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## A study of moral and intellectual self-concept of college and university level Indian female athletes

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### Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to find out the differences among college and university athletes with regards to their moral self-concept and intellectual self-concept. For the purpose of the study, one hundred ninety eight (N=198) female athletes which were randomly selected from College and University (Total College (individual and team) athletes 118 and Total university (individual and team) athletes 80) from the colleges affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and University Departments of Kurukshetra University, India were selected as subjects of the study. To assess moral self-concept and intellectual self-concept of athletes Self-Concept questionnaire adult form constructed by Raj Kumar Saraswat (1984) was used. To find out the differences among the College and University athletes on moral self-concept and intellectual self-concept 't' test was used. From the results it has been found that total University athletes were better than total college athletes and team athletes of university and college were better than individual athletes of university and college on both moral self-concepts as intellectual self-concept.

**Keywords:** moral self-concept, intellectual self-concept, self-concept

### 1. Introduction

Self-concept may be defined as "the totality of an individual's thoughts and feelings having reference of himself as an object" (Rosenberg, 1979) [4]. Self-concept, according to Guilford (1966) [2], is not an inherited quality rather it is formed as a result of an individual's experience and interaction with his environment. The self-concept is a highly complex component of behaviour, composed of both cognitive and effective dimension and has at least four orientations. The real self, the perceived self and ideal self as perceived by others. Self-concept is the totality of attitudes, judgments and values of an individual's relating to this, abilities and qualities 'self-concept' embraces awareness of these variables and evaluation. Self-concept is learned by individual inference from unique experiences (Sahrawat, Boora & Singh, 2016) [5]. Edward and Marium (1967) [1] have pointed out the experience of being challenged to the limits of once physical capacities will result in increased feeling of self-worth and competence. According to Kane (1968) [3] it should be noted that it is the success that develops the positive self-concept and in physical education especially in developing or improving physical fitness, there is large number of activities for experiencing success and thus enhancing self-concept. Self-concept has been defined to consist of learned verbal labels about oneself that elicit emotions and direct or control behavior. Positive verbal labels are expected to lead to successful performance that is reinforced by others, which, in turn, reinforces positive self-concept (Staats, 1996) [6]. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there are any differences on social and temperamental self-concept among college and university athletes who engaged in individual & team sports.

### 2. Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to find out the differences among college and individual athletes on moral self-concept and intellectual self-concept.

### 3. Method and Material

For the purpose of the study, one hundred ninety eight (N=198) female athletes which were

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randomly selected from College and University (Total College (individual and team) athletes 118 and Total university (individual and team) athletes 80) from the colleges affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and University Departments of Kurukshetra University, India were selected as subjects of the study. The age of the subjects ranged between 17-24 years. This included those athletes who had represented their respective college tournaments but not selected for coaching camps organized by University for the

participation in Inter University Competition and also those representing University in Inter University competition. To assess moral self-concept and intellectual self-concept of athletes Self-Concept Questionnaire adult form constructed by Raj Kumar Saraswat (1984) was used. To find out the differences among the College and University athletes on Self-Concept 't' test was used.

**4. Result**

**Table 1:** Significance of difference of college and university (individual and team) athletes on Moral Self-Concept

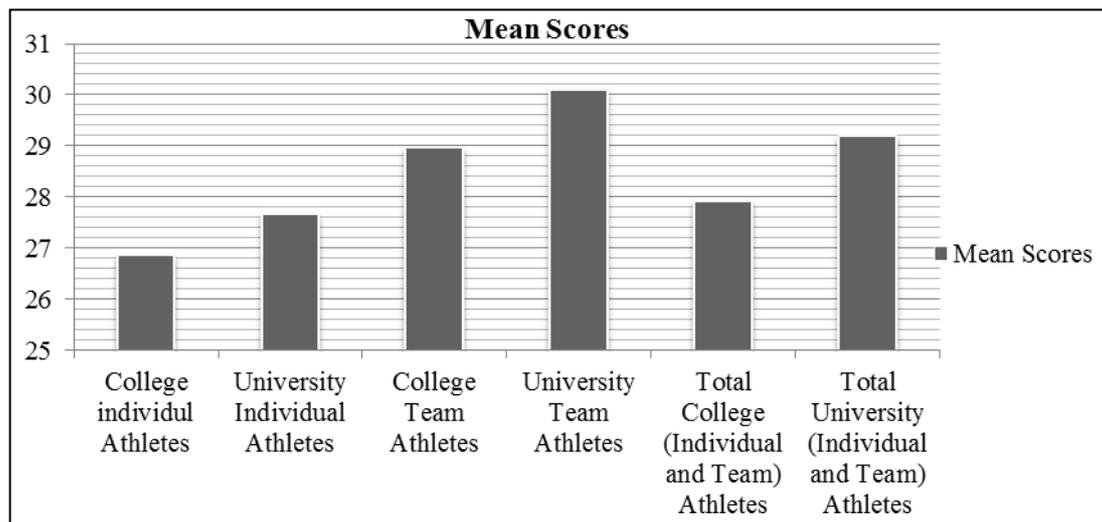
S. No	Groups	N	Mean	SD	Groups				
					2	3	4	5	6
1	College individual athletes	60	26.88	.99	3.65**	7.67**	15.51**	4.09**	9.82**
2	University individual athletes	30	27.67	.88		3.64**	9.75**	.71	4.92**
3	College team games	58	28.97	1.84			3.64**	3.64**	.75
4	University team games	50	30.10	1.18				7.91**	3.48**
5	Total College (individual and team ) athletes	118	27.91	1.80					5.13**
6	Total university (individual and team) athletes	80	29.19	1.60					

