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Comparison of Self-Concept on Different Levels of Participation in football Players

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Abstract

Self-concept is distinguishable from self-awareness, which refers to the extent to which self-knowledge is defined, consistent, and currently applicable to one's attitudes and dispositions. Self-concept also differs from self-esteem: self-concept is a cognitive or descriptive component of one's self. The sample of the present study comprised of 100 male university football players of India. Keeping the view the purpose of the study they were divided into three groups all India intervarsity (N=100), west zone intervarsity (N=100) and intercollegiate N=100) man football players. The result indicated that significance difference between all India, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in the Self-Concept level. It is evident that all India intervarsity, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in Self-Concept test differed significantly, as the obtained F-value of 5.47 is much more than the tabulated value $F_{0.05}(2,297) = 4.71$.

Key words: Self-Concept, Football.

Introduction

Football is one of India's most popular sports, and is said to rank second only behind cricket in popularity, although some reporting considers football to be more popular. Football is a played in almost all urban schools in India. Football is also said to be the top sport in the state of Goa, Kerala and West Bengal, Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), in the state of West Bengal, is considered to be the home of Indian football. The city contains the two most famous Indian teams East Bengal Club and Mohan Bagan FC.

Riley (1983) studied the inter-relationship between self-concept and physical performance from the perspective of symbolic interaction theory and findings revealed a Significant positive relationship between self-concept and physical performance. Mathew, K. Jose & Ranganathan,

P.P (1987) in their study there concluded that there is no difference in the self-concept of volleyball and football players.¹

However, (Tucker 1999; Croxton et al. 2006; & Klomsten et al. 2004) carried out a study on students' self-concept and sports participation, the results revealed that participation in school sport impacted favourably upon the descriptions and ideas used to determine their self-concepts. More specifically, students' self-concepts were described in positive terms which consisted of descriptions of their attributes, qualities and skills. Besides, these descriptions were fairly stable over time. Examinations of the relationship of physical activity and physical self-concept have produced mixed results. Researchers (Ibrahim & Morrison, 1976).found that athletes have lower self concept than non athletes, (Vicent, 1976) also contends that athletes had higher self concept than non athletes, and (Young, 1981) reported no differences in global self concept between athletes and non athletes.

An almost incredible array of constructs has proliferated around the term self-concept. Most approaches to this area of the self, however, assume that the self-concept has both a "content" and a "structure". That is, our self-concept is, most basically, what we think we are; in various respects, and thus has content. But these component images of ourselves are, integrated with each other in same way, thus implying structure. The latter point is subtle, but it is one that researchers in self-concept often emphasize. One study showed that the age of onset of asthma was related to self concept. Children who had asthma before the age of five had poorer self concepts (McNelis et al. 2000).

Methodology

The self-concept inventory provides six separate dimensions of self-concept, viz. physical, social, intellectual, moral, educational and temperamental self concepts. It also gives a total self-concept score. The operational definitions of the self concept measured are:

1. Physical: individual view of their body health, physical appearance and strength.
2. Social: individual sense of worth in social interactions.
3. Temperamental: individual view of their prevailing emotional state or predominance of a Particular kind of emotional reaction.
4. Educational: individuals view of themselves in relation to the school, teachers and extra-curricular activities.
5. Moral: individual estimation of their moral worth; right and wrong activities.
6. Intellectual: individuals awareness of their intelligence and capacity of problem solving and judgments.

The present study was conducted on three hundred (300) men football players which were selected through simple random sampling. The data were categorized into three main groups: inter collegiate (100), west zone intervarsity (100), and all India

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intervarsity (100) man football players. The sample representing the intercollegiate man football players who participated in inter collegiate man football championship, 2014 held at P.E.S. College of Physical Education, Aurangabad 17/11/2014 to 19/11/2014. The sample representing the west zone intervarsity man football players who participated in the west zone intervarsity man football championship, 2014 held

at LNUPE, Gwalior from 22/12/2014 to 27/12/2014. And all India intervarsity man football championship, 2014 held at LNUPE, Gwalior from 29/12/2014 to 03/01/2015.

Statistical Analysis

An Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to find out the significance of mean difference in the variable. This was followed by Least Significance Difference Test (L.S.D.) of Post-hoc comparison to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 level.

