



P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38
IJPESH 2016; 3(2): 41-44
© 2016 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 20-01-2016
Accepted: 20-02-2016

Dhananjay Babanrao Vitalkar
Ph.D. Research Scholar,
Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj
Nagpur University, Nagpur,
India.

Dr. Pravin D Lamkhade
Director of Physical Education,
Rani Indirabai Bhosle
Mahavidyalaya, Kuhi, Nagpur,
Maharashtra, India.

A comparative study of emotional intelligence and leadership traits of rural and urban area basketball players

Dhananjay Babanrao Vitalkar and Dr. Pravin D Lamkhade

Abstract

Basketball players who participated in inter collegiate tournaments were the population of this study. From these players total 60 (30 from rural and 30 from urban area) players were selected as a subjects by using simple random sampling method. To measure the emotional intelligence and leadership traits standardized tests were used as a research tool. Standardized 'Emotional Intelligence Test' prepared by Anukul Hayde, Sanjot Pethe and Upendra Dhar and 'Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire' prepared by Dr. Surendra Nath Dubey. The scoring of the questionnaires was done as per instructions given in the manuals of the respective standardized tools. The obtained scores were statistically analyzed by applying mean, standard deviation and 't' test techniques. The obtained results were used to fulfill the objectives and testing the hypotheses. The findings of the present study are as rural and urban basketball players differed significantly with respect to their total emotional intelligence ($t=3.614$) and leadership traits ($t=4.837$). Moreover, mean emotional intelligence score of rural area players is 128.40 and urban area player is 101.13 while mean leadership traits scores for rural and urban area players are 74.07 and 120.87 respectively. From the above findings it is quite clear that, statistically rural and urban area basketball players differed significantly with respect to their emotional intelligence and leadership traits. Rural area players have better emotional intelligence than urban area players while urban area players are superior in leadership traits than rural area players.

Keywords: Comparison, emotional intelligence, leadership traits, rural and urban area basketball players

Introduction

Sport is a natural instinct of human being right from childhood to age old state reflected at various occasions to yield sheer happiness and better health and it also helps in overall personality development and nourishing various qualities in life. Hence sport is vitally and crucially important in human life. Sport activities inculcate Sportive spirit, psychological intelligence and leadership skills. Sport helps in developing team spirit and to play for team as well as nation. It also keeps on nurturing ideal qualities of good and responsible citizen. Still every individual need to face competition in every aspect of life, and struggle to meet eventually changing family and social surrounding. Day by day improvements in expectation of teachers, trainers as well as parents also induce tensions, which obviously hamper team spirit, concentration and performance in sports. Trainers need to train all sportspersons irrespective of their capacities physically as well as mentally, that helps the personality development as well as improvement in performance in the specific sports event. Every team sporting event deserves suitable and proper leader who is capable not only to devote own performance but also act as catalyst to yield best of performance from the team with total dedication to the sports event.

As the player would start managing own capabilities, emotions, passions and ambitions to motivate and drive followers would establish leadership spirit. No home, institution, society, community, business can run without proper leader to motivate work force by assigning task with pre-determined goals to make it a success, through the dedication of followers and their full faith in ideals of their leader to head for success. Every individual cannot be a leader, instead some leaders have potential to motivate a specific grade of labour class, they come up as Labor Contractor, while as some leaders know very well how to tame upper classes.

Correspondence

Dhananjay Babanrao Vitalkar
Ph.D. Research Scholar,
Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj
Nagpur University, Nagpur,
India.

There are very few who can handle and motivate all classes, who normally absorbed as political leaders. Hence sports media could prove to be a resource for personality development and leadership orientation for individuals. Sports could nourish physically and mentally, if supported with dietary nutrition would prove to be ideal resource for high caliber, efficient, leadership development with positive attitude and co-coordinative capabilities in future. Parents are expected to take initiative in motivating their ward in participation of any kind of sport and opt every possible opportunity for exploration of extra-curricular qualities of their ward, offer due appreciation and financial support.

Leadership has got the power to motivate and drive a specific group of dedicated followers towards pre-determined goal with time bound success ratio to achieve. This shows power of leadership is its unity of followers which consistently completes the task with zeal to maintain faith in leadership and value their morale. Thus leader always tries to explore qualities, capacities and skills of its followers and thereon exploit the same positively for attainment of pre-determined goal within presumed time frame. Thus the role of leader is exceptionally critical, thereby making his position indispensable. So leader deserves to possess all such potentials, capabilities, zeal, willpower, punctuality, foresight, determination, high morale, ethical skills and trustworthy idealistic personality. This can only be achieved through intellect, physically and mentally fit sportive personality, due to which leader is potentially capable in transforming situation for exploiting new challenges, explore novel opportunities for the benefit of followers as well as parental Institution.

