Social Maturity among Team and Individual Game Players in Relation to their Residential Background

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the traits of social maturity among team and individual game players in relation to their residential background. The study was confined to 400 team and individual game players from different colleges affiliated to Punjabi university Patiala. Out of 400 there were 200 team game players and remaining 200 were individual game players. There were 100 rural and 100 urban players in both groups. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data of individual and team game players. Comprehensive scale for social maturity developed by Dr. Rama Pal (2003) of Agra University was used to find out the traits of social maturity. After the collection of data, statistical analysis was carried out by computing descriptive statistics and two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to find out the differences in traits of social maturity among individual and team game players in relation to their residential background. Results showed that, there was significant difference in social maturity among team and individual game players, whereas in relation to the residential background, there has no significant difference found on the level of social maturity among rural and urban players in relation to their type of game.

KEYWORDS: Social Maturity, Team Game Players, Individual Game Players, Residential Background.

Introduction

Development is the essential aspect for the individual as well as the process of socialization. It is true that maturity marks the end of growth and development. The maturity and growing child develops not only physically, mentally and emotionally but he is also corresponding in social expectations. Social development leads to social maturity. The word social maturity is comprised of two words social and maturity. Social means living in communities and maturity means to adjust himself to the social world around him. Social maturity is our attitude towards the environment in which we all survive not only affecting our species but all other species on this planet (Kenneth 1996). The social maturity refers to attaining maturity in social relationships that is to establish good relations with family, neighbors and all other persons living in our society. Social maturity enables a man to take positive and productive decisions, at the time of competitions and difficulty. Social maturity may be a stronger correlate of sports performance, at least at higher levels of competition. It is thus useful to see how far the athletes and player have developed social maturity. In the area of Sport & Development, 'sport' is generally understood to include physical activities that go beyond competitive sports.

Residential background is also a part of this study. It indicates the family that it is

living in rural area or urban area. Residential background helps a lot in performance. An urban area is an area with an increased density of human-created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets. In fact, urbanized areas agglomerate and grow as the core population/economic activity center within a larger metropolitan area or envelope. Rural areas are large and isolated areas of a country, often with a low population. Today 75 percent of the India inhabitants live in cities and suburbs, but cities only occupy two percent of the country. Rural areas occupy the remaining 98 percent. About 91 percent of the rural population now earns salaried incomes, often in urban areas. The efficiency these farms are due in large part to the commercialization of the farming industry, and not single family operations.

The fact remains that one of the major objectives with which sports were introduced in our school and colleges was the inculcation of the attitude of ' we feeling' 'fellow feeling' and social awareness amongst our male and female players. 'Service before self' was taken to be the matter of the sportsman. This type of thinking assumptions and cultivation of attitude has raised the question as to how for the participation of athletics and sports were affecting the social maturity amongst the sports persons. The fact however remains that with the capacity and capability of taking correct decisions in competitions and difficulties. Social maturity enables a person to do so with conviction and faith as he inculcates the habit to do so while participating in games and taking part in the competitions. It thus remains a matter of interest to study as to how residential background affects the social maturity of the players during participation in games and sports. Even when these factors are considered to effect the social maturity of players, It remains to be seen that how is it fairing in the team and individual sports persons. The purpose of the study was to examine the social maturity of players playing in team and individual games or events on basis of their residential background.

Methodology

The study was confined to 400 team and individual game players from different colleges affiliated to Punjabi university Patiala. Out of 400 there were 200 team game players and remaining 200 were individual game players. There were 100 rural and 100 urban players in both groups. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data of individual and team game players. Comprehensive scale for social maturity developed by Dr. Rama Pal (2003) of Agra University was used to find out the traits of social maturity. After the collection of data, statistical analysis was carried out by computing descriptive statistics and two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to find out the differences in traits of social maturity among individual and team game players in relation to their residential background.

Results

Descriptive statistics of social maturity among individual and team game players in relation to their residential background.

