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Comparison of cognitive personality trait between urban and rural male intercollegiate players of Maharashtra

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Abstract

The present study aims to compare cognitive personality trait between urban and rural intercollegiate male players of Maharashtra. To conduct the study 100 male intercollegiate players from Maharashtra were selected. Out of these, 50 intercollegiate male players were from urban areas while 50 intercollegiate male players were from rural areas. The age range of the selected subjects was 18 to 25 years. To assess self-concept of selected intercollegiate male players, eight-dimensional Swatva Bodh Parikshan (1988) prepared by Sherry, Verma and Goswami was used. It consists of 48 questions which assess overall as well as eight dimensions of self concept i.e. health and physique, temperamental qualities, academic status, intellectual abilities, habits and behaviour, emotional tendencies, mental health and socio economic status. Results revealed that cognitive personality trait was significantly higher in urban male intercollegiate players as compared to rural male intercollegiate players. It was concluded that collection of belief about oneself was significantly higher in urban male intercollegiate players as compared to rural male intercollegiate players.

Keywords: Cognitive personality trait, urban-rural belongingness, male players

Introduction

What individual think about himself comes under cognitive personality trait. A cognitive personality trait is a condition which underlines the development of personality. A cognitive personality trait is also known as self concept. Self-concept refers to individuals thinking about oneself. It is the belief towards own physical and mental health, physique, cognitive abilities and socio economic status. It is a reflection of a person's thinking about his qualities such as behaviour, ability and attitude.

Within the framework of physical education, self-concept has special relevance because it determines the overall behaviour of an individual. Self-concept is divided into four sub-factors. They are perceived self; the ideal self, the real self, and the social self. According to Shavelson, Hubner, and Stanton (1976) ^[7], self concept is the perception about oneself. It can be described as organized, multifaceted, hierarchical, stable, developmental, evaluative, and differentiable respectively. Bong and Clark (1999) ^[2] opined that self concept embraces a broader range of descriptive and evaluative inferences with ensuing affective reactions. The importance of self concept in sports has also been documented widely. Studies have shown that self-concept is one of the most important psychological variables for effectively dealing with the demand for training and pressure of a competitive situation in sports. According to Staats (1996) ^[9] self concept is necessary for sportspersons to control his emotions for optimum psychological conditioning during play. Mrazek and Hartmann (1989) ^[4] stated that performance at the highest level in sports requires an athlete to know about his body. There is a wide range of research literature available on self concept under the domain of sports psychology. Perry and Marsh (2003) ^[5] reported that prior self concept is necessary for swimmers for actual performance in a competition. Singh (2013) ^[8] reported that self concept of hockey, cricket and football players did not differ significantly with each other. Javed (2013) ^[3] reported that boys' school players have significantly high physical, social, and intellectual self concept than the girls' school players. Sayed and Hassan (2014) ^[6] established a relationship between physical self concept and level of skill performance of female players.

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Despite the wide range of research, the self concept of urban and rural male intercollegiate players has not been assessed so far. Since the social structure of urban and rural societies are different, hence the researcher decided to assess cognitive personality trait i.e. self-concept of urban and rural male intercollegiate players of Maharashtra comparatively.

Objectives

The objective of the present study was to compare self concept between urban and rural male intercollegiate players of Maharashtra.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that urban-rural belongingness will have significant impact on self concept of intercollegiate male players.

Methodology

The following methodological steps were taken to conduct the present study.

Sample

To conduct the study 100 male intercollegiate players (Average age 21.91 years) from Maharashtra were selected. Out of these, 50 intercollegiate male players were from urban areas while 50 intercollegiate male players were from rural areas. The age range of the selected subjects was 18 to 25

years. Convenience sampling was used for selection of intercollegiate male players of Maharashtra.

Tools

Self Concept Questionnaire

To assess self concept of selected intercollegiate male players, eight-dimensional Swatva Bodh Parikshan (1988) prepared by Sherry, Verma and Goswami was used. It consists of 48 questions which assess of self concept based on sub-factors such as Health and Physique, Temperamental Qualities, Academic Status, Intellectual abilities, Habits and behaviour, Emotional tendencies, Mental health and Socioeconomic status respectively. This inventory is highly reliable and valid.

Procedure

With the help of convenience sampling, 100 male intercollegiate players with urban-rural belongingness were selected. Self-concept questionnaire was administered to each subject as per the protocol prescribed by the author. The scoring is completed with the help of authors manual and then the data was tabulated in respective groups. The comparison of self concept between two groups was carried out by statistical tool "independent sample 't' test". Result depicted in table 1.

Result and discussion

Table 1: Comparison of Self Concept between Urban and Rural Male Intercollegiate Players of Maharashtra

| Groups | Self Concept | | Mean Diff. | 't' |
|---|--------------|------|------------|-------|
| | Mean | S.D. | | |
| Urban Male Intercollegiate Players (N=50) | 32.62 | 7.38 | 3.44 | 2.30* |
| Rural Male Intercollegiate Players (N=50) | 29.18 | 7.53 | | |

* Significant at .05 level

T(df 98) = 1.97 at .05 level; 2.62 at .01 level

A perusal of entries shown in table 1 indicates that self concept of urban male intercollegiate male players (M=32.62) was significantly higher as compared to self concept of rural male intercollegiate players (M=29.18). The calculated $t=2.30$ also support this finding at .05 level of statistical significance. The result indicates that self concept in urban male intercollegiate players was superior as compared to self concept in rural male intercollegiate players. It reflects the socio economic and cultural difference in the cognitive personality trait of intercollegiate male players. Urban male intercollegiate players need to cope with an adverse situation in life due to hustle-bustle of the city. It allows knowing themselves. According to Adams (2003) ^[1], rural life is mainly based on agricultural activities and life is less hurried but demographically more problematic and does not allow people to know themselves. In a similar study, Shivane (2011) ^[11] reported that urban students possess far superior self concept as compared to tribal students. Another study conducted by Vasanthi and Kaleem (2013) ^[10] also reported the effect of urban-rural belongingness on self concept of urban-rural cricket players. Hence the result of the present study is not surprising in the context of discussed facts.

Conclusion

Based on results, it was concluded that self concept in the form of cognitive personality trait was significantly superior in urban male intercollegiate players as compared to rural male intercollegiate players.

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