

Comparison of group cohesion among winners and losers of all india inter university male basketball players

■ POOJA CHOUDHARY

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Author for correspondence

POOJA CHOUDHARY
Noida College of Physical
Education, Dhoom Manikpur,
Dadri, GAUTAMBUDH NAGAR (U.P.)
INDIA

■ **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to compare the level of Group Cohesion between Winners (semi-finalist) and Losers (loser of quarter-finalist) of All India Inter University Male Basketball Team Championship held at Banaras Hindu University, U.P. For the purpose of this investigation 96 male subjects (48 winners and 48 losers players from concern teams) were selected as subjects of the study. Their age were ranged from 18 to 25 years. The Group Enviromental Questionnaire developed by Albert V. Carron was used. Test consist 18 statements of 4 aspects (Attraction of Group Task 4 Statements, Attraction of Group Social 5 Statements, Group Integration Task 5 Statements, Group integration Social 4 Statements). *t* test was employed to analyze the data. Result revealed that there was significance difference found between Winners and Losers of All India Inter University Male Basketball Teams in regard to Group Cohesion at 0.05 level of confidence.

■ **KEY WORDS** : Group cohesion, All India inter university, Basketball

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Team unity is generally assumed to be one of the foundation blocks upon which effective team performance is build. Certainly, tuning into a post game television broadcast from a championship team's locker team would only confirm this impression. Team members refer enthusiastically to "feelings of Family" the mutual affection and respect, and "the effectiveness of the team once it began to get" at some critical point in the season. An outsider is likely concept that the team has bonded together in a single minded successful pursuit of the championship (Silva and Weinberg, 1984).

Marten and Peterson pointed out that the positive relationship between team success and cohesion is circular in nature, in that cohesion leads to team success

which in turn leads to greater satisfaction that positively affects cohesion. Personal factors or what one expects to get out of being a member of the group also appear to be important. Cohesion is a property of all groups and exists on a continuous dependence on the degree of interpersonal co-operation unique to task demands (Grurber and Gray, 1982).

In groups or sports team individual seeks recognition, affection and the means by which they may exert control or be controlled by others. Obviously teams represent on important outlet for this basic human need and compatibility in group relation is a function of the mutual satisfaction of the need of the members. Discordance or lack of cohesion may occur when one

or other stated needs are not met by the groups of teams. It appears that team cohesion is based on perception both of outsiders and of team member's perceived satisfaction (David, 1983).

Suhutz (1958) proposed FIRO theory to represent the needs of individual in groups. Essentially, fundamental inter-personal relations orientation (FIRO) is the theoretical model proposed to describe the need for compatible relationship by which humans are driven. In groups or sports team individual seek recognition, affection and the means by which they may exert control or be controlled by others. Obviously, sports team represent an important outlet for this basic human need and compatibility in group relation in a function of the mutual satisfaction of the need of all members. Discordance or lack of cohesion may occur when one or other stated needs are not met by the groups of teams.

■ METHODOLOGY

Subjects :

For the purpose of the study the subjects who was selected were participant of All India inter university male basketball team. All India Inter University Basketball Championship was held at Banaras Hindu University (U.P.).

Tool :

Group Environmental Questionnaire designed by Albert v. Carron was administered which consisted of 18 items with 4 aspects *i.e.* Attraction of group task (ATGT), Attraction of group social (ATGS), Group integration task (GIT) and Group integration social (GIS). These 4 factors were resolved from the Carron's conceptual model (Carron and Bray, 2002), where group cohesion was divided into group integration and individual attraction to group and each of them was divided into social and task aspects of cohesion.

Scoring :

Each item had a 9 point scale. The subjects were asked to encircle any of the point from 1-9. The scoring was done according to the directions given in the key of this questionnaire, the following were the directions:

The first aspect was Attraction of group task (ATGT). Items 2, 4, 6, and 8 were scored from 9-1.

The second aspect was Attraction of group social (ATGS). Items 5 and 9 were scored from 1-9, and item

1, 3, and 7 were scored from 9-1.

The third aspect was Group integration task (GIT). Items 10, 12, and 16 were scored from 1-9, and item 14, and 18 were scored from 9-1.

The fourth aspect was Group integration social (GIS). Items 15 was scored from 9-1, and item 11, 13, and 17 were scored from 1-9.

Collection of data :

The data was collected on Winners and losers of All India Inter university male basketball players. Before, administering the questionnaire, the purpose of the study was explained to the subjects and the researcher solicited their co-operation which all of them readily agreed to extend. The questionnaire was administered after quarter-final matches.

Administration of test :

The questionnaire was administered on Winners and losers of All India Inter university male basketball players at the respective place of tournament during free time. Questionnaire was distributed, purpose and methods of responses were explained clearly to all subjects, it was also ensured that no item of the test is left unanswered by any subjects. Data hence collected was assorted for statistical interpretation and analysis of study.

Data analysis and statistical technique :

To test the hypothesis and to find out the objective of this study; comparative study and 't' test was used at 0.05 level of significance.

■ OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The comparison of winners and losers on group cohesion is presented in Table 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Mean comparison of group cohesion (ATGT) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48).

Similarly significant difference was found in case of winners and losers in relation to ATGT (group cohesion) as calculated 't'=13.371 was greater than the tabulated 't'=1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance (Table 1).

Mean comparison of Group Cohesion (ATGS) Winners and Losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Teams (n=48).

Similarly significant difference was found in case



of winners and losers in relation to ATGT (group cohesion) as calculated 't'=5.511 was greater than the tabulated 't'=1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance (Table 2).

Mean comparison of group cohesion (GIT) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48).