Table I

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SCORES OF SOCIAL MATURITY BY TYPE OF PLAYERS AND THEIR RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND

Type of Player Gender	Team Player	Individual Player	Total
Rural	M_1=154.63 S.D.=10.55	M_2=149.04 S.D.=10.96	M_1 M_2=151.83
Urban	M_3=152.07 S.D.=10.34	M_4=146.54 S.D.=11.49	M_3 M_4=149.30
	M_1 M_3=153.35	M_2 M_4=147.79	
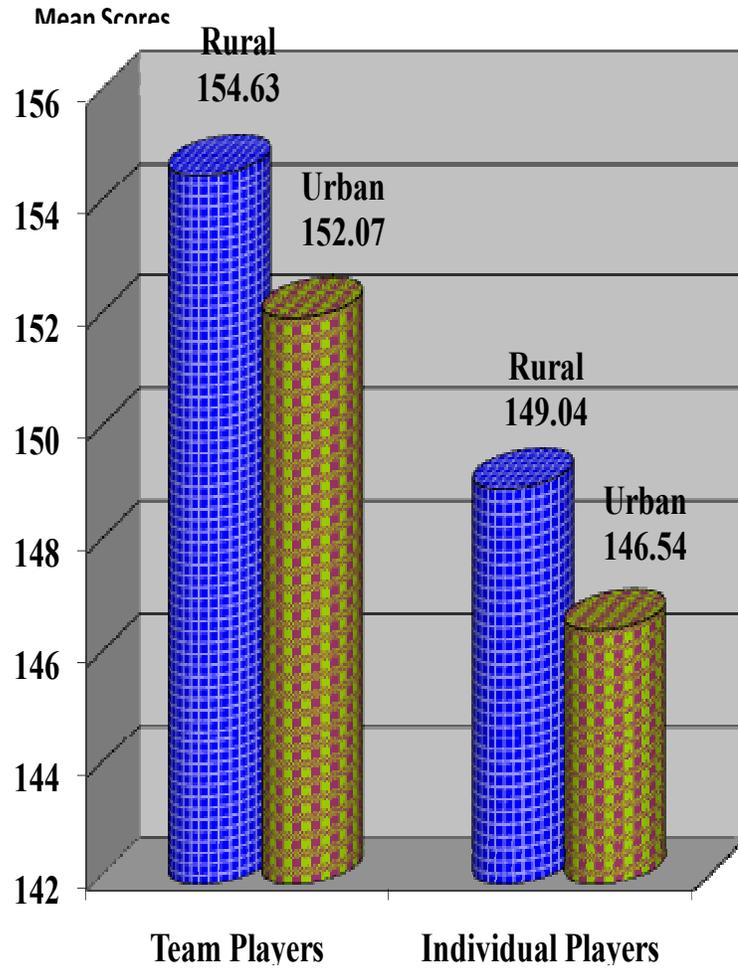
Graph I
Mean Scores of Social Maturity of Rural and Urban Players in relation to their Type of Game (Team and Individual)

In order to analyze the variance of social maturity among team and individual game players in relation to their residential background, the obtained scores have subjected to ANOVA and the results have been presented in the table no. 2.

Table II

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR 2×2 DESIGN OF SOCIAL MATURITY AMONG THE TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL GAME PLAYERS IN RELATION TO THEIR RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND (RURAL & URBAN)

Source of Variation	df	SS	MS$_{(V)}$	F-ratio
A (Team & Individual Game Players)	1	2943.07	2943.07	21.1**
B (Rural & Urban)	1	573.61	573.61	4.11
A*B	1	1.09	1.09	0.008
SS$_{within}$	396	55245.23	139.51	
SS$_{Total}$	399	58763		

Significant at 0.05 level

Main Effects

Type of Players

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F-ratio for difference between the mean scores of team and individual game players on the social maturity has found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus the data has provide sufficient evidence to accept the hypothesis-I namely, there would be significant difference in the social maturity among team and individual game players. It was further clear from table no. 1 that team game players scored higher than individual game players on social maturity.

Type of Residential Background

It has been observed from the table 2 that the calculated value of F-ratio for difference between the mean scores of rural and urban players on social maturity has 4.11. The calculated value of main effect of residential background was lower than the table value at the level of 0.05. It has found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus the data has not provided sufficient evidence to accept the hypothesis-II namely, "There would be interaction effect on social maturity among rural and urban players".

Two Order Interaction
(Type of Player x Residential Background)

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F-ratio for the interaction between type of players and type of residential background has found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus, the data has not provided sufficient evidence to accept the hypothesis-III namely, "there would be interaction effect among type of game and residential background on social maturity of players".

Conclusions

After the statistical analysis, it can be concluded that social maturity among team and individual game players has found to be significant at 0.05 levels. It has also been observed that the mean scores of team players were higher than the individual players. Therefore, the level of social maturity has found to be higher among the team game players than their counterparts.

Results also showed that social maturity among rural and urban players has found to be insignificant in relation to their type of game. Whereas, the level of social maturity among rural players has found to be higher in comparison to urban players. The data has not provided sufficient evidence that the level of social maturity in team and individual game players has affected by their residential background (urban and rural). On the basis of above description, it has concluded that the level of social maturity among team and individual game players has not varied by their residential background (urban and rural).

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