



## ANALYSES THE LEADERSHIP STYLE PREFERENCES AMONG MALE BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

The present study is designed to investigate the leadership styles preferences of male Basketball players, the Revised Leadership Scale for Sports developed by Zhang, Jensen and Mann (1997) was used. Two hundred male Basketball players from university and state teams, participated in All India inter-university and senior national level Basketball tournaments, were selected as the subject of the study All results of descriptive statistics F-ratio for male and female Basketball players, were analyzed by using SPSS 16 Version. Male basketball players had significant differences across all six dimensions of preferred leader behavior, as indicated by a high F-value. This suggests a diverse range of leadership expectations among male players. The male Basketball players preferred more in democratic behavior followed by PF, TTI, SC, SS and AB dimensions of leadership behaviours. The six dimensions of leader behavior indicated the significant differences. Post-hoc analysis indicated significant differences among the following pairs: Training and Instruction vs. Autocratic Behavior, Democratic, Behavior vs. Autocratic Behavior Autocratic Behavior vs. Social Support, Autocratic Behavior vs. Positive Feedback and Insignificant differences were found among other dimensions.

**Keyword:** Leader, Behaviour, male, Basketball, preferences, Players

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sport enjoyment is defined as a positive affective response to the sport experience that reflects generalized feelings such as pleasure, liking, and fun. Involvement alternatives are defined as the attractiveness of the most preferred alternative to continued participation in the current endeavor. The personal resources that are put into the activity which cannot be recovered if participation is discontinued are explained within the personal investments category.

Over time, leadership has been defined in terms of individual traits, leader behavior, interaction patterns, role relationships, follower perceptions, influence over followers, influence on task goals, and influence on organizational culture (Yukl & Van Fleet, 1992).

Leadership is an important component of overall effectiveness because it is seen as the force that energizes and directs group behavior. Legendary basketball coach John Wooden wrote, "A leader, particularly a coach, has a most powerful influence on those he or she leads, perhaps more than anyone outside of the family. Therefore, it is the obligation of that coach to treat such responsibility as a grave concern. Given the centrality of leadership to the behavior of people in groups. Since leadership affects attitudes, and attitudes drive behavior, leadership can be viewed as a catalyst for behavior change among athletes. (Wooden & Jamison, 1997, p. 111).

Leadership is defined as the use of non-coercive and symbolic influence to direct and coordinate the activities of the members of an organized group toward the accomplishment of group objectives (Jago, 1982)

A coach directs and leads his or her athletes in three ways: teaching, training, and instructing. In the present study, coach is synonymous with the leader.

Leadership describes leader behavior in terms of required, preferred, and perceived leadership behavior. Required leader behavior includes the situational constraints on behavior such as organizational rules, regulations, policies, goals, formal structure, group task, and social and cultural norms. Preferred leader behavior incorporates the type of behavior athletes would like to receive from their coaches. Perceived leadership behavior describes what is actually done by the leader to influence member performance and satisfaction. In the MML, perceived leadership behavior is interpreted by the athlete perceptions of the coach's behavior. (Chelladurai, 1978, 1993; Chelladurai & Carron, 1978)

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Sample

Two hundred male Basketball players from university and state teams, participated in All India inter-university and senior national level Basketball tournaments, were selected as the subject of the study.

### 2.2 Description of Questionnaires

The present study is designed to investigate the leadership styles preferences of male Basketball players, the Revised Leadership Scale for Sports developed by Zhang, Jensen and Mann (1997) was used.

### 2.3 Collection of data

For collection of data, the subjects will be contacted personally at the site of competitions and their sincere cooperation may solicited. Respondents were called to a common place, when they shall not busy and have enough time to spare for testing. Necessary instructions will be provided to the subject before the administration of each test, Confidentiality of the responses will be guaranteed so that the subjects shall not camouflage their real feelings

### 2.4 Statistical Analysis

All results of descriptive statistics F-ratio for male and female Basketball players, were analyzed by using SPSS 16 Version.

