

LEADERSHIP OF UNDER GRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENT

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Abstract :

The success of an organization depends upon the dynamic and effective leadership. Development of any Nation depends on an Individual who leads and guides his/her fellow citizen. Leadership is vital for the development. Leadership may be described in terms of totality of functions performed by executives as individuals and as a group. A leader is one who leads others and is able to carry individuals or a group towards the accomplishment of a common goal. Leadership essentially lies in influencing people to work for the common objectives.

The aim of this paper is to study and compare Leadership of under graduate college students. The research was carried out with the total of 120 students of undergraduate college were selected from Navapur District Nandurbar. The Leadership scale of Dr. C.S.Rathore was applied to assess the level of Leadership in each component. T-test was used to find out the significance of difference between male and female student, urban students and rural students.

Key Word : Leadership of under graduate.

Introduction :

J. Terry (1960) defines “Leadership is the activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group objectives.”

C.V.Good(1954) asserts in dictionary of education “Leadership is the ability and readiness to inspire, guide, direct or manage others.”

Education, training, and development involve different kinds of activities and result in quite different outcomes. An ideal program to create leaders should incorporate all three: educating

participants to provide a knowledge base, training them to acquire the desired skills, and assisting them in developing insight into their own beliefs and values and their effect on others.

Education is the most academically legitimate when compared to training or development. The transfer of information and knowledge from sources, usually a textbook and an instructor, to recipients is the standard academic model. The degree to which students are able to correctly identify concepts, ideas, or values through quizzes and tests provides information that can be used to assess outcomes.

A new generation of leaders is needed to build local partnerships for managing change in today's diverse communities (Tabb & Montesi, 2000). These responsibilities bring about a need for all people to assume positions of leadership, if they are to succeed in this increasingly competitive environment. Colleges and universities have been focusing on the leadership development of students.

As Larson, Wilson, and Mortimer (2002) make clear, the future of today's societies depend upon their own success in providing pathways for young people to develop into Contributing members of society. When this is done well, today's communities can be confident in a new generation of leaders for tomorrow.

Fortunately, many students already have leadership awareness. They understand how important leadership is in their daily lives (Ulmer, Anderson, Torres, & Ulmer, 2007). The social change model of leadership development "builds upon that understanding through emphasizing the clarification of values, development of self awareness, ability to trust, capacity to listen and serve others, collaborative work and change for the common good".

A need for leadership development is clear in the changing demographics of today's society. Social and economic backdrops are evolving to meet new needs of the population. A key component of this leadership development must happen with our youth, who through leadership development programs, will be prepared to meet the challenges of the future (Blackwell, Cummins, Townsend, & Cummings, 2007; Engbers, T., 2006).

Leadership is the ability to persuade others to seek defined objectives enthusiastically. It is a human factor that binds the group together and motivates toward goals. A leader must possess certain qualities. He must embody the group ideal, much conform with the norms of the group, accepts the traditions and values of the group he represents. He must possess skill

of high grade, must have an attractive appearance. His intelligence should be above the norm of the group. He must be presserful, social paintaking, courageous, self confident, jolly, able to influence others and express his feeling and thought effectively. In the progress of nation the student have to play very important role. The overall development of every institution is depending upon the support of the student also. So the present scenario necessitates of the researcher to do research in the leadership preference among under graduate college student.

Objectives : The main objectives of the study are as follows -

- To find out the Leadership among under graduate college student.
- To find out whether male students and female students are differ in Leadership.
- To find out whether urban students and rural students are differ in Leadership.
- To find out whether tribal students and non tribal students are differ in Leadership.

Assumptions :

- These all students are learning in undergraduate college.
- Their age group is in between 18 to 21 years.

Hypothesis :

- There will be no significant mean difference in Leadership with respect to male students and female students.
- There will be no significant mean difference in Leadership with respect to urban students and rural students.
- There will be no significant mean difference in Leadership with respect to tribal students and non tribal students.

Operational definitions :

Concept of leadership can be viewed from two perspectives in one sense. Leader is a person who is actually leading a group and on the other hand from the organizational perspective leadership is one of the many functions required for a manager.

Leadership : Means students who obtained Leadership marks in the test developed by Dr. C.S.Rathore

Under graduate college student - These students graduation is not complete yet now and they are learning in First year, Second year, Third year (F.Y, S.Y, T.Y) of college.

Research Methodology :- The research has three main methods.

- Historical method.
- Descriptive method.
- Experimental method.

This research has done on the basis of descriptive method. The descriptive method has also many methods. This research was done through survey method.

Population :

In this research work 120 students of undergraduate college were selected from Navapur District Nandurbar.

Sample :

In this research sample has been selected 'probability sample method'. The sample has selected by lottery method.

Numerical Technique :-

Mean, Median, Mode, std. deviation, skewness, kurtosis and t-value numerical technique are used to do this research work.

