

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SELF CONCEPT AMONGCRICKET, FOOTBALL AND HANDBALL COLLEGE PLAYERS OF HARDOI DISTRICT

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Abstract: Individual's self-concept is an important factor affecting any individual's performance. . Performance of any player is affected many psychological conditioning, out of which self-concept is quite important. Self-concept prefers to how a person views about his own self. It consists of a number of psychological constructs which seem to be having more or less similar meaning. The present study was taken to see the difference among the cricket, football and handball college players as well as the self-concept is concerned. The data were collected from the teams of Hardoi District U.P. For the purpose of this study, the sample consisted of 45 students (15 men players of cricket, football and handball college players each) from 14 to 18 years of age using method of random sampling. The data were collected from players after practice session. Self-Concept has been assessed using Self Concept Scale. This test was constructed by Viaerr-Harris. The tool consisted of 20 test items to be answered by putting a mark of tick on Yes/No. The scoring is done by giving 1 point for positive answer and 1 point reduced for each negative answer. The significant difference is found in this study. The comparison has been made among groups taken two groups together. The study shows that football players have better self-concept as compared to cricket and handball players. This may be because the football players are anxious for their performance and achievement, their mental status is more stable, have more control on their emotions and more mature.

Key words:Self-concept, cricket, football and handball.

Introduction: Individual's self-concept is an important factor affecting any individual's performance. Performance in sports is the combined result of physical as well as mental fitness; mental fitness has relatively remained neglected in India. As asserted by Singh (2001), most of the coaches agree that the physical characteristic, skills and training of the players are extremely important but they also indicate the good mental preparation for competition, which is necessary component of success. The modern sport training lays greater emphasis on preparing the athletes psychologically. Lots of emphasis is being given to the psychological research dealing with different psychological variables. and mental rehearsals of the training of the top level athletes. .Performance of any player is affected many psychological conditioning, out of which self-concept is quite important. Self-concept prefers to how a person views about his own self. It consists of a number of psychological constructs which seem to be having more or less similar meaning. The present study was taken to see the difference among the cricket, football and handball college players as well as the self-concept is concerned.

Review of Related Literature

Liou, JihYunn(2001): concluded that an individual's self-esteem was thought to be associated with a person's choice, motivation, performance, social relationship, and physical health. A dream of many psychologists was to explore the effects of self-concept components on the overall development of self-concept and attempt to influence an individual's learning behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between gender and type of sport participation on the physical self-concept of Taiwanese undergraduate students.

The sample for the study consisted of 600 Taiwanese undergraduate students who attended classes at six Taiwanese public and private universities and colleges during the fall 2000 semester. Before distributing the instrument to the six selected institutions, a pilot instrument was examined by 160 Taiwanese undergraduate students who were selected randomly. Finally, a 27-item survey that derived from prior multi-dimension self-perception was developed to examine

six specific physical components. The instrument's coefficient alpha was between 0.78 and 0.86 and each value of factor loading was above 0.60. A general linear model, with one-way and two-way multi-variety analyses of variance, was developed to examine the differences in self-concepts that existed among male and female Taiwanese undergraduate students based upon their type of participation in sports. Results revealed that male school athletes had more positive physical self-concepts than the other students. However, female students who had no exercise except physical education classes showed less positive self-concept than all other students for each self-concept components. Simultaneously, gender and sports participation significantly affects Taiwanese students' physical self-concepts. Male students had significantly more positive self-concepts than female students for five physical components, but there was no significant difference in flexibility. School athletes had significantly more positive self-concepts than students who had no exercise except physical education classes for each components of this study. Students who exercised individually also had significantly more positive self-concepts than students who had no exercise except physical education classes at sport performance, health, flexibility, endurance, and strength physical components.

Methodology: The data were collected from the teams of Hardoi District U.P. For the purpose of this study, the sample consisted of 45 students (15 men players of cricket, football and handball college players each) from 14 to 18 years of age using method of random sampling. The data were collected from players after practice session.

Selection of Questionnaire: Self Concept has been assessed using Self Concept Scale. This test was constructed by Vierr-Harris. The tool consisted of 20 test items to be answered by putting a mark of tick on Yes/No. The scoring is done by giving 1 point for positive answer and 1 point reduced for each negative answer.

Analysis Of Data And Discussion Of Results: In the processing of the data mean, sum of squares, degree of freedom, and mean squares were computed in order to estimate the

differences among the groups using 'F' test. In order to locate the pairs where significant differences exist the L.S.D test has been applied.

Table-1

ANOVA results of Self-Concept

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Squares	F ratio
Between	132.8	2	66.42	4.265*
Error	654.1	42	15.57	
Total	787.0	44		

Significant at 0.05 level of confidence (3.19)

An observation of the table reveals that obtained F value is 4.265 which is statistically significant as it is more than tabulated value of 3.19. In order to locate the pairs where significant differences exist LS.D test has been applied. The results are presented in Table-2.

Table-2

L.S.D. Analysis of Self-Concept

College men Players			Mean Difference	CD at 5% level
Cricket	Football	Handball		
11.20	15.0		3.80	2.88*
11.20		11.533	0.333	2.88
	15.0	11.533	3.467	2.88*

***Significant difference:** Comparing the pair wise difference of means with critical difference, it is evident from table-2 that there is difference between means of cricket - football players and football - handball players .Whereas there is no difference between means of cricket and handball players. The mean value among different groups are graphically presented in figure 1

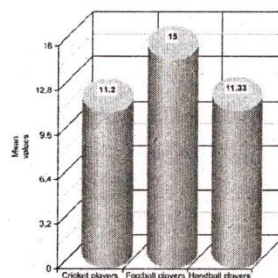


Figure1

Conclusion: The level of Self-concept of the samples has been assessed and a comparison has been made among groups taken two groups together. The study shows that football players have better self-concept as compared to cricket and handball players. This may be because the football players are anxious for their performance and achievement, their mental status is more stable, have more control on their emotions and more mature.

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