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## To Compare The Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) Among Winners And Losers of All India Interuniversity Male Basketball Players.

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### Abstract

**Background:** The objective of the study was to compare the Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) among Winners and Losers of All India Interuniversity male basketball players.

**Method:** For the purpose of study, 48 male winner team players and 48 male loser team players of All India Interuniversity of basketball held in Hindustan Institute of Technology, Chennai (2021-22) were selected. The age was ranged 18-25 years. The winners (win of his Quarterfinal match and enter in semi-final) and the losers (losers of quarter final match) of all India inter university basketball championship (2021-22). The Group Cohesion questionnaire by, "ROTTER" was selected to collect the information. This test is a standardized test and used worldwide by researchers. To analyze the data on Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) independent 't'-test was used in this study to compare Winners and Losers of Group Cohesion. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05

**Results:** significant difference was found in the case of winners and loser in relation to Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) as the calculated 't' = 13.371 was greater than the tabulated 't' = 1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusions:** The analysis of data and statistical findings on Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) showed that significant difference was observed among winners and losers team of Inter university basketball as the t- value 13.371 was significant at 0.05 level. Also, the mean comparison revealed that winner's teams possess higher Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) than the loser's teams.

**Key words:** *Group Cohesion, Winners, Losers*

## Introduction

The concept of cohesion in relation to group performance in sports is a complex and important area of research for the sports psychologist and coach. There are several important implications to be considered from the literature

1. Often “media based” description of this relationship between cohesion and team performance are too general and countrified they since always imply a positive relationship
2. On the contrary, it has been shown that the equivocal and often negative or zero relationship exists. Questions of this nature have important repercussions for coaching behavior since decision must be made concerning the amount of intra-squad competitiveness considered to be healthy and constructor
3. The complexity of the concept of cohesion in sport teams is characterized by the apparent importance of many surrounding variables such as ability level, status of rewards and the type of goals set by the coach
4. One important situational factor which has been strongly identified as being highly influential is that of task type. It has been proposed that the concept of direct and indirect interaction between team mates may have an important bearing on the coach’s view of the amount of cohesion inducing behavior deemed necessary during practice and competition. Similarly, the extent to which concentration on socially, supportive or task oriented behavior can be differentially allocated and may be based on the type of task under-taken.
5. It is possible that previous difficulties with the research in this area, in which exclusive methodologies and variations in definition affected the results of studies, may have been negated with the conceptual development of the G.E.Q. in which a broader base of athletic experience has been used in validation (Keith David 1987).

In general, cohesion is equated with the attractiveness of group which depends especially on (a) the degree to which the interaction within a group possesses positive qualities. (b) The extent to which group activities are rewarded for each individual. (c) The degree to which membership of a group can be used as a mean for attaining individual objectives (H.J.Eysenck 1972).

Cohesiveness refers to the forces that hold a group together. Cohesiveness is based up on the attraction that the members of the group feel for each other and the sharing of the common group goal. Cohesive groups are not generally more productive than non-cohesive groups. As Shaw 1976 noted members who are attracted to the group favour productivity. Cohesiveness has a positive influence. If the norm is to avoid work, cohesive groups are less productive than non cohesive groups (Rom Harre 1983).

Marten found that with continued interaction and team success internal cohesiveness of teams become more pronounced for these investigations. Two tentative theoretical models emerge. One model suggests-highly successful as well as those that usually lose sometime becomes less cohesive as the season progresses. The stress to keep winning, to attain a perfect record or to avoid losing all the time can often disrupt interpersonal relationship

among players and coaches. On such team a “Scape-goating” effect is often seen as members or individual players are blamed for the continual lack of success or in the case of most successful teams, of failing to “win the big one”.

### Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to find out the “to compare the Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) among Winners and Losers of All India Interuniversity male basketball Players.

### Methodology

#### Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of study, 48 male winner team players and 48 male loser team players of All India Interuniversity of basketball held in Hindustan Institute of Technology, Chennai (2021-22) were selected. The winners (win of his Quarterfinal match and enter in semi-final) and the losers (losers of quarter final match) of all India inter university basketball championship (2021-22). The age was ranged 18-25.

#### Criterion Measure

Group Cohesion questionnaire by “ROTTER” was selected to collect the information.

#### Statistical Analysis

Independent ‘t’-test was used in this study to compare Winners and Losers Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT). The level of significance was fixed at 0.05

### Findings

Table-1

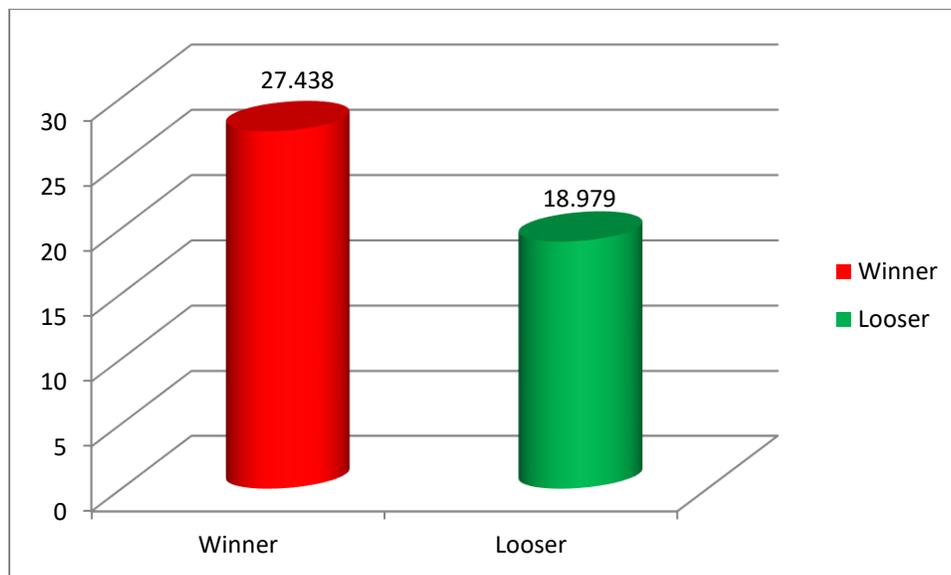
Mean comparison of Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) Winners and Losers in relation to All India Inter University Male Basketball team

Psychological Variable	Winners	Losers	Standard Error	d.f	“t”
Group Cohesion	27.438	18.979	0.6326	94	13.371*

Tab  $t_{0.05}(94) = 1.98$

The above table reveals that significant difference was found in the case of winners and loser in relation to Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) as the calculated ‘t’ =13.371 was greater than the tabulated ‘t’ = 1.98 at 94 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance.

## Graphical Representation of Mean value of Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) Winners and Losers in relation to All India inter university Male Basketball team



### Discussion

The analysis of data and statistical findings on Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) showed that significant difference was observed among winners and loser's team of Inter university basketball as the t- value 13.371 was significant at 0.05 level. Also, the mean comparison revealed that winner's teams possess higher Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) than the loser's teams.

This could be attributed to the fact that Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) was better among winner's teams than the loser's teams. Basketball players of winner's teams were much more focused and psychologically balanced their skill level, fitness and tactical ability provided better strength and support for better re- enforcement towards their goal.

Finally it may be concluded that the players of the winner teams possess better Group Cohesion (Attraction of group task ATGT) due to their skill, fitness, experiences, temperament and goal oriented approach towards the tournament.

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