Usually participant players in Inter Collegiate competition are sensible and emotional; hence it needs to deal with them carefully to keep their morale high to put their efforts in sports performance only. The trainers as well as Games Teachers are expected to tackle all players in unbiased manner, so that the players would certainly believe that whatever best performance presented, would definitely be rewarded in one way or the other. They should take precaution not to let the players ever face depression, instead with proper guidance and consistent appreciation players be cheered to maintain players' morale high, their skills applauded and their zeal boosted at all times. Thus the cultivation of sportive culture would definitely yield better leaders, better citizen and matured personalities to the nation that would certainly be benefited with their inherent skills, qualities, potentials and dedications devoted to the society and consequentially to the nation.

Statement of the Problem

Hence the researcher thoroughly studied all these aspects and visited libraries of various Physical Training Institutions to hunt through available literature and research articles in this context. Then he compiled data as well as verbal findings, to discuss all these issues with specialists in those subjects to arrive at problems and issues of basketball players are facing probable solution to overcome these issues. Hence the researcher had opted the topic for his research work as "A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Traits of Rural and Urban Area Basketball Players"

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to compare rural and urban area basketball players with respect to their Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Traits.

The allied objectives were as follows

1. To measure the emotional intelligence among urban basketball players
2. To measure the leadership traits among the rural basketball players
3. To measure the leadership traits among the urban basketball players.
4. To compare the rural and urban basketball players who participated in intercollegiate level basketball tournament with respect to their emotional intelligence and leadership traits.

Significance of the Problem

1. This study would give the information about the emotional intelligence and leadership traits of rural and urban basketball players
2. This study would be proved as a guideline to instructor, basketball players, coaches, trainers, physical education teachers, universities as well as colleges and to the player's parents also.
3. This study would give information of emotional intelligence and leadership traits more or less levels among rural and urban area basketball players.
4. This study would be helpful in making effective daily work and evaluating their emotional intelligence and leadership traits of all players in the sports field.
5. This study would helpful to make expected changes in emotional intelligence and leadership traits of players.
6. This study will be helpful for developing level of rural and urban player's emotional intelligence and leadership traits.

Hypotheses

- 1) There will be significant difference in the emotional intelligence of rural and urban area basketball players participating in inter collegiate tournament. The rural area basketball player will have better emotional intelligence than the urban area players.
- 2) There will be significant difference in the leadership traits of rural and urban area basketball players participating in inter collegiate tournament. The urban area basketball player will have better leadership traits than the rural area players.

Methodology

Source of data

For the present study, the data have been collected from basketball players who participated in Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Sampling Method

The subjects were selected by using simple random sampling method.

Selection of Subjects

The research scholars had selected 30 players from rural and 30 players from urban area in this way total 60 basketball players were selected randomly. Their age were ranged between 18 to 25 years according to the college records.

Selection of Variables

For the present study to measure the emotional intelligence and leadership traits of the subjects would be investigate and compare.

Selection of Test

In the present study to measure the emotional intelligence, 'Emotional Intelligence Test' prepared by Anukul Hayde, Sanjot Pethe and Upendra Dhar was used. Leadership traits measured by 'Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire' prepared by Dr. Surendra Nath Dubey. Both the test were Standardized tests.

Collection of data

For the collection of data, the Emotional Intelligence Test and leadership traits 'Multifactor Leadership Standardized Questionnaire' would be administrated on selected subjects before one hour of competition. Before distribution of the questionnaire the purpose of the study would be explained to the subjects so that the subjects would be honest in their answers.

Scoring

The data were collected through the emotional intelligence test and leadership traits 'Multifactor Leadership standardized Questionnaire' for the pre-competitive state emotional intelligence and leadership traits level. The completely filled emotional intelligence test and leadership traits questionnaire were scored. The answers and replies to the questionnaires that would be recorded in a systematic way for further tabulations. The answer sheet would be collected and recorded with the help of manuals key. Thus the raw score would be recorded in each answer sheet.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The analysis and interpretation was done on the basis of data collection. The data obtained from the responses given in the questionnaire which would be marked according to the manuals key was statistically analyzed by applying mean, standard deviation, and 't' test. The obtained results were used to fulfill the objectives and testing the hypotheses. Results obtained from statistical analysis were tabulated, interpreted, graphically presented and accordingly to find out the significance difference.

The level of significance would be kept at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence respectively to test the hypothesis.

Table 1: Significance of Difference between Mean Emotional Intelligence Scores of Rural and Urban Area Basketball Players

Players	N	Mean	SD	Standard Error	d.f.	't' value
Rural	30	128.40	27.2025	7.5458	58	3.614**
Urban	30	101.13	31.1157			

Tabulated $t_{0.05(58)} = 2.00$ & $t_{0.01(58)} = 2.66$

**Significant at 0.05 & 0.01 level

The findings of Table-1 show that there is significant difference in the emotional intelligence means of rural and urban area basketball players as the calculated t-value of 3.614 is greater than the tabulated t-values of 2.00 and 2.66 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence respectively.

The mean emotional intelligence score of rural area basketball players is 128.40 and urban area players is 101.13.

It is quite obvious from the above findings that there is a significant difference in the emotional intelligence of rural and urban area basketball players. Moreover rural area basketball players have more emotional intelligent than the urban area basketball players.