Similarly significant difference was found in case

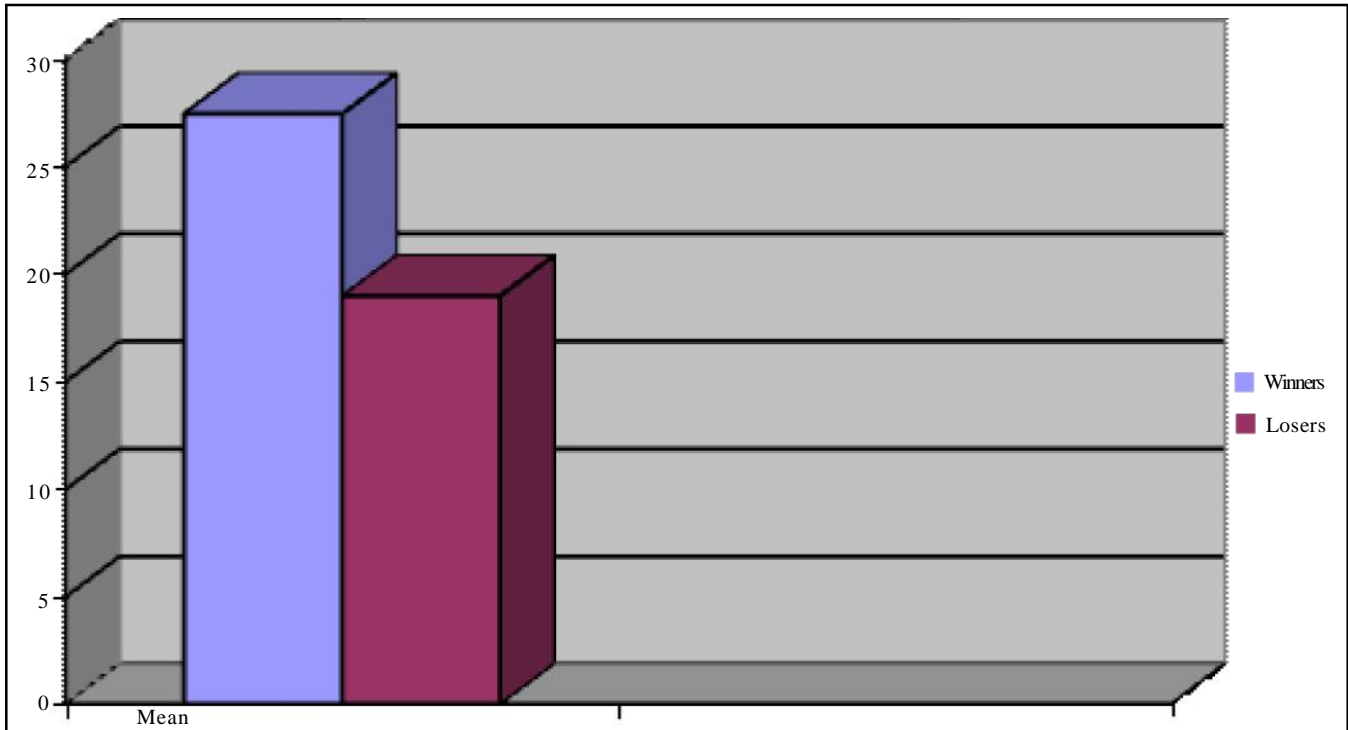


Fig. 1 : Graphical representation of comparison of group cohesion (GIS)

Table 1 : Mean comparison of group cohesion (ATGT) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48)

Psychological variable	Winners	Losers	df	't'
Group cohesion	27.438	18.979	94	13.371*

Tab t 0.05(94)=1.98

* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

Table 2 : Mean comparison of group cohesion (ATGS) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Teams (n=48)

Psychological variable	Winners	Losers	df	't'
Group cohesion	34.542	29.813	94	5.511*

Tab t 0.05(94)=1.98

* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

Table 3 : Mean comparison of group cohesion (GIT) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48)

Psychological variable	Winners	Losers	df	't'
Group cohesion	33	26.854	94	8.842*

Tab t 0.05(94)=1.98

* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

Table 4 : Mean comparison of group cohesion (GIS) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48)

Psychological variable	Winners	Losers	df	't'
Group cohesion	17.813	19.917	94	3.112*

Tab t 0.05(94)=1.98

* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

of winners and losers in relation to GIT (group cohesion) as calculated 't'=8.842 was greater than the tabulated 't'=1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance (Table 3).

Mean comparison of group cohesion (GIS) winners and losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball Team (n=48).

Similarly significant difference was found in case of winners and losers in relation to GIS (group cohesion) as calculated 't'=3.112 was greater than the tabulated 't'=1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance (Table 4).

On the statistical findings on Group Cohesion it has been evident that significant difference was found between winners and losers of All India Inter University Male Basketball Team players. The significant differences was observed on different factors as the t-values ATGT (13.37) (Mean Winners 27.44, losers 18.98), ATGS (5.51) (Mean Winners 34.54, losers 29.81), GIT (8.84) (Mean Winners 33, losers 26.85), GIS (0311) (Mean Winners 17.81, losers 19.91) were greater than the required values to be significant. Also, the Winners team posses better Group Cohesion than Loser's team. Similar work related to the present investigation was also carried out by Bergeles and Hotziharistos (2003); Bonn (1984); Everett *et al.* (1992); Slater and Swell (1994); Williams and Wildmeyer (1991) and Wisberg and Draper (1988).

Conclusion :

On the basis of analysis of data and results of the study, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in Group Cohesion among Winners and Losers of All India inter University male Basketball Teams and also, the Winners team posses better Group Cohesion than Loser's team.

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