

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF-CONCEPT BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE BASKETBALL UNIVERSITY LEVEL PLAYERS

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to compare the self-concept between male and female basketball university level players of Chhatrapati Sahu Ji Maharaj University, Kannpur (U.P.). Sample of the study 25 male basketball players and 25 female basketball Players were chosen as subjects. The ages of the subjects were from 18-27 years was selected as subjects. To gather the data the standardized scale devised by Dr. Ajith Singh has administered on the subject who are participating in interuniversity tournament. Independent 't' test was applied to find out the significant difference in self-concept factor of personality traits between male and female basketball players, the conclusion was drawn that male athletes have possessed the high self-concept personality traits comparing to their counterpart.

Keywords: Self-concept, male basketball players, female basketball players

1. Introduction

Personality consisting dimensions of Sport psychology has emerged as a field with a personality including components of neuroticism, research tradition that gives a basis for direct extraversion, openness, agreeableness and application with Basketball. As the role played by conscientiousness, two that have supported both psychological factors in the performance and over well- theoretical and practical by a large number of investigators being of male has become better understood, in the last 10 years. Many researchers have intervention have been designed to favourably affect examined the correlations between five factor model male behaviour throughout their involvement in sport dimensions and sport activities; these studies suggest and beyond. Sport psychology investigators have been that there is a linear association between sport interested in how male' psychological an activities, extraversion and conscientiousness and also a characteristics influence performance. From this point, non-linear association between sport activities and clear that psychological components varied between neuroticism. Also the results of studies related with more and less effective male and female. Meyers et, al (1988), found that inter-collegiate contestants scored significantly higher in vigour and extraversion and significantly lower in depression, fatigue, confusion, total mood disturbance and conformity than collegiate contestants. Female Radeo performers scored significantly higher in neuroticism than male counterparts in other events. The psychological factors of University Athletes in developing countries. The findings supported the general consensus that male and female and athletes and non-athletes possess different personality profile (Frank (1989). It may be true that athletes are distinguishable by position on a team, but the hard data that could support such a belief are lacking (Singer 1975). Individual sport might attract participants who fit Alderman's definition of dominance: self-confidence, extreme assertiveness, boosting, conceit, aggressiveness, vigors force, egotism, unhappiness, social disapproval, unconventionality and a tendency to extra-punitiveness. (Kroll's 1967).

1.1 Objective of the Study:

The purpose of the present study was to compare the self-concept between male and female basketball university level players of Chhatrapati Sahu Ji Maharaj University, Kannpur (U.P.).

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Selection of Subjects:

The present study consisted of 25 male basketball players and 25 female basketball university level players of Chhatrapati Sahu Ji Maharaj University, Kannpur were chosen as subjects. The ages of the subjects were from 18-27 years was selected as subjects. The sample was selected using purposive random technique.

2.2 Selection of Variables:

After reviewing through all the scientific literature, journals, magazine and keeping feasibility criteria in mind the content Self-concept was selected for the purpose of the present study.

2.3 Criterion measures:

To gather the data the standardized scale devised by Dr. Ajith Singh has administered on the subject who are participating in interuniversity tournament.

2.4 Statistical analysis of data:

Statistical tools were used for accurate and systematic results. Independent t-test was use as statistical technique for comparative analysis, and the level of significant was set at 0.05 level.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY:

Table - 1

Descriptive Statistics of self-concept self-concept between male and female basketball players

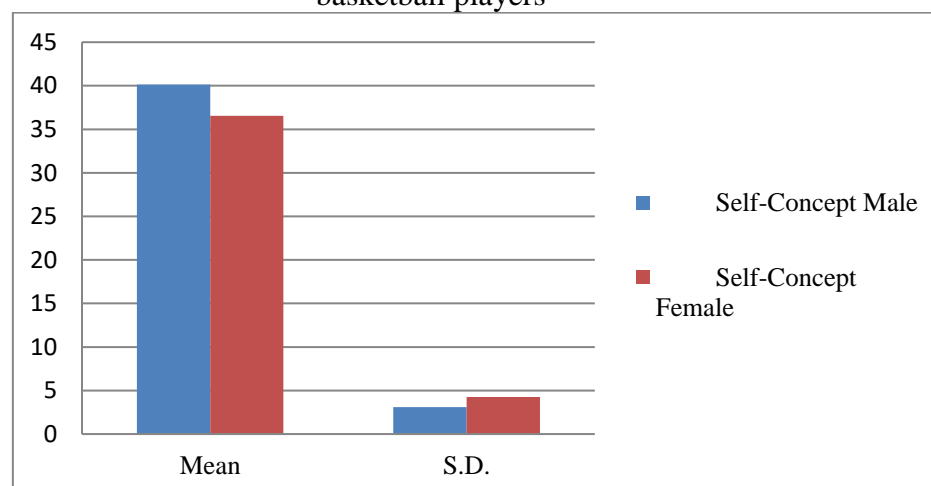
Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Male	25	41.5	3.2	2.84*
Female	25	35.9	4.15	

*significant at 0.05 level.

Table 1 Shows that the mean of Self-concept between male and female basketball players were 41.50, 35.09 respectively and S.D. were 3.2, 4.15. The ascertained value is 2.84 which are highly significant at 0.05 recommends that there is a significant difference in self-concept traits of male and female basketball players. Because, male students gets more opportunities to have a better standard of living, better standard of education, mass media coverage and higher level of interface with in groups. And mental makeup and attitude towards women education is having unconstructive and not supportive nature, also accessible and congenial to providing quality education.

Figure 1

Graphical Representation of self-concept self-concept between male and female basketball players



4. CONCLUSION AND FINDING:

It is documented from the table that the result of present study, the researcher might conclude that-

The male basketball players inclusion in sports activities develops balanced personality traits among the participants, the study also established and expressed the nature of attitudes and supportive elements towards higher education and life these would results in developing conducive to cultivate the self-concept values and positive personality traits in the

5. REFERENCES:

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