Comparative Analysis of Socio – Psychological Differentials Among Anna University Men Football, Hockey and Cricket Players

ABSTRACT
The purpose of the study was to comparative analysis the Socio – Psychological differentials among Anna University men Football, Hockey and Cricket Players. To achieve this purpose of the study ninety (N=90) men players were selected. Among them, thirty (n=30) Football players, thirty (n=30) Hockey players and thirty (n=30) Cricket players who have participated in the Anna University Inter zonal tournament during the year 2012-2013 were selected as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 21 years. Among the Socio – Psychological factors only Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment were selected as criterion variables. Aggression was assessed by Sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava & Prem Shankar Shukla. Self-esteem was assessed by the total scores in Canadian Self Esteem Inventory (CSEI) developed by Dr. Ambika Prasad Pandey and Social adjustment was assessed by the total scores in Deva’s Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI) constructed by Dr. R.C. Deva. The data collected from the three groups was statistically analyzed by using Analysis of variance (ANOVA). Scheffe’s post hoc test was applied to determine the significant difference between the paired means. In all the cases .05 level of confidence was fixed significance was fixed. The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference among Football, Hockey and Cricket Players.

INTRODUCTION
Sociology is the study of man’s behaviour in groups or the interaction among human beings, of social relationship and the processes by which human group activity takes place (Singh, 2004).

Sports have become a psycho-social activity. Physical strength and skill are not the only factors determining the outcome of competition. The socio-psychological variables play an important role in inducing sportmen to exhibit best possible performance during competition, such as conducting research in sports and in predicting success in sports. Variables such as personality, aggression, self esteem, achievement motivation, self confidence, social adjustment, locus of control and self concept may play a great role to shape up an individual of the society.

Sports psychology is the scientific study of behavior in sports or sports related context. It is an attempt to understand the how and why underlying sports behavior. Sports psychology is defined as the study of mental processes as they relate to human sports performance. It consists of theories and laws of learning the importance of reinforcement and the linking of perceptual abilities with motor performance contribute to the body of knowledge. Sports psychologists utilize the information when studying topics such as achievement motivation, arousal, attribution and personality development (Lueschen, 1986).

Sociology of sport, alternately referred to as sports sociology, is a sub-discipline of sociology which focuses on sports as social phenomena. It is an area of study concerned with various socio-cultural structures, patterns, and organizations or groups involved with sport.

There are many perspectives through which sport can be viewed. Therefore, very often some binary divisions are stressed, such as: professional — amateur, mass — top-level, active — passive/spectator, men — women, sports - play (as an antithesis to organizational and institutionalized activity). (Lueschen, 1980).

METHODOLOGY
To achieve this purpose of the study ninety (N=90) men players were selected. Among them, thirty (n=30) Football players, thirty (n=30) Hockey players and thirty (n=30) Cricket players who have participated in the Anna University Inter zonal tournament during the year 2012-2013 were selected as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 21 years. Among various Socio – Psychological factors only Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social adjustment were selected as criterion variables. Aggression was assessed by Sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava & Prem Shankar Shukla(1985.). Self-Esteem was assessed by the total scores in Canadian Self Esteem Inventory (CSEI) developed by Dr. Ambika Prasad Pandey and Social adjustment was assessed by the total scores in Deva’s Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI) constructed by Dr. R.C. Deva. The data collected from the three groups contains 40 items and Social adjustment was assessed by the total scores in Deva’s Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI) constructed by Dr. R.C. Deva(1990). Deva’s Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI) consists of 100 questions which includes items for the assessment of emotional as well as social adjustment.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA
The data collected from the Football players, Hockey players and Cricket players on selected Criterion variables were statistically examined by analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine differences, if any among the means on selected criterion variables separately. Whenever they obtained f-ratio value was significant the Scheffe’s test was applied as post hoc test to determine the paired mean differences, if any. In all the cases .05 level of confidence was fixed significance was fixed.

The Analysis of variance (ANOVA) selected Socio – Psychological factors such as Aggression, Self Esteem and Social adjustment have been analyzed and presented in Table -1.

Table – 1
Values of Analysis of Variance on the Means obtained in form of Football Hockey and Cricket players on selected Socio – Psychological factors

| Certain Variables | Anna University Players | Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Squares | 'F' Ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----|--------------|----------|
|                   | Football Players | Hockey Players | Cricket Players | Between With in | 500.69 | 756.60 | 250.34 | 8.70 | 28.79* |
| Aggression        | 20.67        | 18.63        | 14.97         | 9    | 28.79        | 28.79*   |

162 * INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH
Table 1 shows that the mean value of Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social adjustment for Football, Hockey and Cricket players were 20.67, 18.63, 14.97, 28.27, 26.23, 23.03, 163.83, 156.87 and 136.50 respectively. The obtained F values 28.79, 18.38 and 15.96 for the mean is more than the table value 3.10 for df 2 and 87 required for significance at .05 level of confidence. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant difference among the means values of Football, Hockey and Cricket players on the Aggression, Self esteem and Social adjustment.

