preference from male and female wrestler players.

HYPOTHESES

There would be no significant difference among state level male and female wrestler player son various dimensions of preferred leadership behavior.

There would be significant difference between state level male and female wrestler players on five various dimensions of preferred leadership behavior.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

Two hundred sixty four (Males =140, Females =124) state level wrestler players representing their respective distt. instate level competitions and who volunteered to participate in this study , were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age group of 18 to 25years . The subjects were selected from amongst the male and female wrestler players taken part in state level competitions.

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitation of present study, the following conclusions are enumerated:

1. State level male and female wrestler players exhibited different preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior.
2. State level male and female wrestler players preferred their coaches more on training and instruction followed by positive feedback, social support, democratic behavior and autocratic behavior.
- 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that wrestler coaches may modify their coaching behavior according to the preferences expressed by the state level male and female wrestler players on five dimensions of leader behavior.
2. A similar study may be conducted on school level wrestling in the different state on India.
3. The research is mainly focuses on the domestic players so, the further research can adapt about comparing with international players.
4. The research can adapt more analysis like result-analysis according to coach's personality and understand the difference of players feeling an body energy. It can be looked as important direction for the further research.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

To asses the preferred leadership behavior of state level male and female Wrestler players, means and standard deviation were computed.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was computed to find out the significant of differences between means of male and female Wrestler players on various determined factor of preferred leadership behavior. Wherever, the F-ratio was found significant, Scheffe's Test of post –hoc analysis was applied to find out significance of difference between ordered paired means.

The t-ratio was computed to find out the significance between State level male and female Wrestler players on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior. The level of significant was set at.05 level.

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULTS OF STUDY

The statistical analysis of data on dimensions of preferred leadership behavior i.e. training and instruction (TI), democratic behavior (DB), automatic behavior (AB), social support (SS), and positive feedback (PF), collected on two hundred sixteen fourstate level Wrestler players who represented their respective distt. Eames in state level Championship held during the session n 2010-2011 ranging between 18 to 25 year of age, has been presented in this chapter.

To assess the preferred leadership on five dimension of mean and standard deviation were computed. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA), for the both sex on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior was computed Wherever, F-ratio was found significant, Scheffe's Test of Post-hoc Analysis³ was carried out to identify the significance of differences between the ordered paired means of male and female Wrestler players.

In order to find out the significance of differences between state level male and female wrestler players in their preferences on the five dimensions of leader behavior, t-ratio was computed. To check the obtained F –ratio and t- ratio, the level of significance was set at .05 level.

Table1 Descriptive statistics of preferences on five dimension of leader behaviour of state level male and female wrestler players

Leader Behavior Dimension	Male(N=140)		Female(N=124)	
	M	SD	M	SD
Training& Instruction	4.352	0.383	4.442	0.349
Social support	3.813	0.539	3.824	0.626
Positive Feedback	4.243	0.569	4.251	0.728
Autocratic Behavior	3.057	0.886	2.858	0.838
Democratic Behavior	3.643	0.812	3.544	0.625

The mean scores of five dimensions of leader behavior as preferred by male and female wrestler players of state level have been depicted in figures 1 to 5

Analysis of variance for preferred leadership of state male athletes of wrestler athlete

Table 2

Source of variance	df	Sum of squares	Mean Square	F –ratio
Between Groups	4	196.884	49.221	20.934*
Within Groups	695	1634.087	2.351	
Total	699	1830.970		

*Significant at .05 level.

F.05 (4,695) = 2.39.

From Table 2, It is evident that the statistically significant difference existed among state male wrestler players on preferred leadership was very high as the obtained F – value of 20.934 was much higher than the required F. 05 (4,695) = 2.39.

As the F – ratio was found to be significant, Scheffe's Test of post – hoc comparison was applied to study the significant of differences among inter –university male wrestler players on five dimensions of leader behavior of preferred leadership and the data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 3.

