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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BOYS OF INTER-COLLEGE CRICKET PLAYERS



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### **Abstract:**

Anxiety is characterized by feeling of apprehension and tension along with activation or arousal of the autonomic nervous system (Spielberger, 1966), while sports achievement motivation is “A state of constant flux” (Harris, (1973), The objective of this study was to compare the psychological parameter viz; sports competitive anxiety and achievement Motivation Anxiety, between rural and urban areas boys Of Inter-College Cricket Players. To measure the achievement motivation and level of competitive anxiety, the sports achievement motivation questionnaire (SAMT-1990) developed by M.L. Kamlesh and competitive anxiety developed by Ranier Martiens was administered on the selected sample. The sample was selected by purposive sampling during inter-college Cricket competition (Male) held at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati, from 14-11-2014 to 18-10-2014. The age of subject ranged 18 to 25 years. The level of significant was set at 0.05 levels. ‘T’ test was used to analyze the result of the study which revealed no significant difference between rural and urban areas intervarsity level Boys inter-college players in regards to sports achievement motivation and competitive anxiety level.

**Keywords:** Rural and urban areas, Sport competitive anxiety, Sports Achievement Motivation.

### **Introduction:**

Anxiety, selected for the study, is one of the psychological factors. It differs from arousal in that it encompasses both, some degree of activation and an unpleasant emotional state. Thus, anxiety is the term used to describe the combination of intensity of behavior and direction of an impact or emotion. The direction of characteristics of anxiety is negative in that it describes subjective that are unpleasant.

Anxiety has been so great that the person loses complete control of himself and the situation. Researchers have speculated on the relationship of physical competence to academic skill. Improving his or her physical skills may improve the student self-concept, when we feel good about ourselves; we are perhaps apt to study more efficiently. In other words physical programme contribute to the development of a favorable self-concept. Athletic programs can and should make beneficial contribution to the self-concept of the participants.

### **Competitive Anxiety:**

Competitive anxiety as a tendency to perceive competitive situations as threatening and to respond to these situations, with feelings of apprehensions or tensions. The competitive anxiety construct is important in understanding behaviour in sport especially understanding which competitive situations are perceived as threatening and how players and athletes respond to this threat. Anxiety in sports is produced mainly by what Spielberg calls the fear to failure. In athletics competition athletes are not only afraid of losing a contest but if not performing as they are expected to. Anxiety is a natural reaction to threats in the environment and part of the preparation for the 'fight or flight' response. This is our body's primitive and automatic response that prepares it to 'fight' or 'flee' from perceived harm or attack. It is a 'hardwired' response that ensures survival of the human species. Sporting competition promotes similar psychological and bodily responses because there is often a threat posed towards the ego; your sense of self-esteem. Essentially, when the demands of training or competition exceed one's perceived ability, anxiety is the inevitable outcome.

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). Mclelland 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".

Better performance, it would seem, is not necessarily related to greater achievement need in athletics activities is still in infancy. The measurement and athletic endeavors are motivated by seeking anxiety and overcoming it, achievement for excellence, status, the need to belong, tangible rewards, achieving masculinity and character building.

As for as competitive anxiety is concerned Jeffrey, et al (1997) defines that "Anxiety is an emotional state characterized by physiological arousal, unpleasant feeling of tension and a sense of apprehension, foreboding and dread about future.

#### **Objective of the study:**

As per importance of these variables, the under mentioned ultimate aim has been taken into consideration for comparison between rural and urban areas Boys inter-collegiate Cricket players.

- To compare the sports achievement motivation level rural and urban areas inter-collegiate Cricket players.
- To compare the sports competitive anxiety level between rural and urban areas inter-collegiate Cricket players.

### **Methodology:**

#### **Source of Data:**

For the present study the source of subjects were selected from rural and urban areas inter-collegiate Boys Cricket competition held at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati.

#### **Selection of the Subjects:**

Forty (40) subjects were selected for this study. Twenty (20) subjects were taken from rural and Twenty (20) subjects were taken from urban areas inter-collegiate Boys Cricket players of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

#### **Sampling Method:**

The subjects were selected by purposive sampling to serve as subject for study. The subject were selected from rural and urban areas inter-collegiate Boys Cricket competition held at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati, (C.G.) from 14-11-2014 to 18-10-2014, aged ranged from 18 to 25 year and having training and competitions experiences.

**Tools:** For measuring the sports achievement motivation, questionnaire (SAMT) developed by M.I. Kamlesh (1995) was used. It consisted 20 statements and test retest reliability of questionnaire in 0.70 which quite high.

The investigator use standard Questionnaire of competitive anxiety constructed by Martens. Sports competition anxiety the subject was measured by sports competition anxiety questionnaire (SCAT) developed by Rainer Martens (1977) it is a three point likert type scale having 15 items. It reliability has been reported as 0.85

#### **Administration or Data Collection:**

The permission had been taken from the team manager and coaches of respective University Cricket team and their sincere co-operation was solicited. The questionnaires were distributed 30 minute before the competition and necessary instructions were given to subject, as soon as players completed the questionnaire, they were collected and verified no questionnaire was left without being answered and also guaranteed confidentiality of response.

#### **Criterion Measures:**

Following are the criterion measures which were responsible for collection of data, to testing the hypothesis.

#### **Level of Significance:**

To test the hypothesis the level of significance at 0.05 level of significance was considered adequate for the purpose of this study.

#### **Statistical Analysis:**

The data collected were analyzed statistically by computing Mean, SD, MD, and 't' ratio to find out markedly significant difference, if any between two experimental groups on the psychological parameters considered for the study. The level of significant was set 0.05.

