RESEARCH ARTICLE

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND WILL TO WIN: A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBE

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study examined the emotional intelligence and will to win level among male basketball players. A group of fifty (N=50) male inter-college level basketball players of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab were selected for this study. The purposive sampling technique was used to attain the objectives of the study. All the subjects, after having been informed about the objective and protocol of the study, gave their consent and volunteered to participate in this study. To measure the level of Emotional Intelligence of the subjects, the Emotional Intelligence Scale constructed by Hyde *et al.* (2001) was administered. To measure the level of Will to win was measured by applying Will to win questionnaire prepared by Kumar and Shukla (1998). One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to find out the intra-group differences. Where F values were found significant, LSD (Least Significant Difference) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of difference. For testing the hypotheses, the level of significance was set at 0.05. Summarizing from the above findings we can say that significant differences were found among male basketball players on the sub-variables of Emotional Intelligence i.e., Self-awareness, Empathy, Self-development, Value orientation and Altruistic behaviour. However no-significant no significant differences were found among male basketball players on the sub-variables of Emotional Intelligence i.e., Self-motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity and Commitment.

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INTRODUCTION

Emotional Intelligence and Will to win has been at the centre of much deliberation over the past few years, not only with research experts, but also with general consultants in the dynamic field of sport psychology. Taking into consideration research material and psychology books, this article aims to discuss Emotional Intelligence and Will to Win and the components which surround this phenomenon, providing implications and conclusions. Furthermore, it aims to offer insight to coaches, scouts, players and psychologists involved in the elite pathway process to reflect upon their talent fostering environment. Petrides *et al.* (2004) suggested that people with high levels of emotional intelligence have a natural aptitude for emotional perception and can utilize this to move people to respond positively to them. Mayer, Salovey, and Caruso (2004) described emotional intelligence as the subset of social intelligence that involves the ability to monitor

one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions. Hein (2000) described emotional intelligence as knowing how to separate healthy feelings from unhealthy ones and how to turn negative feelings into positive ones. Goleman (1999) asserted that it means managing feelings so that they are expressed appropriately and effectively, enabling people to work together smoothly towards their common goals. Paul (1960) rightly remarked "A winner never quits and the quitters never win". That means if one has the desire to win surely wins. It indicates that where there is a will, there is a way. The psychological build-up is known to create a state of readiness. Kumar *et al.* (2009). The dismissal performance of Indian players and athletes in international events has been largely attributed to the lack of will to win. It is the factor that makes great competitors. Kumar *et al.* (2011).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A group of fifty (N=50) male inter-college level basketball players of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab were selected for this study. The purposive sampling technique was used to attain the objectives of the study. All the subjects, after

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having been informed about the objective and protocol of the study, gave their consent and volunteered to participate in this study. They were further divided into (N=10) each playing position i.e. Point guard (n_1=10), Shooting guard (n_2=10), Small forward (n_3=10), Power forward (n_4=10) and Center (n_5=10).

TOOLS

Statistical Analysis: One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to find out the intra-group differences. For testing the hypotheses, the level of significance was set at 0.05.

Sr.no	Tools	Authors	Year
1.	Emotional Intelligence	Hyde et al.	(2001)
2.	Will to win	Kumar and Shukla	(1998)

RESULTS

It can be seen from table-1 that significant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Self-Awareness among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .01 was found smaller than 0.05 level of significance ($p<0.05$). It can be seen from table-3 that significant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Empathy among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .01 was found smaller than 0.05 level of significance ($p<0.05$).

It can be seen from table-5 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Self Motivation among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .381 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($p>0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-6 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Emotional Stability among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .381 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($p>0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-7 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Managing Relations among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .381 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($p>0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-8 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Integrity among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .179 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($p>0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-9 that significant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Self-Development among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small

Table 1. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Self-Awareness

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	114.080	4	28.520	3.517*	.014
Within Groups	364.900	45	8.109		
Total	478.980	49			

Table 3. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Empathy

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	84.280	4	21.070	5.122*	.002
Within Groups	185.100	45	4.113		
Total	269.380	49			

Table 5. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Self Motivation

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	31.000	4	7.750	.982	.427
Within Groups	355.000	45	7.889		
Total	386.000	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 6. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Emotional Stability

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value(Sig.)
Between Groups	25.480	4	6.370	.787	.540
Within Groups	364.300	45	8.096		
Total	389.780	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 7. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Managing Relations

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	36.920	4	9.230	2.133	.092
Within Groups	194.700	45	4.327		
Total	231.620	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 8. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Integrity

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	20.000	4	5.000	1.648	.179
Within Groups	136.500	45	3.033		
Total	156.500	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 9. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Self-Development

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	38.880	4	9.720	3.807*	.009
Within Groups	114.900	45	2.553		
Total	153.780	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 11. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Value Orientation

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value(Sig.)
Between Groups	30.720	4	7.680	4.425*	.004
Within Groups	78.100	45	1.736		
Total	108.820	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 13. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Commitment

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	3.320	4	.830	1.029	.403
Within Groups	36.300	45	.807		
Total	39.620	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 14. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence on the sub-parameter Altruistic Behaviour

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	22.920	4	5.730	3.961*	.008
Within Groups	65.100	45	1.447		
Total	88.020	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 16. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Emotional Intelligence

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value (Sig.)
Between Groups	1142.520	4	285.630	2.314	.072
Within Groups	5555.500	45	123.456		
Total	6698.020	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Table 17. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center Male Basketball Players with regard to the Will to Win

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-value	P-value(Sig.)
Between Groups	17.920	4	4.480	1.130	.354
Within Groups	178.400	45	3.964		
Total	196.320	49			

*Significant at 0.05

Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .009 was found smaller than 0.05 level of significance (p<0.05). It can be seen from table-11 that significant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Value Orientation among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .004 was found smaller than 0.05 level of significance (p<0.05). It can be seen from table-13 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Commitment among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .403 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance (p>0.05). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-14 that significant differences were found with regard to the sub-parameter Altruistic Behaviour among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .008 was found smaller than 0.05 level of significance (p<0.05). It can be seen from table-16 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the parameter Emotional Intelligence among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .072 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance (p>0.05). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test. It can be seen from table-17 that insignificant differences were found with regard to the parameter Will to Win among basketball players (Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, Power Forward and Center) as the P-value (Sig.) .354 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance (p>0.05). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply Post-hoc test.

Conclusion

Summarizing from the above findings we can say that significant differences were found among male basketball players on the sub-variables of Emotional Intelligence i.e., Self-awareness, Empathy, Self-development, Value orientation and Altruistic behaviour.

However no-significant no significant differences were found among male basketball players on the sub-variables of Emotional Intelligence i.e., Self-motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity and Commitment.

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