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A Study Of Self-Concept Of Collegiate Basketball And Volleyball Players

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Abstract

The primary aim of the study was to determine the differences of self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball Players. Total 50 basketball and 50 volleyball players participated in the study and their age ranged between 18-30years. The data was collected through respondents in the form of questionnaires. The demographic information about Gender, age, daily smoking, drug use, etc. was obtained before seeking responses. The study area was restricted to Vidharva region of Maharashtra This study involves a cross sectional, comparative study of two sports. The research design of the study is to descriptive research design The study depends mainly on primary source of data. The data was collected through respondents from self-concept questionnaires Instructions was given to the sports person before filling the questionnaires

Introduction

Basketball which originated from America and has been most popular in that country has now become a game of international repute. It is played nearly everywhere in the world. It can be played by players of low means using rickety blackboards attached to outdoor garages. Any playground in the neighbourhood can be easily utilized to play basketball. It is also played in big arenas costing huge amounts, being watched by thousands of spectators. Volleyball is a very popular game in India played at recreational to comparative by childhood to old age in both sexes. Volleyball was first developed in 1895 by a physical education instructor, William Morgan, in Massachusetts, USA. He gives in the name 'Minotnette'. The game really took off as volleyball world-wide because it could be played so easily, all that was needed was a ball and a net. With no need for expensive equipment, it became popular all over the world, especially in countries where finance for sports facilities was limited self-concept is fundamental to the development of the individual's personality. Hence, self-concept means how a person thinks or feels about him/her self. It may be positive or negative. In recent years, there has been growing realization of the importance of self-concept in understanding and predicting the sports performance. A self-concept is an understanding that one is separate and independent person. Self-concept is cognitive structure comprised of a set of attitudes, beliefs and values that cut across all facets of experience and action, organizing and trying together a variety of specific habits, abilities, outlooks, ideas and feelings that a person displays.

Objectives:

The objective of the study was to determine the differences of self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball Players

Hypothesis:

1. To study the Physical self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
2. To study the social self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
3. To study the Temperament self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
4. To study the educational self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players .
5. To study the moral self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
6. To study the intellectual self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

The following hypotheses were formulated for present study:

1. There would be insignificant difference of Physical self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
2. There would be insignificant difference of social self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
3. There would be insignificant difference of Temperament self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
4. There would be difference of educational self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players .
5. There would be insignificant difference of moral self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.
6. There would be insignificant difference of intellectual self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Methods

Total 50 basketball and 50 volleyball players participated in the study and their age ranged between 18-30years. The data was collected through respondents in the form of questionnaires. The demographic information about Gender, age, daily smoking, drug use, etc. was obtained before seeking responses. The study area was restricted to Vidharva region of Maharashtra This study involves a cross sectional, comparative study of two sports. The research design of the study is to descriptive research design The study depends mainly on primary source of data. The data was collected through respondents from self-concept questionnaires Instructions was given to the sports person before filling the questionnaires

Self-concept questionnaire (SCQ) :

The questionnaire was constructed and standardized by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat. It consists 48 items and six dimensions. Each dimension contains eight Questions . Each item is provided with five alternatives. Responses are obtained on the test booklet itself. The maximum obtained score is 240 and minimum 48. High score in this inventory indicates a higher self-concept, while a low score shows low self-concept. The Reliability of the

questionnaire was found by test- retest reliability 0.91 for the total self-concept measure. The reliability coefficient of various dimensions varies from 0.67 to 0.88.

Table -2

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Physical Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Physical Self concept	Basketball	50	21.08	3.66	0.16 ^{NS}
	Volleyball	50	21.12	3.67	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -2 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of Physical Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Table -3

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Development of Social Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Social Self concept	Basketball	50	23.45	3.89	0.21ns
	Volleyball	50	23.53	2.81	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -3 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of Social Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Table -4

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball Players

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Temperamental Self concept	Basketball	50	22.32	3.47	0.02 ^{NS}
	Volleyball	50	22.35	3.48	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -4 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of Temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

With regard to Temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 22.32 and 22.35 respectively, which are given

in table-4 reveals that the no significant difference of Temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found.

Table -5

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Development of Educational Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyballplayers

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Educational Self concept	Basketball	50	22.33	3.56	0.08NS
	Volleyball	50	22.27	3.51	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -5 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of **Educational** Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Table -6

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Moral Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Moral Self concept	Basketball	50	21.56	3.11	0.07 ^{NS}
	Volleyball	50	21.54	3.09	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -6 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of Moral Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Table -7

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of f intellectual Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players

Dimension	Players	Number	Means	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Intellectual Self concept	Basketball	50	28.50	4.12	1.23NS
	Volleyball	50	28.53	4.14	

NS = Not Significant

As per table -7 shows that the mean score, standard deviation and t-ratio of Intellectual Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players.

Discussion

It had been hypothesized that there would be insignificant difference of Physical self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players; With regard Physical Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 21.08 and 21.12 respectively, which are given in table-2 reveals that the no significant difference of Physical Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding differences Physical self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted.

It had been hypothesized that there would be insignificant difference of social self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players; With regard to Social Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 23.45 and 23.53 respectively, which are given in table-3 reveals that the no significant difference of Social Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding differences of social self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted

It had been hypothesized that there would be insignificant difference of self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players; With regard to Temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 22.32 and 22.35 respectively, which are given in table-4 reveals that the no significant difference of Temperamental Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding differences of temperamental self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted

It had been hypothesized that there would be difference of educational self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players ; With regard to **Educational** Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 22.33 and 22.27 respectively, which are given in table-5 reveals that the no significant difference of **Educational** Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding differences of educational self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted

It had been hypothesized that there would be insignificant difference of moral self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players. With regard to Moral Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 21.56 and 21.54 respectively, which are given in table-6 reveals that the no significant difference of Moral Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding moral self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted

It had been hypothesized that there would be insignificant difference of intellectual self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players. With regard to Intellectual Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players they have obtained the mean values of 28.50 and 28.53 respectively, which are given in table-7 reveals that the no significant difference

of Intellectual Self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players were found. The hypothesis of the study regarding intellectual self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball players was accepted

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