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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF CONCEPT
BETWEEN TRIBAL AND NON TRIBAL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH



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Short Profile

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective of the present study is to compare self concept of tribal and non tribal players from Chhattisgarh. For present study, 200 intercollegiate tribal players (Ave. age 20.23 yrs.) and 200 intercollegiate non tribal players (Ave. age 19.90 yrs) were selected as sample. The criteria for selection of subjects were participation in intercollegiate tournaments for any sports discipline. The selection of subjects was done from colleges under the jurisdiction of various Universities operational in Chhattisgarh. The other criterion for selection of subjects was domicile of

Chhattisgarh. The sample was collected through convenience sampling method. To assess self concept of selected subjects, eight dimensional Swatva Bodh Parikshan (1988) prepared by Sherry, Verma and Goswami was used. Results reveal that self concept in non tribal players was significantly higher as compared to tribal players. Therefore it may be concluded that self concept of players is significantly affected by their tribal, non tribal belongingness.

KEYWORDS

Self concept, players, tribal, non tribal.

INTRODUCTION :

Learned beliefs, attitudes and opinion hold by an individual towards his/her personal existence depends upon a complex, organised and dynamic system. According to Baumeister (1999) self concept is the individual's belief about himself or herself, including the person's attributes and who and what the self is. The term self-concept refers to the ordered set of attitudes and perceptions that an individual holds about self. Self-concept is defined as the value that an individual places on his or her own characteristics, qualities, abilities, and actions (Woolfolk 2001).

In sports settings, self concept has emerged as major psychological variable which affect sports performance. It has been accepted that self concept is needed when it comes to dealing with training and competitive demands in sports. (Markus & Wurf, 1987; Brettschneider & Brandl-Bredenbeck, 1997)

Previously Ascii et al. (1997), Perry and March (2003), Medisauskaite et al. (2009), Kolayis and Sari (2011), Singh, Y. (2013) and many more studied self concept of sportspersons but so far self concept of players has not been studied in the light of tribal and non tribal belongingness.

The importance of this study is even more because the selected players are from tribal dominated state of India i.e. Chhattisgarh. Since tribal's exhibit entire different culture, socio economic status, health care from non tribal population, it would be interesting to analyse whether tribal players have same perception about their abilities as non tribal players?

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the present study is to compare self concept between tribal and non tribal intercollegiate players of Chhattisgarh.

HYPOTHESIS

Significant difference will be observed in self concept of tribal and non tribal players.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample :-

For present study, 200 intercollegiate tribal players (Ave. age 20.23 yrs.) and 200 intercollegiate non tribal players (Ave. age 19.90 yrs) were selected as sample. The criteria for selection of subjects were participation in intercollegiate tournaments for any sports discipline. The selection of subjects was done from colleges under the jurisdiction of various Universities operational in Chhattisgarh. The other criterion for selection of subjects was domicile of Chhattisgarh. The sample was collected through convenience sampling method.

Tools:

To assess self concept of selected subjects, 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 dimension 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. This inventory is highly reliable and valid.

Procedure:

Swatva Bodh Parikshan (1988) prepared by Sherry, Verma and Goswami was administered to selected subjects as per their convenience, and availability. After scoring of the responses according to author's manual, obtained data was tabulated according to their respective groups. Independent sample 't' test was chosen as statistical tool to compare the data between groups.

The results are presented in table 1.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1
Comparison of Self Concept between Tribal and Non Tribal Players

Groups	Self Concept		Mean Diff.	't'
	Mean	S.D.		
Tribal Players (N=200)	29.55	7.37	1.53	2.02 (p<.05)
Non Tribal Players (N=200)	31.08	7.72		

Results presented in table 1 indicate that self concept in non tribal players was significantly higher (M=31.08) as compared to tribal players (M=29.55). The calculated $t=2.02$, is statistically significant at .05 level also gives statistical weightage to this finding that self concept in non tribal players is better as compared to tribal players..

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of statistically analysis it was found that self concept in non tribal players are significantly better as compared to tribal players. It may be due to the fact that tribal belongs economically and socially backward class. So it is difficult for a tribal player to adjust to college environment which is entirely different from When a tribal player comes across urban lifestyle, it is difficult to adjust to the vigorous demands of urban life. The other facet of urban culture that tribal comes across is cut throat competition. In urban culture a person's looks, etiquette matter a lot. Another reason may be due to socio-economically backwardness of tribal players that unable them to adjust and cope with modern urban lifestyle. This is turn may infuse inferiority complex in them and that may be detrimental to their self concept. Hence the self concept of tribal players was found to be inferior as compared to non tribal players.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of results it was concluded that tribal, non tribal belongingness do affect self concept of sportsperson.

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