



A STUDY OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR AS PREFERRED BY INTER-VARSITY LEVEL JUDO ATHLETES

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Abstract:- The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare the leadership preferences of inter- university level male and female judo athletes. For this purpose, two hundred sixty four (Males=140, females =124) of inter-university level judo athletes representing their respective university in inter-university competitions 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 Judo athletes taken part in All India Inter-University competitions during the 2007-2008 session. The leadership scale for sports development and prepared by P. Chelladuri (1994) was used to measure the preferred leader behaviour of inter-University level male and female Judo athletes on five dimension of leader behaviour. To find out the significance of difference between means scores of preferences on leader behaviour dimension of male and female Judo athletes, t-ratio was computed. The results of the study revealed that inter – university level male and female judo athletes exhibited different preferences on five dimensions of leader behaviour. Both sex judo athletes preferred their coaches more on training and instruction followed by positive feedback, social support , democratic behaviour and autocratic behaviour.

Keywords: Preferences, Judo athletes, Gender, interuniversity level.

INTRODUCTION

Judo is a tremendous and dynamic combat sport that demands both physical prowess and great mental discipline . From a standing position, it involves techniques that allow you to lift and throw 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 chokeholds of joint locks until submission .

The word judo consists of two Japanese characters , ju , which means “gentle “, and do , which means “the way”. Judo, therefore , literally means the way of gentleness. Although the gentleness may not be immediately apparent to new comes who see bodies flying through the air and people pinned to the ground. In the next chapter, we will see how the techniques of Judo are based on giving in rather than fighting back. It is this principle of gentleness, or yawara (which is the same character as the Ju in Judo), on which all judo techniques are based. Judo 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. Judo is a vigorous and demanding physical activity. the practice of judo 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 . Judo students become physically bigger, stronger, and faster through their practice of judo. Not only does judo produce tremendous gains in overall physical and athletic; judo students learn the specific skills and techniques of judo. They learn a variety of techniques in order to throw their opponents to the ground with force, speed and control. While judo students are often exposed to many of these types of throwing techniques in their judo careers, they usually master only a handful and a handful is generally all that is needed to be successful in contemporary judo competitions.

In the highly competitive athletic field, a leader needs to complete successful training schedules and providing athletes competing skills in order to target the training objects. Furthermore in order to handle a team, a leader also needs to train the EQ (Emotional Intelligence) management since a leader can be a friend, a consultant, a manager, a psychologist and a funds collector of athletes. Sometimes, it also can influence athletes behaviour and be a model for imitating.

From the research report of Mr. Chen, he indicated the behaviour attitude and value standard of a leader can influence athlete’s imitating behaviour (Cost, Salmela and Russell, 1995). 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 (Yuen, 1997). Generally speaking coaches, training ad teaching method both can influence the emotion management of athletes (Chen, 1998).

According to the part report, it indicated that a coach should be demanding, well organized, behaves well and highly achieved in the sport field (Ogilvie & Tutko, 1966, Sage, 1973). Further, historian named a coach as a new professional manager because they think the skills improvement from athletes came from the contribution of a coach.

The purpose of study was to compare and analyses the coach leadership about preference from male and female judo athletes . It was also hypothesized that there may be significant difference between inter-university level male and female judo athletes on five dimensions of preferred leadership behaviour .

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subjects:

Two hundred sixty four (Males =140, Females =124) of inter – university level judo athletes representing their respective university in All India inter-university competitions and who volunteered to participate in this study , were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age range of 18 to 23 years . The subjects were selected from amongst the male and female judo athletes, who have taken part in All India Inter – university competitions during the session.2007-2008.

Instrumentation:

The leadership scale for sports development and prepared by P. Chelladuri (1994) was used to measure the preferred leader behaviour of inter-University level male and female Judo athletes on five dimensions of leader behaviour.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To asses the preferred leadership behaviour of Inter- university level male and female Judo athletes, the means, standard deviations, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were computed to find out the significant of differences between means of male and female Judo athletes on various determined factor of preferred leadership behaviour. 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 level of significant was set at.05 level and data pertaining to this have presented in Table 1-6

**TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF PREFERENCES ON FIVE DIMENSION OF LEADER BEHAVIOUR
OF INTER UNIVERSITY LEVEL MALE AND FEMALE JUDO ATHLETES**

Leader Behaviour dimensions	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 behaviour	3.057	0.886	2.858	0.838
Democratic behaviour	3.643	0.812	3.544	0.625

The mean scores of five dimensions of leader behaviour as preferred by male and female judo athletes of inter – university level have been depicted in figures 1.

TABLE -2
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR PREFERRED LEADERSHIP OF INTER –UNIVERSITY MALE
ATHLETES OF JUDO ATHLETE

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean Squares	F-value
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 inter-university male judo athletes on preferred leadership was very high as the obtained F-value of 20.934 was much higher then 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 judo athletes on five dimensions of leader behaviour of preferred leadership and the data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 3.

