



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2016; 2(8): 752-753
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 20-06-2016
Accepted: 21-07-2016

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The alliance of decision making ability and leadership as an indispensable part of sportsperson

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the correlation between the decision making ability and Sports leadership among the adolescent sportsperson. A total of thirty (N=30) state level sportsperson were selected between 14 to 18 years of age. The data was collected through the standardized tools. Pearson correlation was used to find out the relationship between the two variables. After implementing Statistical technique it was found out that 'r' values is closer to '1', pointing out a strong positive correlation between the leadership and decision making ability among the adolescents sportsperson. The following conclusion were drawn based on the results of the study. A addition in the decision making ability can give rise to the sports leadership ability also.

Keywords: Decision making ability, leadership and sportsperson

Introduction

Decision-making is a cognitive process resulting in the selection of a belief or a course of action among several alternative possibilities. Decision-making process make out a final choice that possible may or may not prompt action. It is the process of identifying and choosing alternatives that is based on the values and preferences that are make up by the decision-maker. Decision-making can be regarded as a problem-solving activity terminated by a solution that is deemed to be satisfactory. Experts represent a select group of people who stand out from their peers for the excellence with which they achieve high-level results. This expertise is closely associated with the ability to make decisions (Baker *et al* 2003) [1]. This is an intricate process that occurs in complex situations and under high time pressure. Since expert decision-making is a core component in the achievement of high performances in sports (Williams & Ericsson 2005) [2], it is relevant and useful to ask which factors contribute the most to proficient decision-making. The ability to make effective decisions seems to depend on a suitable orientation of the decider towards relevant indicators. This happens through the attunement to the affordances of the environment, which are 'invitations' to action, a functional concept of action possibilities that relates the environments' characteristics with the abilities of the individual (Passos 2008) [3]. In fact, experts are better at catching early relevant indicators of the specific task (Janelle Hatfield 2008) [4], using their attention abilities to better anticipate the outcomes of their own actions and the actions of opponents. There are numerous non sports research and theories that provide a good framework for understanding leadership (Horn 2002) [5]. There is a detailed literature that has tested the accuracy and usefulness of the multidimensional model of leadership In sports it is important to acknowledge that the most widely used measure in this regard, has been the Leadership Scale for Sports (LSS) which was developed by Chelladurai and Saleh (1978, 1980) [6]. The tool has received extensive testing and also a good psychometric support (Chelladurai, 1993) [7]. This scale measures five dimensions of leadership i.e. instructive behaviors, decision-making style, and motivational tendencies. All of these parameters are very important in determining the leadership ability of a sportsperson.

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Significance of the study

1. Present study will help the coaches, Physical Educationist and Sports Psychologist to understand the athlete’s leadership skill in context to the decision making ability.
2. The study is handful in finding the existing relationship between two psychological parameters i.e. Leadership and decision making ability.
3. Sports persons will be benefited with this research work as it will help them to understand their cognitive state in relation to the decision making ability.

Objective of the study

1. To find out the leadership ability among the sportsperson.
2. To study decision making ability among the Sportsperson.
3. To revealed out the relationship of leadership with decision making ability among the sportsperson.

Delimitation

1. The study was delimited to the variable Leadership and decision making ability.
2. The study was delimited to 14 to 18 years of age group from the Jammu and Kashmir.
3. The study was delimited to the 30 state level sportsperson equally distributed into cricket, handball and basketball of respectively.

Methodology

This study is descriptive in nature. The Investigator have collected data by filling up the questionnaire from the subjects. The selection of the samples, Criterion measures, collection of data and the statistical procedure used in the study has been described below.

Selection of Subjects

The samples for this study were the sportsperson of different games i.e. Cricket, Handball and Basketball. The samples were the adolescent state level players age ranging between 14 to 18 years. The samples were selected from the Jammu & Kashmir.

Selection of the variables

The variables selected for the study was leadership and decision making ability.

Selection of the Tool

Two measure out leadership and decision making ability among the adolescent sportsperson following scale were used.

Table 1

| Variable | Tool |
|-------------------------|--|
| Leadership | Leadership scale for sports by Challandurai, P., & Saleh, S.D, (1989). |
| Decision making ability | Decision making style scale by Dr. Nooejehan N. Ganishar (1971). |

Statistical Technique

In finding the relation between the two variables i.e. Leadership and decision making ability among the adolescent sportsperson Pearson product movement correlation (PPMC) was used.

Analysis, Discussion and Recommendation

To analyze the data Pearson correlation was used. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

Table 2: N= 30

| Variables Co-related | | Co-efficient of correlation |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Leadership | Decision making ability | 0.58 |

* Significance at 0.05 level

The table 1.2 clearly indicates a significant relationship between the variables leadership and decision making ability among adolescents sportsperson as the r value 0.58 is greater than the tabulated value (0.30). After implementing Pearson correlation it was found out that ‘r’ values is closer to ‘1’, pointing out a strong positive correlation between the leadership and decision making ability among the adolescents sportsperson. As per the results, it is virtual from the table 1.2 that the co-efficient of correlation between the leadership and the decision making ability was found (*r= 0.58) thus pointing out that a increase in the Leadership may leads to increase in the decision making ability also.

Recommendation

1. The study can be taken on the players of other games with different types of variables.
2. It is further recommended that the similar type of the study can be conducted on different age group.
3. The similar type of study can be conducted on female players.

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