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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS AMONG RURAL AND URBAN MALE ATHLETES PARTICIPATING IN INTERCOLLEGE COMPETITIONS



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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to compare the psychological components among rural and urban male athletes participating in Intercollege competitions. 60 male players were selected on the bases of systematic sampling method for the present study. 30-30 players were selected from rural and urban areas. The 06 inter-collegiate basketball male teams of Bhopal University (M.P) were selected for the present study. For collection of the data the standardized questionnaire of sports achievement motivation, questionnaire (SAMT) developed by M.I. Kamlesh (1995) was used. For measure the sports competitive anxiety the standardized questionnaire (SCAT) developed by Rainer Martens (1977) was also used. The testing of hypothesis the significance level set at 0.05 level was considered. The mean, SD, MD and 't' tests were applied to analyzed the data. On the other hand it may also conclude that there was no markedly significant difference between rural and urban inter-collegiate males basketball players regarding competitive anxiety.

Keywords: Selected Psychological Components & Intercollege Male Athletes.

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INTRODUCTION

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior, according to the American Psychological Association. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive processes. Psychology is really a very new science, with most advances happening over the past 150 years or so. However, its origins can be traced back to ancient Greece, 400 - 500 years BC.

Sports competition by its very nature provide conditions that bring out a degree of achievement, orientation and level of anxiety who decide to compete, hence achievement motivation is an inextricable part of athlete behaviors and anxiety is real crystal of performance. Competition with a standard of excellence or the degree to which a player is willing to approach a competitive situation" (Watson, 1982). McClelland observed that "to attribute excellence of performance to one need for achievement is an over simplification, the need to achieve is associated with many other factors. The influences and interactive effect of several motives such as anxiety, sports orientation, achievement in past–experience and other factor which have been contributing to maximum performance". Mohammad Z H & Sami (2014) studied psychological skills of elite and non-elite volleyball players in the city of Uremia. They selected 60 male athletes with an average age, weight, and height of 24±1.68 who participated in the premier



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league and youth competitions in Uremia. Researchers used non-random and purposeful method and divided into two groups of elite and non-elite. To collect the data psychological skills assessment issued by South Australian Sports Institute (SASI) was used. They concluded that elite volleyball players, compared with non-elite ones, 41 recorded higher scores at all levels of mental skills. In overall, the present study showed that psychological skills play a more important role in reaching the peak fitness in volleyball players and they deserve to receive more attention from coaches and athletes. Julius Jooste et al. (2014) investigated Psychological Skills, Playing Positions and Performance of African Youth Soccer Teams.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study was to compare the psychological components among rural and urban male participating in Intercollege Competitions.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The study hypothesized that; there will be significant difference in psychological components among rural and urban male participating in respective competitions.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

60 male players were selected on the bases of systematic sampling method for the present study. 30-30 players were selected from rural and urban areas. The 06 inter-collegiate basketball male teams of Bhopal University (M.P) were selected for



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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Table No: 1

Table showing the comparison of mean score of achievement motivation level between Rural and Urban Areas

Groups	Mean	SD	MĎ	Df	O.T.	T.T.
Rural Players	21.43	4.31	0.10	20	0.17	2.021
Urban Players	21.24	4.12	0.19	38	0.17	2.021

Level of Significant= 0.05.

Table-L reveals that there is significant difference between means of rural and urban areas basketball players group as mean of rural Players is 21.43 is Greater than mean of urban players is 21.24 and there mean difference is 0.19. To check the significant difference between rural and urban boys inter-college players. Before applying t' test, standard deviation was calculated between Rural Cricket whose S.D. is 4.31 and Urban Cricket whose S.D. is 4.12. There was found significant difference in

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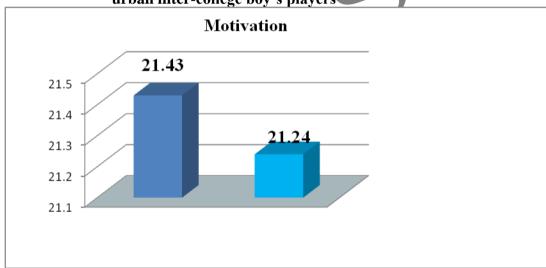
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stress level between Rural and Urban areas of players. because value of calculated 't' = 0.17 which is greater than tabulated 't' = 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was reject.

Graph No-I
Graphical representation of mean difference of motivation of rural and urban inter-college boy's players



Keywords: 21.43 Rural & 21.24 Urban areas male player.



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Table No: II

Table showing the comparison of mean scores of competition anxiety level among rural and urban areas

Groups	Mean	SD	MD	Df	O.T.	T.T.
Rural Players	19.83	2.48				
Urban Players	19.60	1.99	0.23	38	0.73	2.021

Level of Significant= 0.05.

Table-2 reveals that there is significant difference between means of rural and urban areas inter-college players group as mean of rural players is 19.83 is greater than mean of urban players is 19.60 and there mean difference is 0.23. To check the significant difference between rural and urban male inter-college players. The data was again analyzed by applying 't' test. Before applying 't' test, standard deviation was calculated between rural players whose S.D. is 2.48 and urban players whose S.D. is 1.99. There was found significant difference in stress level between rural and urban areas of male players, because value of calculated 't' = 0.73 which is greater than tabulated 't' = 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was rejected.





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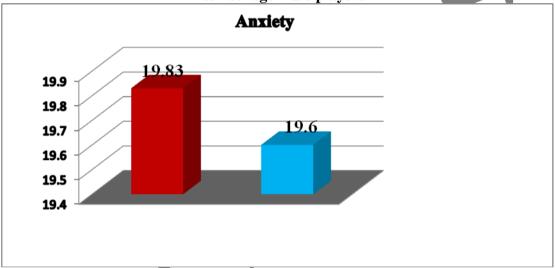
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Graph-II
Graphical representation of mean difference of anxiety of rural and urban
Inter-college male players



Keywords: 19.80 Rural & 19.6 Urban Areas Male Players.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

The result of descriptive data of rural and urban male inter-college basketball players indicated that more than one-fourth rural males inter-college players were found superior with high level of achievement motivation, less of fifty percent under medium level and 2/3 were found low level at achievement motivation same proportion of achievement motivation level were found in urban areas.



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This study found non-significant difference in two mean (at significance level of 0.95) substantives the off quoted views that sports achievement motivation is not sex base phenomenon. Therefore this result corroborated with the finding M.L. Kamlesh (1995) who compare the sports achievement motivation of rural and urban areas intercollegiate males basketball players.

According the manual of RanierMartien1977 (the subjects who score less than 17 they fall in the category of player having low level anxiety, score lies between 17 to 24 it indicate average level at anxiety and the score more than 24 predicts high level of anxiety thus in the present study the subjects have shown average level of anxiety (rural areas =19.83, and urban areas = 19.60. This result may be corroborated with the findings of Singh, Kumar & Tiwari (2009) who compared the anxiety level of rural and urban.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of resulted obtained from the present empirical study, it may be concluded that rural and urban males inter-collegiate basketball players did not significantly difference on level of achievement, regard sports achievement motivation because achievement motivation is not a function of sex. On the other hand it may also conclude that there was no markedly significant difference between rural and urban inter-collegiate males basketball players regarding competitive anxiety.



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