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A comparative study of emotional intelligence between rural and urban Basketball players

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Abstract

The purpose of the study, 60 subjects (30 rural and 30 urban) were selected randomly rural and urban Basketball Players from Intercollegiate Tournament of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati (MS). The age level of the subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The Emotional Intelligence variable was selected for the present study. Emotional Intelligence was assessed with the help of Emotional Intelligence scale (EIS-HPD) Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire constructed and standardized by Anukul Hyde, Sanjoyt Pethe, Upinder Dhar, National Psychological Corporation Agra. In this test ten factor, 1) self-awareness, empathy, Self-Motivation, Emotional Stability, Managing Relations, Integrity, Self Development, Value Orientation, Commitment and Altruistic behavior. Yielding scores in ten different dimensions of the Emotional Intelligence and on the total. Thus, the present test provides ten separate measures of Emotional Intelligence. The data thus collected were put to statistical treatment computing independent t test to find out the differences, if any between the rural and urban Basketball Players. Further the level of significance was set at 0.05. The experiment carried out on 30 rural and 30 urban Intercollegiate Tournament of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati. To find out the comparison on Emotional Intelligence. After applying standard questionnaire to obtained response and statistical treatment, the results come out were shows significant difference between rural and urban Basketball Players.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players

Introduction

Although a person's feeling cannot be observed directly by others but they can be inferred from his overt behavior and verbal report of his introspection as no one can doubt the reality of emotions as conscious experience. To produce an emotions, a stimulus situation must be related to past experience and seen as having implications in the future. In an organization when an employee feels the presence of a threatening situation, he may handle it in either of the two ways. He may be confident of his ability to handle the situation and may see it as a challenging opportunity to prove himself or experience fear or dread. Thus our appraisal of situation and subsequent emotions are strongly influenced by our own estimate of capabilities. The emotions aroused depend not so much on the events themselves as on how they are appraised.

Buck (1985) ^[5] has defined emotion as the process by which motivational potential is realized or 'read out', when activated by challenging stimuli. In other words, emotion is seen as a 'read out', mechanism carrying information about motivational systems. Emotion have long been considered to be of such depth and power that in Latin, for example, they were described as motus anima meaning literally the spirit that moves us. Contrary to most conventional thinking emotions are inherently neither positive nor negative; rather, they serve as the single most powerful source of human energy, In fact each feeling provides us with vital and potentially profitable information every minute of the day. This feedback ignites creative genius, improves and shapes trusting relationships, provides an inner compass for one's life and career, guides to unexpected possibilities and even saves organization from disaster. To exhibit emotions is very easy but doing it at the right time at the right place with the right person and to the right degree is difficult. The management of emotions has given rise to the most talked about term "Emotional Intelligence".

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Emotional intelligence

Emotional intelligence motivates employees to pursue their unique potential and purpose, and activates innermost potential values and aspirations, transforming them, from, things they think about, to what they do. Emotional intelligence enables one to learn to acknowledge and understand feelings in ourselves and in others and that we appropriately respond to them, effectively applying the information and energy of emotions in our daily life and work. Cooper and Sawaf (1997) define emotional intelligence as the ability to sense, understand and effectively apply the power and influence. Mayer and Salovey (1993) [14] define emotional intelligence as the ability to monitor one's own and other's feelings and emotions to discriminate among them, and to use this information to guide one's thinking and action, Emotional intelligence involves the ability to perceive accurately, appraise, and express emotions; the ability to access and or generate feelings when they facilitate thought; the ability to understand emotions and emotional knowledge and intellectual growth.

Statement of the problems

Psychological adaptation is an indispensable aspect in the International area of competition. Hence the present study was state as "A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players"

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to Compare of Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players"

Significance of the study

- 1) The result of this study would provide a guideline to the physical education teacher, coaches and trainers to understanding Emotional Intelligence.
- 2) The Finding of the study would add exit level of knowledge with regard to difference of Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players.

Hypothesis

On the basis of literature reviewed, available research findings and on my personal experience It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference in Emotional Intelligence Between Rural and Urban Basketball Players.

Methodology

Sources of data

For this study, the male Rural and Urban Basketball Players Participant in Intercollegiate Tournament of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati (MS). Were the sources of data?

Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of the study, 60 subjects (30 rural and 30 urban) were selected randomly from Intercollegiate Tournament of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati (MS). The age level of the subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years.

Criterion Measures

The Emotional Intelligence variable was selected for the present study. Emotional Intelligence was assessed with the help of National Psychological Corporation Agra (EIS-HPD). Emotional Intelligence scale (Questionnaire) constructed and standardized by Anukul Hyde, Sanjoyt Pethe, Upinder Dhar.

Description of the Test

Emotional Intelligence was assessed with the help of Emotional Intelligence scale (EIS-HPD) Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire constructed and standardized by Anukul Hyde, Sanjoyt Pethe, Upinder Dhar, National Psychological Corporation Agra. In this test ten factor, 1) self-awareness, empathy, Self-Motivation, Emotional Stability, Managing Relations, Integrity, Self Development, Value Orientation, Commitment and Altruistic behaviour. yielding scores in ten different dimensions of the Emotional Intelligence and on the total. Thus, the present test provides ten separate measures of Emotional Intelligence.

