

Comparison of Self-Concept between Player and Non- Player University Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Self-concept has a topic of interest of many disciples such as theologians, philosophers, political scientists. James (1890) have analysed the self in terms of its constituent parts such as traits, characteristics, aspirations etc. Self-concept is not an inherited quality rather it is formed as a result of an individual's experience and interaction with his environment. **Aim:** The purpose of this study was to compare self-concept between Player and non-player university students. The target population of this study was all male player and non-player university students in Patiala city of Punjab. **Methodology:** Study Area: player and non- player of Punjabi University Patiala students (Male mean age 23.5) *Subject:* Total 20 players and 20 non-players university students. Player students are represented in the State Championship. The subjects there age range from 19-22 year. *Criterion measure:* Selected variable was assessed by using Self Concept scale development Questionnaire by Dr Mukta Rani Rastogi. *Statistics:* Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test (independent) was used on the present study. **Result:** The Self –Concept score of the players was observed 18.52 and Non-player 14.60 these differences were found significant. **Conclusion:** The Player students have more Self –Concept than Non-players students.

KEYWORDS: Self Concept, players and Non-Player University students, Independent t-test, stratified random sampling,

Introduction:

Self-concept or self knowledge is a kind of construct with a long history of research in the Psychology, which, depending on their theoretical orientation, different authors define the self-concept differently. Besides the self-concept idea, terms like self-awareness, ego-identity, self-knowledge, self, ego feeling, the ego (Hrnjica. 1994.) are also in theoretical usage. This diversity in terms points toward the fact that the concept which would quite successfully describe the whole personality, has not been found yet. The founder of the concept of ego-structure is William James (James, 1890. according to Janakov, 1988.) who distinguishes "cognitive ego" and "empirical ego". The empirical ego is made of three components: physical or material ego, social ego and spiritual ego.

Janakov, (1988.) determines the self as one of the forms of the organization of experience. That is the cognitive structure which has an empirical origin. The changes within the self are the products of learning, but also of maturing of the individual. Sarabin distinguishes 'private ego' and 'social ego'. Private ego has four

Components: somatic self, receptor-effector self, primitive self and introjecting-extrojecting self. Social ego begins to develop itself during the second year of age and it is organized according to the roles and the social influences.

Methodology

Collection of data: In the present study, investigator used the stratified random sample techniques. Sample of the present study consisted of total 20 player and 20 non-player Punjabi University Patiala students, players who have represented state championship. The subject was divided into two groups (20 player and 20 non-player university students). The age of the subjects is between 19 - 28 year. The investigator administered the Self-concept Concept scale development Questionnaire by Dr Mukta Rani Rastogi. Selection of variables: To conduct the study the following variables were selected

- Independent variables: Player and non-player university students
- Dependent variables: Self Concept level.

Statistical analysis: Independent 't' test was applied to find out the significant difference between Player and non-player university students by using SPSS, Version- 16 Software. Mean, Standard deviation and Standard Error Mean of Self Concept level of Player and non-player university students are given in the below table.

FINDINGS

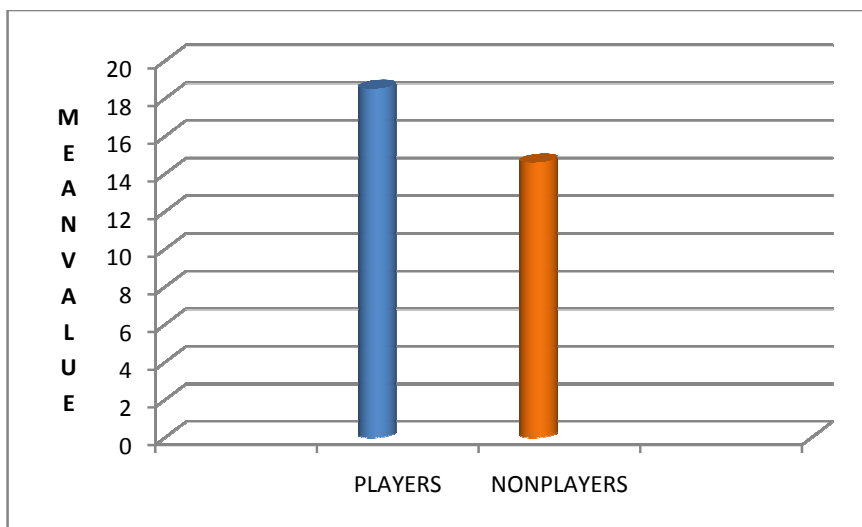
Table 1: Significant difference on Self-concept between Player and non-player university students

VARIABLES	PLAYERS			NON- PLAYERS			DF	T	sig
	N	MEAN	SD	N	MEAN	SD			
SELF CONCEPT	20	18.52	0.75	20	14.60	0.87	28	15.24*	0.05

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table shows the 't' value of mean score on Self Concept test of Player and non-player university students. The 't' ratio (15.24) was significant at 0.05 level as the calculated 't' ratio was found to be more than the tabulated 't' ratio 2.05 with df 28. It implied that there was a significant difference between mean scores (M- 18.52) for Players and (M- 14.60) for non-players. The score shows that Players have more Self Concept than Non-players. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

Graphical Representation of the Means of Self Confidence level of Player and non-player university students



CONCLUSION

In this study the result showed that there was a significant difference between Player and non-player Punjabi University Patiala students on Self-Concept. Particularly Players' got higher Self Concept than non-players. Hence it is suggested that there is a need psychological preparation for the non-players.

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