TABLE -3 M
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG INTER- UNIVERSITY MALE JUDO ATHLETES
BETWEEN ORDERED PAIRED MEANS ON FIVE DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP

Mean Scores						
TI	SS	PF	AB	DB	Paired Mean Difference	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 3, that there were significant differences on preferred leadership among inter –university male judo athletes between training and instruction – social support followed by positive feedback , autocratic behaviour and democratic behaviour ; social supports – positive feedback followed by autocratic behaviour followed by democratic and autocratic behaviour democratic behaviour 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 (C.I.) of 0.005.

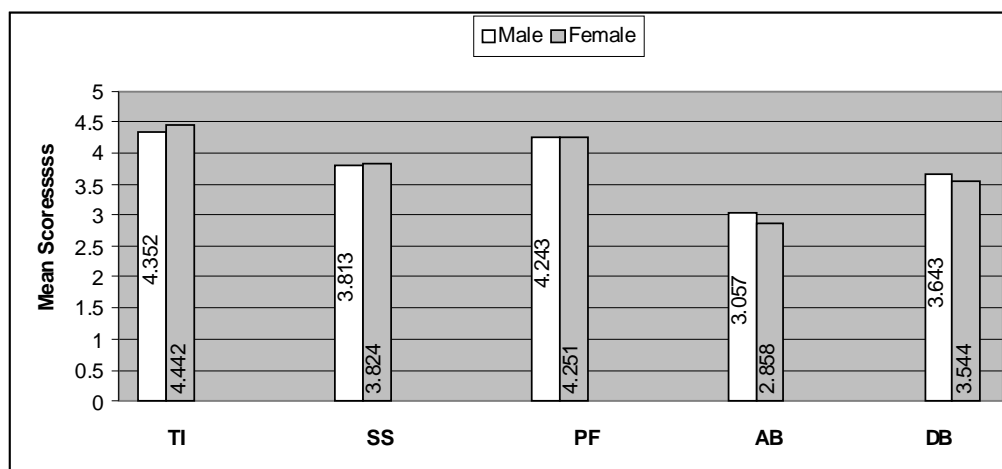


Figure 1. Mean Scores of Inter-university Level Male and Female Judo Athletes on Five Dimensions of Preferred Leadership Behaviour.

TABLE-4
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR PREFERRED LEADERSHIP OF INTER UNIVERSITY FEMALE JUDO ATHLETES

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean Squares	F-value
Between Groups	4	194.447	48.612	112.603*
Within Groups	615	265.502	0.432	
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 inter-university female Judo athletes 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 inter-university female Judo athletes on five dimensions of leader behaviour of preferred leadership and the data pertaining to this have been presented in table 5.

TABLE- 5
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG INTER-UNIVERSITY FEMALE ATHLETES OF JUDO BETWEEN ORDERED PAIRED MEANS ON FIVE DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP

Mean Scores						
TI	SS	PF	AB	DB	Paired Mean Difference	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 judo athletes between training and instruction – social support followed by positive feedback , autocratic behaviour and democratic behaviour ; social supports –positive feedback followed by autocratic behaviour followed by democratic and autocratic behaviour democratic behaviour 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 (C.I.) of 0.032.

TABLE -6
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES OF INTER-UNIVERSITY MALE AND FEMALE JUDO ATHLETES ON LEADER BEHAVIOUR DIMENSIONS OF PREFERRED LEADERSHIP.

Leader behaviour dimensions	Sex	Mean	MD	DM	t-ratio
Traning & 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 Behaviour	Male	3.057	.199	.106	1.877
	Female	2.858			
Democratic Behaviour	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 inter-university level male and female Judo athletes on training and instruction dimensions of leader behaviour, as the obtained t-value of 2.00 was higher than the required t-value of $t_{.05(262)}=1.97$

DISCUSSION

Findings of descriptive data of Inter-university level male and female Judo athletes on five dimensions of preferred leadership behaviour indicated that male Judo athletes preferred more automatic behaviour and democratic behaviour from their coaches than did female respondents. In case of female Judo athletes, they preferred more training and instructions, social support and positive feedback and democratic behaviour from their coaches in comparison of male Judo athletes.

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

CONCLUSIONS

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

1. Inter-university level male and female judo athletes exhibited different preferences on five dimensions of leader behaviour.
2. Inter-university level male and female judo . athletes preferred their coaches more on training and instruction followed by positive feedback, social support, democratic behaviour and autocratic behaviour.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The research is mainly focuses on the domestic athletes, so, the further research can adapt about comparing with international athletes. The research can adapt more analysis like result-analysis according to coaches personality and understand the difference of athletes feeling an body energy. It can be looked as important direction for the further research.

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