To determine which of the paired means had a significant differences, Scheffe's test was applied as Post hoc test and the results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 shows the mean for differences on Football players and Cricket players in Aggression, Self Esteem and Social Adjustment among Anna University Football, Hockey and Cricket players. The means values of Football, Hockey and Cricket players on Aggression were 2.04, 6.96 and 156.87 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value 1.94, which shows significant differences at .05 level of confidence.

The results of the study indicate that the three groups ie. Football, Hockey and Cricket players had showed significant differences in the selected criterion variables namely Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment. These results are in conformity with the findings of the following studies undertaken by Inverson (1981) (Reddy, 2009), Costello (2000), Mohan and Avtar (1986) and Chan (2003).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study the following conclusions were drawn.

1. There was a significant difference among Anna University men Football, Hockey and Cricket players on Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment.
2. Football players were found to be better than the Hockey and Cricket players in increase Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment.

Table - 2

| Certain Variables | Anna University Players | Mean Difference | Confidence Interval |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|                  | Football Players       | Hockey Players | Cricket Players     |
| Aggression        | 20.67                  | 18.63          | 2.04*               |
|                   | 26.23                  | 23.03          | 3.20*               |
|                   | 28.27                  | 14.97          | 3.66*               |
| Self Esteem       | 26.23                  | 23.03          | 3.20*               |
|                   | 22.22                  | 22.22          | 0.00                |
| Social Adjustment | 163.83                 | 156.87         | 27.83*              |
|                   | 136.50                 | 21.37*         | 13.83               |

* Significant at.05 level of confidence

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The means values of Football, Hockey and Cricket players on Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social adjustment are graphically represented in the Figure -1.

Figure 1

Means Values of Football, Hockey and Cricket players on Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social adjustment

Further the table 2 shows that the mean for differences on Football players and Cricket players and Hockey players and Cricket players on Social adjustment were 27.83 and 21.37 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value 12.83, which shows significant differences at .05 level of confidence. The value between Football players and Hockey players are 6.96, it showed insignificance differences.

The results of the study indicate that the three groups ie. Football, Hockey and Cricket players had showed significant differences in the selected criterion variables namely Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment. These results are in conformity with the findings of the following studies undertaken by Inverson (1981) (Reddy, 2009), Costello (2000), Mohan and Avtar (1986) and Chan (2003).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study the following conclusions were drawn.

1. There was a significant difference among Anna University men Football, Hockey and Cricket players on Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment.
2. Football players were found to be better than the Hockey and Cricket players in increase Aggression, Self-Esteem and Social Adjustment.

REFERENCE

Anand Kumar and Srivasta Satyendar Nath(1985), “Manual for Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale” Kumar Publication, Varanasi. | Chan David W.(2003), “Assessing Adjustment Problems of Gifted Students in Hong Kong” The Development of the Student Adjustment Problems Inventory, Vol.47, No.2, pp.107-177. | Costello Barbara J.(2000), “Techniques of Neutralization and Self-Esteem: A Critical Test of Social Control and Neutralization Theory” Taylor & Francis 21, Taylor & Francis Group Publisher, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P4EE, July, p.307. | Inverson J. A.(1981), “Aggression of Black and White Female Athletes Competing on Two Levels of Organized Sports” Completed Research Vol.23. | Lueschen, G. (1980), “Sociology of Sport: Development, Present State, and Prospects, Annual Review of Sociology, 6: 315—347. | Lumpkin Angela(1986), “Physical Education: A Contemporary Introduction”, Saint Louis: Times Mirror/Mosby College Publishing, pp 51-52. | Mohan Jitendra and Ram Avtar(1986), “A Study of Personality and Adjustment of Adolescents” Journal of Personality and Clinical Studies, Vol. 2 (1); Mar 41-47. | Pandey Ambika Prasad, “Canadian Self Esteem Inventory (CSEI)” Manovaigyanik Parikhchan Sansth, Varanasi, p.1-15. | Reddy Onima T(2009), A study of Socio – Psychological differentials between sports achievers, non achievers and non participant female tribal, Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior (M.P) India. | Singh Bhupinder(2004), “Sports Sociology: An Indian Perspective”, Friends Publication, India, p-1.