

A Comparative Study of Leadership Qualities between Post Graduate Physical Education and General Education Students

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Abstract: The present study was conducted to determine the leadership qualities between post graduate physical education and general education student. Total 80 students 40 General Education and 40 Physical Education post graduate students of Dibrugarh University of Assam and aged 21 to 28 years were selected as the subjects. For collection of the data Collaborative Leadership Self Assessment Questionnaire (constructed by Robert Wood Jonson) having six factor such as Assessing the Environment (AE), Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing (CCVM), Building Trust (BT), Sharing Power and Influence (SPI), Developing People (DP) and Self Reflection (SR) was used and responses were recorded numerically in the 4 point scale such as seldom, sometime, often and almost always. The collected data were analyzed statistically through T-test and the level of significant was observed at 0.05 level of confidence. On the basis of statistical findings it was conclude that there were significant difference in leadership quality between Physical Education and General Education post graduate students ($t_{0.05(78)} = 2.255 > 1.960$) and the Physical Education students have better leadership quality than the general education students ($189.65 > 177.725$). It was also concluded that there were significant differences in the various factors of Collaborative Leadership quality respectively as $t_{0.05(78)} = 2.765$ (AE), 2.125 (CCVM), 5.312 (BT), 3.28, (SPI) 2.38 (DP) > 1.960 and insignificant difference was observed in self reflection $t_{0.05(78)} = 1.122 < 1.960$. It was also further concluded that the Physical education students were superior in all the six factor of leadership quality than the general education students.

Keywords: Leadership, Physical Education, General Education, Post Graduate

1. Introduction

Leadership is “organizing a group of people to achieve a common goal”. Leaders have good impact in our daily lives and future. In good times and bad, there is always new for strong leadership. The success of a business or an industry or an organization is determined by the leader it chooses or inherits.

Leadership calls for certain qualities or characteristics firstly on the part of the individual who want to become a leader and secondly on the part of a group who want to respond favourably to the individuals leading acts. In the first place, a leader must have the ability to influence others. This may be derived from his personal characteristics such as height, handsomeness or some general personal appeal, abilities to speak and win the crowd, the possession of specific skills known to and desired by the group, being wealthy and or generous, having known connections with external sources of power or occupying known official positions, and so forth. Early interest in leadership centered on the traits or abilities of great leaders. It was believed that great leaders were born and not made. Since these early beginning, leadership research has evolved from an interest in the behaviour of leaders to the notion of situation-specific leadership.

2. Methodology

Total 80 students 40 General Education and 40 Physical Education post graduate students of Dibrugarh University of Assam and aged 21 to 28 years were selected as the subjects. For collection of the data Collaborative Leadership Self

Assessment Questionnaire (constructed by Robert Wood Jonson) having six factor such as Assessing the Environment, Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing, Building Trust, Sharing Power and Influence and Developing People and self reflection was used and responses were recorded numerically in the 4 point scale such as seldom, sometime, often and almost always. The collected data were analyzed statistically through T-test and the level of significant was observed at 0.05 level of confidence.

3. Result and Discussion

The analysis of data pertaining to the Leadership qualities including six factor such as Assessing the Environment (AE), Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing (CCVM), Building Trust (BT), Sharing Power and Influence (SPI), Developing People (DP) and self reflection (SR) are shown in table 1 and 2 & figure 1 an 2 respectively

Table 1: Comparison between the Composite Means of Collaborative Leadership between General Education and Physical Education Post Graduate Students

Group	Mean	SD	MD	S.E.	t ratio
Physical Education	189.65	21.77	11.93	5.29	2.255*
General Education	177.725	25.43			

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

Tabulated $t_{0.05(78)} = 1.960$

From the table no 1 the significant difference in the Collaborative Leadership was observed as the $t_{(0.05, 78)} = 2.255 > 1.960$. The graphical representation is shown in the figure no. 2

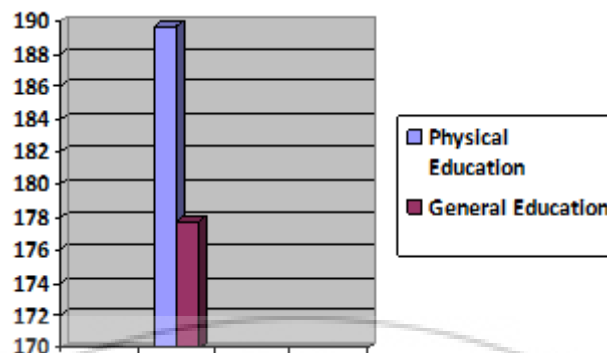


Figure 1: Graphical Depiction of Composite Mean of Collaborative Leadership between General Education and Physical Education Post Graduate Students