Table3 Significance of Differences Among state male wrestler players between Ordered paired means on five Dimensions of preferred leadership

Mean Scores						
TI	SS	PF	AB	DB	Paired mean difference	Confidence Interval(C.I.)
4.352	3.813	-	-	-	.439*	0.005
4.352	-	4.243	-	-	.109*	
4.352	-	-	3.057	-	1.295*	
4.352	-	-	-	3.643	.709*	
-	3.813	4.243	-	-	.430*	
-	3.813	-	3.057	-	.756*	
-	3.813	-	-	3.643	.070*	
-	-	4.243	3.057	-	.186*	
-	-	4.243	-	3.643	.600*	
-	-	-	3.057	3.643	.586*	

*Significant at .05 level

It is quite obvious from the table 5, that there were significant differences on preferred leadership among state male wrestler players between training and instruction – social support followed by positive feedback, autocratic behavior and democratic behavior; social supports –positive feedback followed by autocratic behavior followed by democratic and autocratic

behavior democratic behavior as the paired mean difference of .439,.109,1.295,.709,.430,.756,.070,.186,.600,and .586 respectively were much higher than the confidence interval(CI) of 0.005.

Table 4 analysis of variance for preferred leadership of state female wrestlerplayers

SOURCE OF VARIANCE		Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-ratio
Between Groups	4	194.447	48.612	
Within Groups	615	265.502	0.432	112.603*
Total	619	309.064		

*Significant at .05 level

F.05 (4,615) =2.39

From table 4,It is evident that the statistically significant difference between existed among state female Wrestler players on preferred leadership was very high as the obtained F-value of 112.603 was much higher than the required F.05(4,615)=2.39. As the F-ratio was found to be significant, Scheffe's Test of post-hoc comparison was applied to study the significance of differences among state female Wrestler players on five dimensions of leader behavior of preferred leadership and the data pertaining to this have been presented in table 5.

Table- 5significance of differences among state female players of wrestler between ordered paired means on five dimensions of preferred leadership

Mean Scores						
TI	SS	PF	AB	DB	Paired mean difference	Confidence Interval(C.I.)
4.442	3.824	-	-	-	.598*	0.032
4.442	-	4.251	-	-	.191*	
4.442	-	-	2.858	-	1.584*	
4.442	-	-	-	3.544	.898*	
-	3.824	4.251	-	-	.427*	
-	3.824	-	2.858	-	.966*	
-	3.824	-	-	3.544	.270*	
-	-	4.251	2.858	-	.393*	
-	-	4.251	-	3.544	.707*	
-	-	-	2.858	3.544	.686*	

*Significant at .05 level

It is quite obvious from the table 3, that there were significant differences on preferred leadership among inter –university male wrestler players between training and instruction – social support followed by positive feedback , autocratic behavior and democratic behavior ; social supports –positive feedback followed by autocratic behavior followed by democratic and autocratic behavior democratic behavior as the paired mean difference of .598,.191,.1.584,.898,.427,.966,.270,.393,.707 and .686 respectively were much higher than the confidence interval(CI) of 0.032.

Table -6 significance of differences between mean scores of state male and female wrestler players on leader behaviour dimensions of preferred leadership.

Leader Behavior Dimensions	Sex	Mean	MD	DM	t-ratio
Training& Instruction	Male	4.352			
			.090	.045	2.000*
	Female	4.442			
Social support	Male	3.813			
			.011	.071	0.154
	Female	3.824			
Positive Feedback	Male	4.243			
			.008	.072	0.111
	Female	4.251			
Autocratic Behavior	Male	3.057			
			.199	.106	1.877

	Female	2.858			
Democratic Behavior	Male	3.643			
			.099	.090	1.100
	Female	3.544			

*Insignificant at .05 level

t.05(262)=1.97

It is evident from table 6, that there was statistically significant difference between the preferences of state level male and female Wrestler players on training and instruction dimensions of leader behavior, as the obtained t-value of 2.00 was higher than the required t-value of t.05(262)=1.97

DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

Findings of descriptive data of State level male and female Wrestler players on five dimensions of preferred leadership behavior indicated that male Wrestler players preferred more automatic behavior and democratic behavior from their coaches than did female respondents. In case of female Wrestler players, they preferred more training and instructions, social support and positive feedback and democratic behavior from their coaches in comparison of male Wrestler players.

The results of one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for State level male players of on five dimensions of preferred leadership behavior expressed significant differences among male Wrestler players in their preferences for preferred leadership which may be due to variation in practice method, coaching style, and reinforcement. The Schaffer's Test of Post-hoc comparisons showed that male Wrestler players preferred more training and instructions behavior in comparison of other dimensions of preferred leadership, but the significant differences exhibited by male Wrestler players in their preferences between training and instruction social support followed by positive feedback, autocratic behavior and democratic behavior, social supports – positive feedback followed by autocratic behavior, democratic behavior, positive feedback – autocratic behavior followed by democratic behavior and autocratic behavior democratic behavior.

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