Analysis of Data And Result of The Study

There are at least three levels at which data are categorized, presented and analyzed statistically in this study. The psychological status of all India intervarsity players (N=100) has been compared with west zone intervarsity (N=100) and intercollegiate (N=100) man football players.

Mean Score And Standard Deviations of All India Intersivity, West Zone Intersivity And Intercollegiate Man Football Players on Self-Concept Variable

Table – 1

Variable	All India Intersivity (n = 100)		West zone Intersivity (n = 100)		Inter collegiate (n = 100)	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Self-Concept	159.36	14.79	152.72	13.98	153.99	16.96

Comparison of Self-Concept of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersivity and All India Intersivity Man Football Players

One-way analysis of variance of Self-Concept is given in Table-2 and graphically portrayed in Figure-1

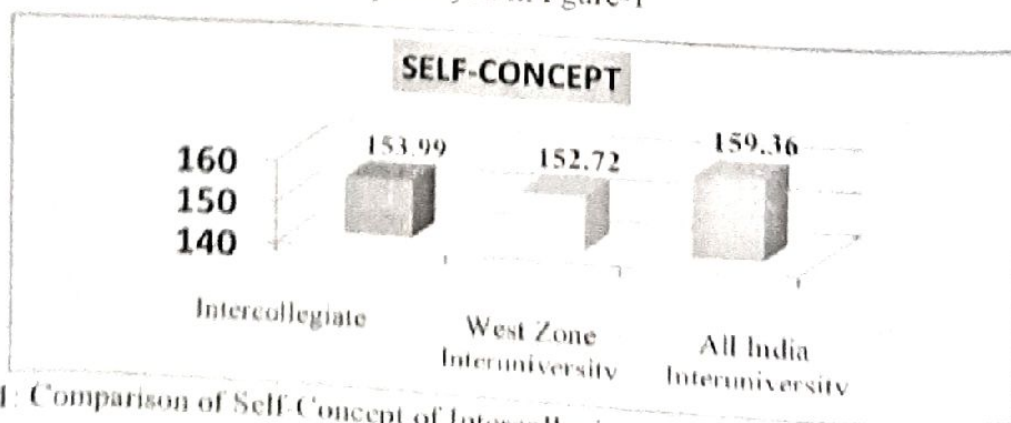


Fig. 1: Comparison of Self-Concept of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersivity and All India Intersivity Man Football Players

Table - 2

Analysis of Variance of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity

Man Football Players on Self-Concept Level

Source of variance	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F value
Between Group	(r-1) = 2	2484.64	1282.32	5.47*
With in Group	(N-r) = 297	69532.19	234.11	
Total	299	72016.83		

*Significant at .05 level

Tab f.05 (2,297) = 4.71

It is evident from Table-2 that all India intersarsity, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate man football players on Self-Concept test significantly differed, as the obtained F - value of 5.47 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2,297) = 4.71.

As the F-ratio was found to be significant, Least Significant Difference (L.S.D.) test of Post-Hoc comparisons was applied to study the significance of difference between all India intersarsity, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate football players and the data is presented in Table - 3.

Table - 3

Significance of Difference Between The Ordered Paired Means of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Football Players on Self-Concept Level

All india Intersarsity	West zone Intersarsity	Inter Collegiate	Mean Difference	Critical Difference
159.36	152.72		6.64*	3.55
159.36		153.99	5.37*	
	152.72	153.99	1.27	

*Significant at 0.05 level

It is obvious from Table-3 that there is significant difference among all India intersarsity and west zone intersarsity; all India intersarsity and intercollegiate player on self-concept at 0.05 level as the mean difference values of 6.64 and 5.97 are higher than the critical difference of 3.55. But the mean difference of 1.27 between west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate players is insignificant at 0.05 level as critical difference of 3.55 is higher than the mean difference of 1.27.

Result

From the analysis of data it is found result indicated that significance difference between all India, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate man football players in the Self-

Concept level. The all India intervarsity, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in Self-Concept level is significantly as the obtained F-value of 5.47 is more than tabulated value $F_{0.05}(2,297) = 4.71$. It is obvious that there is significant difference among all India intervarsity and west zone intervarsity; all India intervarsity and intercollegiate player on self-concept at 0.05 level as the mean difference values of 6.64 and 5.97 are higher than the critical difference of 3.55. But the mean difference of 1.27 between west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players is insignificant at 0.05 level as critical difference of 3.55 is higher than the mean difference of 1.27.

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