Table 2: Comparison between the Means of Various Factors of Collaborative Leadership between General Education and Physical Education Post Graduate Students

Factors of leadership	Group	Mean	SD	MD	S.E.	t ratio
Assessing the Environment	Physical Education	32.025	4.906	3.075	1.112	2.765*
	General Education	28.95	5.045			
Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing	Physical Education	32.40	4.499	2.38	1.12	2.125*
	General Education	30.025	5.56			
Building Thrust	Physical Education	28.10	4.395	0.85	0.16	5.312*
	General Education	27.25	5.20			
Sharing Power and Influence	Physical Education	32.67	4.422	3.35	1.02	3.28*
	General Education	29.325	4.837			
Developing People	Physical Education	34.30	4.95	2.5	1.05	2.38*
	General Education	31.80	4.55			
Self Reflection	Physical Education	31.50	4.012	1.10	0.98	1.122
	General Education	30.40	4.840			

* Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

Tabulated $t_{0.05(78)} = 1.960$

The table reveals that the obtain t-ratio value of 2.765 (AE), 2.125 (CCVM), 5.312 (BT), 3.28 (SPI), 2.38 (DP) are greater than tabulated $t_{0.05(78)} = 1.960$. Hence there were significant differences in the various factors of Collaborative Leadership Quality i.e. Assessing the Environment, Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing, Building Trust, Sharing Power

and Influence and Developing People between selected two groups. Insignificant difference is observed in the self reflection as the calculated t value of 1.122 is lesser than tabulated t value of 1.960. The graphical representation is given in the figure 2.

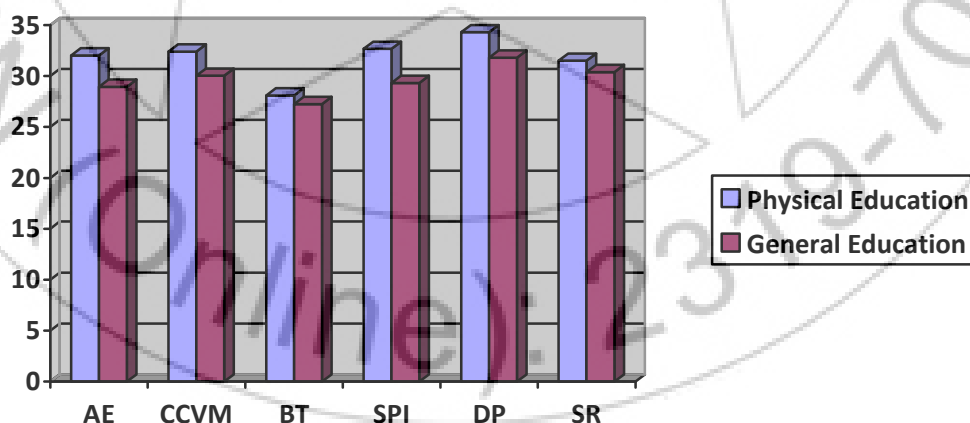


Figure 2: Graphical depiction of mean of various factors of Collaborative Leadership Qualities between General Education and Physical Education Post Graduate Students

The result of the study may be attributed to nature and curriculum of the post graduate programmes of the Physical education and the general education. Physical education is the malty dimensional subjects. The physical education is

that kind of programme where the education is being provided through various physical activities and games and sports. It gives ample opportunities to the students to work together, control the whole groups, helps other, and learn

new skills. The physical education students experienced lot of changing situations practically during the participation in various games and sports and physical activities. Due to mass participation during the activities they get to interact with others. Students develop an understanding of any kind of communication as a result group dynamics is developed. But in case of other general education, students comparatively get fewer opportunities to involve in such kinds of programmes. As the physical education students experienced various situation and condition individually they can understand the problems of the people or groups as well as they can solve the problems effectively.

4. Conclusions

On the basis of statistical findings it was conclude that there was significant difference of leadership quality between physical education and general education post graduate students of Dibrugarh University of Assam. The Physical Education students have better leadership quality than the general education students (189.65>177.725). It was also concluded that there were significant differences in the various factors of Collaborative Leadership Quality i.e. Assessing the Environment, Creating Clarity, Visioning and Mobilizing, Building Trust, Sharing Power and Influence and Developing People between both the groups. Insignificant difference is observed in the self reflection. It was also observed that the Physical education students were superior in all the six factor of leadership than the general education students.

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