The mean difference of emotional intelligence of rural and urban area basketball players is graphically depicted in Figure-1.

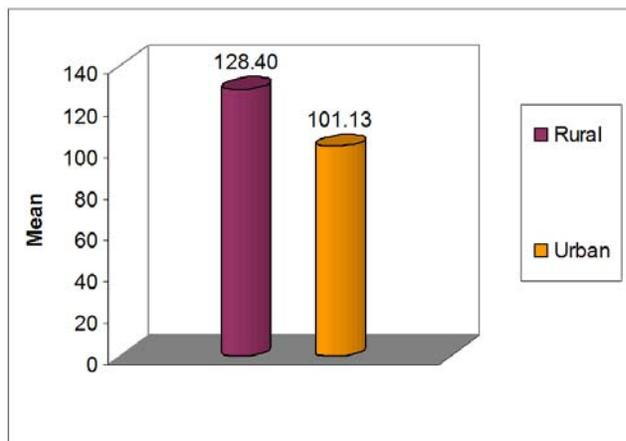


Fig 1: Comparison of mean emotional intelligence scores of rural and urban area basketball players

Table 2: Significance of Difference between Mean Leadership Traits Scores of Rural and Urban Area Basketball Players

Players	N	Mean	SD	Standard Error	d.f.	't' value
Rural	30	74.07	25.1957	9.6744	58	4.837**
Urban	30	120.87	46.6156			

Tabulated $t_{0.05(58)} = 2.00$ & $t_{0.01(58)} = 2.66$

**Significant at 0.05 & 0.01 level

Table-2 revealed that there is significant difference in the leadership traits means of rural and urban area basketball players as the calculated t-value of 4.837 is greater than the tabulated t-values of 2.00 and 2.66 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence respectively.

The mean leadership traits score of rural and urban area basketball players is 74.07 and 120.87 respectively.

From the above discussion it is inferred that there is a significant difference in the leadership traits of rural and urban area basketball players. Moreover urban area basketball players have better leadership traits than the rural area basketball players.

The mean difference of leadership traits of rural and urban area basketball players is graphically depicted in Figure-2.

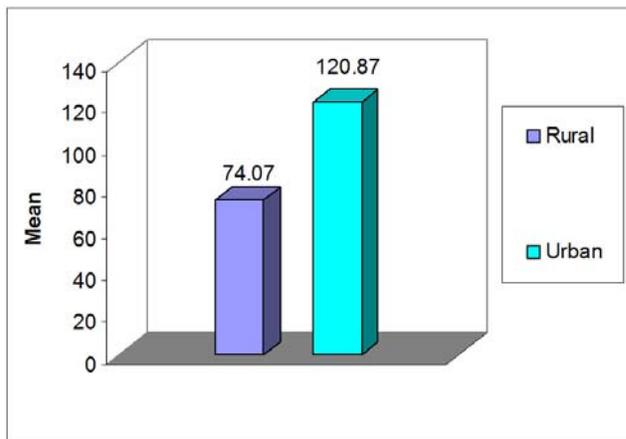


Fig 2: Comparison of mean leadership traits scores of rural and urban area basketball players

Conclusion

On the basis of finding it is concluded that rural and urban area basketball players participating in inter collegiate tournament differed significantly with respect to their emotional

intelligence and leadership traits. Rural area players have better emotional intelligence than urban area players while urban area players are superior in leadership traits than rural area players. Hence, the hypotheses states earlier are accepted

References

1. Aggarwal BL. Basic Statistics, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd, 1994.
2. Alderman RB. Psychological Behaviour in Sports, Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1974.
3. Bucher and West, Foundation of Physical Education and Sports, Santa Clara: Times Mirror, 1987.
4. Clarke DH, Clarke HH. Research Process in Physical Education, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Inc, 1984.
5. Garret HE. Statistics in Psychology and Education, Bombay: Vikils, Feffer and Simons Ltd, 1985.
6. Goleman Danial. Working with Emotional Intelligent, New York: Bantain Books, Jan, 1999.
7. Guilford JP, Benjamin Frunchter. Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education, McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1985.
8. Harrison Clarke, David Clarke H. Research Process in Physical Education Recreation and Health, New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, Inc, 1970.
9. Mangal SK. Advanced Educational Psychology, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, 1999.
10. Sharma Yoginder Prasad. Physical Education and Research Methodology, New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House, 1997.
11. Sheehan TJ. Introduction to the Evaluation of Measurement Data of Physical Education, California: Addison Wisely Publishing Company, 1971.
12. William MJT. Macclave and Madelame Ramey, Statistics for Psychology, North Scituate: Duxbury Press, 1977.
13. Kansal, Devinder K. Test and Measurement in Sports and Physical Education, New Delhi: D.V.S Publications, 1996, 112.
14. Singh Ajmer and Other, Essential of Physical Education, (New Delhi Kalyani Publishers, Third Edition), 2008.