The statements of the test are simple and declarative about Emotional Intelligence, see-king responses in "Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree" responses are obtained on an answer-sheet and the test booklet can be used again and again. There is no time for completing the test, but the respondent is advised to complete the test as quickly as possible. Generally it takes a respondent about 20 minute to complete the test. A score on this test indicates a bright Emotional Intelligence while 5 for Strongly Agree, 4 for Agree, 3 for Neutral, 2 for Disagree, 1 for Strongly Disagree.

Reliability

The Reliability of the scale was determined by calculating reliability coefficient on a sample of 200 subject. The split-half reliability coefficient was found to be 0.88.

Validity: Beside face validity, as all items were related to the variable under focus, which indicated high validity on account of being 0.93.

Statistical Analysis

The analysis of data collected on selected subjects of 30 rural and 30 urban Basketball players from Intercollegiate Competition level of S. G. B. Amravati University Amravati. The data were collected by administrating Emotional Intelligence Scale Test, the raw scores of the emotional intelligence was recorded. The recorded score of each subject in each factor of emotional intelligence were recorded for each subject. The researcher collected the necessary data in the specified scoring tables for 10 factors of emotional intelligence mean difference method (t ratio) was employed to find out the significant difference if any between the the Rural and Urban Basketball players in emotional intelligence and it's factors. The raw data were calculated. To test the hypothesis level significance was chosen at 0.05 level of confidence which was considered adequate and for the purpose of the study. The significance difference of total emotional intelligence and its factors between the rural and urban Basketball players was present

Table: Comparison of Means of Factors of Emotional Intelligence and Total Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players

Emotional Intelligence	Players	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	S.E.	't' ratio
Self-Awareness	Rural	9.600	1.429	0.933	0.540	1.727@
	Urban	8.667	2.591			
Empathy	Rural	9.200	2.203	0.933	0.561	1.661@
	Urban	8.267	2.149			
Self-Motivation	Rural	12.300	3.323	1.033	0.834	1.237@
	Urban	11.267	3.140			
Emotional Stability	Rural	10.600	2.554	0.867	0.667	1.299@
	Urban	9.733	2.612			
Managing Relations	Rural	10.300	2.769	0.967	0.718	1.345@
	Urban	9.333	2.796			
Integrity	Rural	8.700	2.731	1.267	0.646	1.959@
	Urban	7.433	2.254			
Self-Development	Rural	5.333	1.470	0.800	0.442	1.809@
	Urban	4.533	1.925			
Value Orientation	Rural	4.933	1.701	0.500	0.468	1.066@
	Urban	5.433	1.924			
Commitment	Rural	5.133	1.432	0.233	0.455	0.512@
	Urban	5.367	2.042			
Altruistic Behaviour	Rural	4.433	1.501	0.567	0.366	1.546@
	Urban	3.867	1.332			
Total E.I.	Rural	80.533	10.881	6.633	3.005	2.207*
	Urban	73.900	12.352			

* Significant at 0.05 Tabulated 't' $t_{0.05(58)} = 2.001$

@ Not Significant at 0.05

From the above table it was revealed that calculated 't' of total emotional intelligence is 2.207 which is greater than the tabulated $t_{0.05(58)} = 2.001$. Hence there is significant difference in total emotional intelligence was observed in rural and urban Basketball players.

But in factors of emotional intelligence Self-Awareness (1.727), Empathy (1.661), Self-Motivation (1.237), Emotional

Stability (1.299), Managing Relations (1.345), Integrity (1.959), Self- Development (1.809), Value Orientation (1.066), Commitment (0.512) and Altruistic Behaviour (1.546) which are less than the tabulated $t_{0.05(58)} = 2.001$. Hence there is no significant difference in factors of emotional intelligence in rural and urban Basketball players.

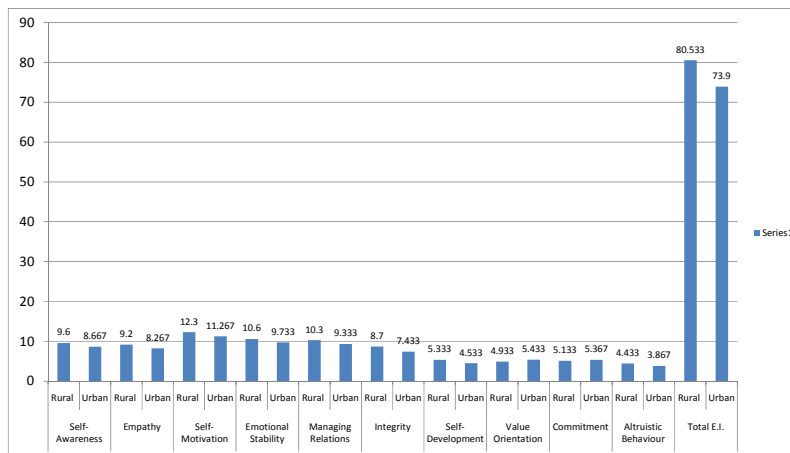


Fig 1: Showing Comparison of Means of Factors of Emotional Intelligence and Total Emotional Intelligence between Rural and Urban Basketball Players

Discussion of Finding

It may be attributed to the fact that both the selected games are very much similar in nature as per as the technique and strategies applied during the play. In the game Basketball demand strong emotional intelligence in order to cope with the situations faced during the play.

It is well known that the Basketball is a team game. In the Basketball co-ordination, emotional intelligence, understandings are required when playing. Hence to exhibit

good performance players must be possessed strong emotional intelligence for attack and defense. The rural area the emotion is more than the urban area, hence significant.

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