**Result:** Result of study pertaining to descriptive statistics is presented in table 1 and 2.

**Collection of Data:**

The data pattern too the study was collected by administrating the related questionnaire on the inter-collegiate players.

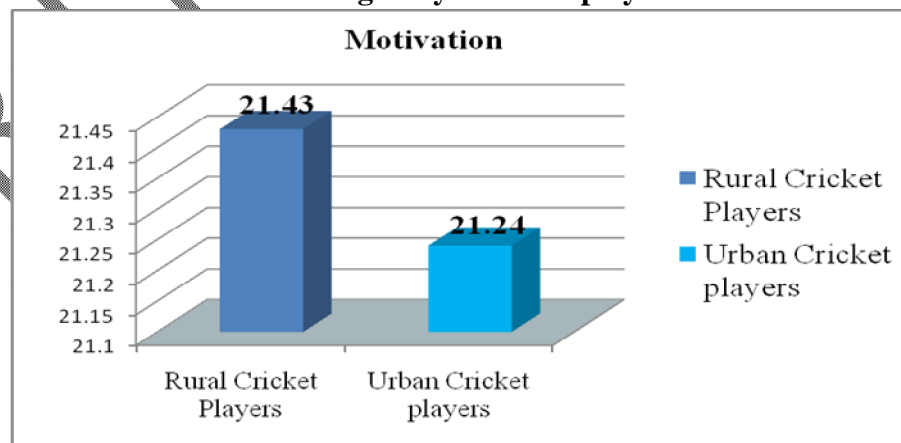
**Table-1**  
**Comparison of Mean Score of Achievement Motivation level between Rural and Urban Areas Boys inter-college Cricket players**

Groups	Mean	SD	MD	Df	O.T.	T.T.
Rural Cricket Players	21.43	4.31	0.19	38	0.17	2.021
Urban Cricket players	21.24	4.12				

Level of Significant= 0.05.

Table-1 reveals that there is significant difference between means of rural and urban areas boys inter-college cricket players group as mean of rural cricket Players is 21.43 is Greater than mean of urban Cricket players is 21.24 and there mean difference is 0.19. To check the significant difference between rural and urban boys inter-college Cricket players. The data was again analyzed by applying ‘t’ test. Before applying ‘t’ test, standard deviation was calculated between Rural Cricket Players whose S.D. is 4.31 and Urban Cricket players whose S.D. is 4.12. There was found significant difference in stress level between Rural and Urban Areas of boys’ cricket 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 is reject.

**Graph-I**  
**Graphical Representation of Mean Difference of Motivation of Rural and Urban inter-college Boys Cricket players**



**Table-2**  
**Comparison of mean scores of competition anxiety level between Rural and Urban Boys inter-college Cricket players**

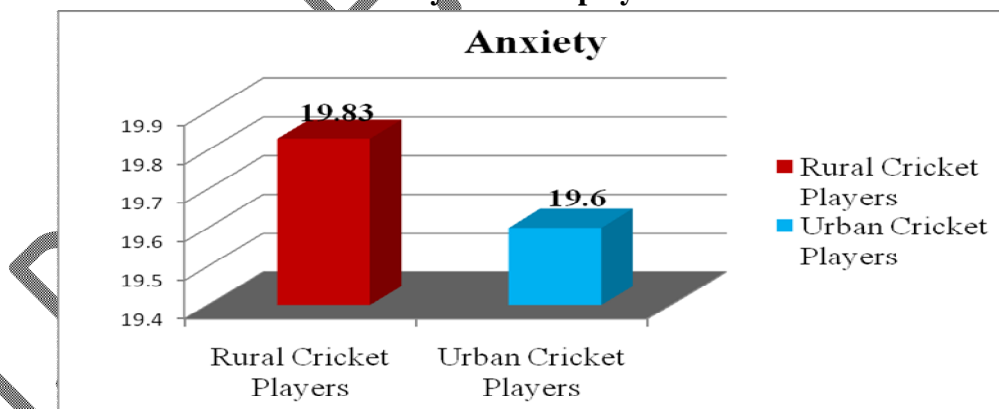
Groups	Mean	SD	MD	Df	O.T.	T.T.
Rural Cricket Players	19.83	2.48	0.23	38	0.73	2.021
Urban Cricket players	19.60	1.99				

Level of Significant= 0.05.

Table-2 reveals that there is significant difference between means of Rural and Urban Areas Boys inter-college Cricket players Group as mean of rural Cricket Players is 19.83 is Greater than mean of urban Cricket players is 19.60 and there mean difference is 0.23. To check the significant difference between Rural and Urban Boys inter-college Cricket players. The data was again analyzed by applying 't' test. Before applying 't' test, standard deviation was calculated between Rural Cricket Players whose S.D. is 2.48 and Urban Cricket players whose S.D. is 1.99. There was found significant difference in stress level between Rural and Urban Areas of boys' cricket 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 is rejecting.

**Graph-2**

**Graphical Representation of Mean Difference of Anxiety of Rural and Urban inter-college Boys Cricket players**



**Discussion:**

The result of descriptive data of Rural and Urban Boys inter-college Cricket players indicated that more than one-fourth Rural Boys inter-college Cricket players were found superior with high level of achievement motivation, less of fifty percent under mediocre level and 2/3

were found low level at achievement motivation same proportion of achievement motivation level were found in urban Areas.

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 inter-collegiate boys Cricket 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.

#### **Conclusion:**

On the basis of resulted obtained from the present empirical study, it was concluded that rural and urban boys inter-collegiate level 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 boys Cricket players regarding competitive anxiety.

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