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The self-concept of university players of different team games

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to conduct a Comparative Study of Self Concept among University Level Male Players of Various Team Game.

Objectives of the Study: To find out comparison of Self Concept among University Level Male Players of Various Team Game (Cricket, Hockey and Football players).

Materials and methods: The data was collected from 30 male team game's inter-collegiate players. The data of the subject on self-concept was obtained by administration the questionnaire of self-concept developed by Sherry Verma and Goswami. To find out comparison of Self Concept among University Level Male Players of Various Team Game, One Way Analysis of was used. For testing the hypothesis the level of significance was set at .05.

Result: Results show that the calculated F value was .69 less than the tabulated value at (2, 27) d.f. 3.35.

Conclusion: Insignificant difference was found among University Level of Various Team Game in relation to self-concept.

Keywords: Self-concept, cricket, hockey, and football players

Introduction

The individual or team players' ability does not depend merely on physical, technical and tactical qualities but also on psychological consideration. Psychological variables interact to produce a specific behaviour self-concept, achievement motivation are few important topics of study in the field of sports psychology. The study of psychological phenomenon is intricately complex since a number of factors within the individual and outside him influence his behaviour in a variety of situation. However a systematic approach to study the factor which is antecedents of behaviour and consequently lead to achievement in a particular field certainly help us in determining and predicting our success in the chosen field. It should be noted that success leads to the positive self-concept in physical education especially in high level of sports competition. This is a large repertory of activities for experiencing success and thus emphasizing self-concept. Such self-awareness is further classified by Alderman. In terms of how a person perceives himself, what he thinks of himself, he attempts through various action to enhance or defined himself. Further, the concept may be identified in terms of personality traits. Such as self-confidence and self-assurance, self-assertiveness, self-esteem self-respect, self-regard, self-consistency and self-enhancement. Singer postulates that self-concept is learned by an individual's inference from his unique experiences. The individual's perception of the feelings of others toward himself strongly influences him self-image, in turn, self-concept may provide that most powerful motivation for specific behaviour. It depends upon what one feels is capable of and appropriate to his need. The behaviour patterns of an individual the relationship between the egg the chick.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to find out comparison of Self Concept among University Level Male Players of Various Team Game (Cricket, Hockey and Football players).

Materials and Methods

The data was collected from 30 male team game's inter-collegiate players. Cricket, Hockey

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and Football players were selected as a subject. The ages of the subjects were between the ranges of 20 years to 28 years. Data was collected during the intercollegiate competition which was held in 2012. The data of the subject on self-concept was obtained by administration of the questionnaire of self-concept developed by Sherry Verma and Goswami. Static group design was used.

Results, Discussion and Conclusions

The statistical analysis of data has been presented. The Psychological data (Self Concept) was collected on total 90 male subjects from Cricket, Hockey and Football (30 from each game) from U.P. at intercollegiate level.

Table 1: Analysis of variance of cricket, hockey and football in relation to self-concept

Source of variance	Sum of squares	d.f.	Mean square	F
Between Groups	50.4	2	25.2	0.69
Within Groups	979.9	27	36.29	
Total	1030.4	29	61.49	

*Significant at .05 level of significance

$F_{.05} (2, 27) = 3.35$

Table-1 revealed that there was insignificant difference in Cricketers, Hockey and Footballer in relation to Self-Concept, as obtained F-ratio was .69, which was less value than the value 3.35, required for F ratio to be significant at .05 level with (2, 27) degree of freedom.

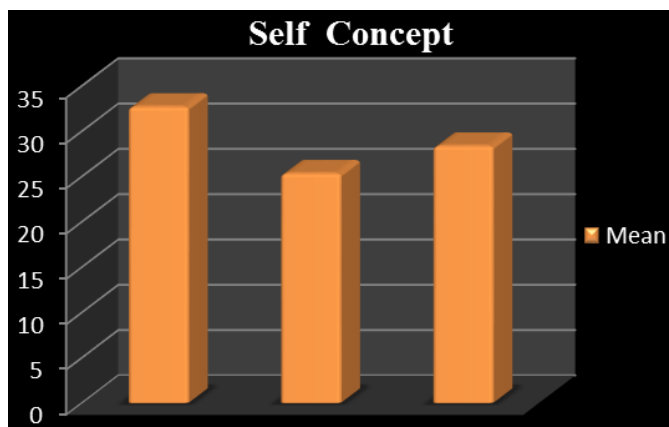


Fig 1: Graphical representation of means of cricket, hockey and Football in relation to self-concept

Discussion of Findings

Result show that insignificant difference was found among Cricketers, Hockey and Football in relation to Self-Concept, this might be due to all players were same level of participation and due to same participation they might be possess similar characteristics i.e. Health and physique, Temperamental qualities, Academic status, Intellectual Abilities, Habits and Behaviour, Emotional tendencies, Mental Health Symonds' (1951) has defined self-concept consists of four important aspects: how a person perceives himself what thing of himself. How he values of himself how he attempts through various actions to enhance or defend himself.

All these characteristics are related to players because one's player containing all above characteristics so result was not much differing in different game players. So present study was supported by Symonds' (1951).

Conclusion

- Insignificant difference was found among different game players i.e. Cricketers, Hockey and Football in relation to self-concept.
- Cricketer were having greater self-concept in comparison to Hockey and football

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