### 3. RESULTS

To assess the six measures of specific leader behaviour of male basketball players of Jharkhand, descriptive statistics and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for all the subjects were calculated and obtained data are given below in Table 1 to 3

**TABLE 1**  
**DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR MALE GENDER BASKETBALL PLAYERS ON LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR IN BASKETBALL SPORTS**

S.No.	Dimensions	M	SD
1	Teaching and Training Instruction	4.02	0.804
2	Democratic Behaviour	4.09	0.748
3	Autocratic Behaviour	2.97	0.797
4	Social Support	3.97	0.848
5	Positive Feedback	4.07	0.837
6	Situational Consideration	3.99	0.810

The average scores across six factors of leader behavior, since demonstrated by male and female gender basketball players, are given in Table 1

**TABLE 2**  
**ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON PREFERRED LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR FOR MALE BASKETBALL PLAYERS**

Source of Variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F-Value
Between Groups	93.860	5	18.772	28.84*
Within Groups	386.640	594	.651	
Total	480.500	599		

\*Significant at .05 level  $F_{.05}(5, 594) = 2.22$

From Table 2, It is quite clear that the significant differences existed among male basketball players in their six dimensions of preferred leader behaviour, as the obtained F-value of 28.84 was much higher than the required  $F_{.05}(5, 594) = 2.22$ .

Since the F-ratio was observed significant, Scheffe's Test of Post-hoc comparison was applied to study the least significant difference within male basketball players in their six dimensions of actual leader behaviour and data are given below in Table 3

**TABLE 3**  
**SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES IN MALE BASKETBALL PLAYERS BETWEEN ORDERED PAIRED MEANS ON PREFERRED LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR**

TTI	DB	AB	SS	PF	SC	Paired Mean Difference	C. I.
4.03	4.08	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.39
4.03	-	2.97	-	-	-	1.06*	
4.03	-	-	3.97	-	-	0.06	
4.03	-	-	-	4.07	-	0.04	
4.03	-	-	-	-	3.99	0.04	
-	4.08	2.97	-	-	-	1.11*	
-	4.08	-	3.97	-	-	0.11	
-	4.08	-	-	4.07	-	0.01	
-	4.08	-	-	-	3.99	0.09	
-	-	2.97	3.97	-	-	1.00*	
-	-	2.97	-	4.07	-	1.10*	
-	-	2.97	-	-	3.99	1.02*	
-	-	-	3.97	4.07	-	0.10	
-	-	-	3.97	-	3.99	0.02	
-	-	-	-	4.07	3.99	0.08	

\*Significant at .05 level.

It is quite obvious from the table 3, that the male basketball players of Jharkhand exhibited statistically significant differences on preferred leader behavior among male basketball players of Jharkhand in between training and instruction-autocratic behaviour; between democratic behaviour-autocratic behaviour; between autocratic behaviour-social support followed by positive feedback, as the paired mean differences of 1.06, 1.11, 1.00, and 1.02 respectively were above in comparison of the confidence interval (CI) of 0.39. But the insignificant differences were indicated among male basketball players in between rest of the factors of actual leadership.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The male Basketball players preferred more in democratic behavior followed by PF, TTI, SC, SS and AB dimensions of leadership behaviour. The six dimensions of leader behavior indicated the significant differences with an F-value of 28.84, exceeding the required  $F(5, 594) = 2.22$ . Post-hoc analysis (Scheffe's Test) indicated significant differences among the following pairs: Training and Instruction vs. Autocratic Behavior (Mean Difference = 1.06, CI = 0.39), Democratic, Behavior vs. Autocratic Behavior (Mean Difference = 1.11), Autocratic Behavior vs. Social Support (Mean Difference = 1.00), Autocratic Behavior vs. Positive Feedback (Mean Difference = 1.02) and Insignificant differences were found among other dimensions.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Male basketball players had significant differences across all six dimensions of preferred leader behavior, as indicated by a high F-value. This suggests a diverse range of leadership expectations among male players.

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