Analysis :-

Whatever the information is collected on the basis of test. It has analyzed. Mean, median, mode, std. deviation, range, skewness, kurtosis, t-value technique and diagrams have used to know the meaning of above information. Following are the inferences ascertained.

Table No. 1 : Leadership among under graduate college student.

			Statistic	Std. Error
Leadership of under graduate college student	Mean		21.4333	.3689
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	20.7028	
		Upper Bound	22.1638	
	5% Trimmed Mean		21.5000	
	Median		21.5000	
	Variance		16.332	
	Std. Deviation		4.0412	
	Minimum		12.00	
	Maximum		30.00	
	Range		18.00	
	Interquartile Range		5.7500	
	Skewness		-.193	.221
	Kurtosis		-.454	.438

Graph No. 1 : Leadership among under graduate college student.

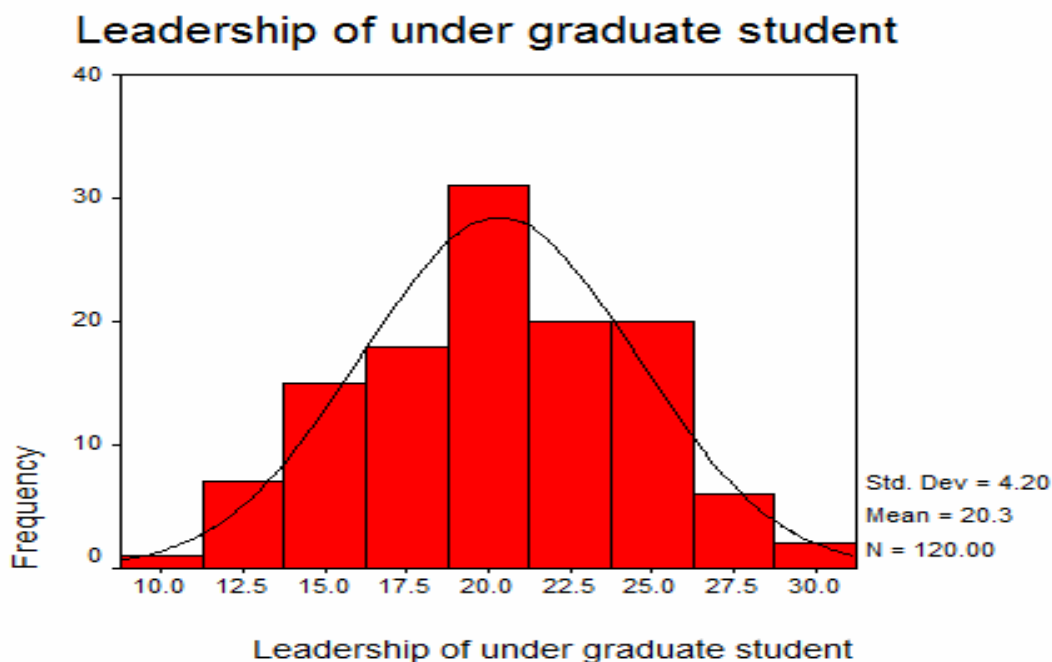


Table No. 2 : Comparison between the Leadership of male students and female students.

Gender wise Leadership	Sample	Mean	Std. deviation	t-value
Male students.	65	23.09	3.36	5.48
Female students.	55	19.47	3.91	

According to table no.2 t-value is 5.48 and sample t-value for df- 118 on 0.05 level is 1.96. Received t-value is more than sample t-value. Therefore t-value is acceptable. Due to this reason zero hypotheses has been not accepted.

Table No. 3 : Comparison between the Leadership of urban students and rural students.

Aera wise Leadership	Sample	Mean	Std. deviation	t-value
Urban students.	75	22.85	3.78	5.83
Rural students.	45	19.06	3.29	

According to table no.3 t-value is 5.83 and sample t-value for df-118 on 0.05 level is 1.96. Received t-value is more than sample t-value. Therefore t-value is acceptable. Due to this reason zero hypothesis has been not accepted.

Table No. 4: Comparison between the Leadership of tribal students and non tribal students.

Schedule cast wise Leadership	Sample	Mean	Std. deviation	t-value
Tribal students.	68	21.64	4.06	0.66
Non tribal students.	52	21.15	4.03	

According to table no.4 t-value is 0.66 and sample t-value for df-118 on 0.05 level is 1.96. Received t-value is less than sample t-value. Therefore t-value is not acceptable. Due to this reason zero hypothesis has been accepted.

Conclusions :

- Difference is found in Leadership between male and female student.
- It is found that the Leadership of male students is more than female students.
- Difference is found in Leadership between urban students and rural students.
- It is found that the Leadership of urban students is more than rural students.
- There is no difference found in the Leadership between tribal students and non tribal students.

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