\*P<.05

\*\*P<.01

In table 1 comparative result of college and university (individual and team) athletes on moral self-concept are presented. College individual athletes with mean score 26.88 are found to have lowest level on moral self-concept and they have differed notably from the University individual athletes (M=27.67. t=3.65), college team athletes (M=28.97, t=7.67),

University team athletes (M=30.10, t=15.51), total college athletes (M= 27.91, t=4.09) and total university athletes (M=29.19, t=9.82). In the same way University team athletes with highest mean score of 30.10 differed significantly from university individual athletes (t=9.75), college team athletes (t=3.74 and total university athletes (t=5.13) respectively.



**Fig 1:** Comparative status of college and university (individual and team) athletes on 'Moral Self -Concept'

**Table 2:** Significance of difference of college and university (individual and team) athletes on Intellectual Self-Concept

S. No	Groups	N	Mean	SD	Groups				
					2	3	4	5	6
1	College individual athletes	60	22.68	1.31	4.69**	4.52**	8.66**	2.53*	8.12**
2	University individual athletes	30	23.93	.91		.06	3.65**	2.12*	2.52*
3	College team games	58	23.91	1.64			3.85**	2.42*	2.84**
4	University team games	50	25.14	1.67				6.79**	1.58
5	Total College (individual and team ) athletes	118	23.29	1.60					6.14**
6	Total university (individual and team) athletes	80	24.69	1.54					

\*P<.05

\*\*P<.01

T-ratio in table 2 reveals significant differences between college and university (individual and team) athletes on intellectual self-concept university athlete (individual, team and total) have recorded higher mean scores of 23.93, 25.14 and 24.69 respectively compared to college athletes

(individual, team and total) who had mean scores of 22.68, 23.91 and 23.29 respectively. University athletes scoring high on intellectual self-concept have recorded prominent differences from college athletes (individual, team and total) with t-value 4.69, 3.85 and 6.14 respectively.

University team athletes scoring highest (M=25.14) on Intellectual self-concept have differed appreciably from the college individual individual athletes (t=8.66), University

Individual athletes (t= 3.65), college team athletes (3.85), total college athletes (6.79) and total University athletes (t=6.14).

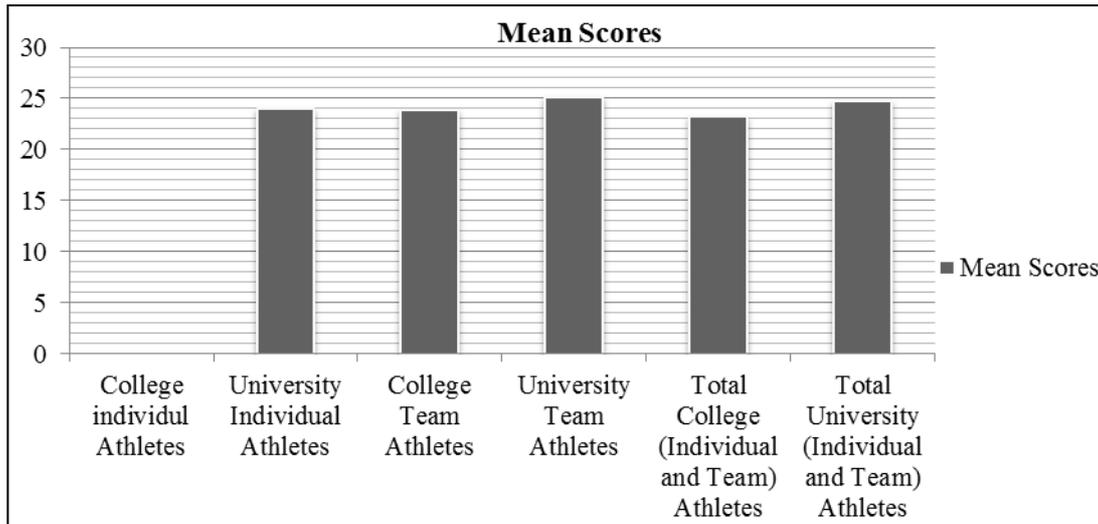


Fig 2: Comparative status of college and university (individual and team) athletes on 'Intellectual Self -Concept'

**5. Conclusions**

**Moral self-concept**

1. University individual athletes achieving higher score on moral self-concept differed significantly from college individual athletes.
2. University team athletes achieving higher score on moral self-concept differed significantly from college team athletes.
3. College team athletes achieving higher score on moral self-concept differed significantly from college individual athletes.
4. University team athletes achieving higher score on moral self-concept differed significantly from university individual athletes.
5. Total university athletes have also differed significantly from college athlete (total Sample) on moral self-concept.

**Intellectual self-concept**

1. University individual athletes achieving higher score on Intellectual self-concept differed significantly from college individual athletes.
2. University team athletes achieving higher score on Intellectual self-concept differed significantly from college team athletes.
3. College team athletes achieving higher score on Intellectual self-concept differed significantly from college individual athletes.
4. University team athletes achieving higher score on Intellectual self-concept differed significantly from university individual athletes.
5. Total university athletes have also differed significantly from college athlete (total Sample) on Intellectual self-concept.

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