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AN ASSESSMENT OF SENSATION SEEKING ON BADMINTON PLAYERS



Sunita Kumari¹, Mohd. Naushad Alam², Syed Tariq Murtaza³ and Mohd. Imran⁴

INTRODUCTION

Personal interest of an individual play important role to success in any competition. Marvin Zuckerman initially developed the theory of sensation seeking. Large numbers of studies have shown that people who engage in a range of high risk behaviours tend to be high sensation seekers. Sensation seeking is a very interesting personality trait that has its effect on several aspects of life of an individuals. It affects what activities we should prefer, what sports or occupations we should choose.

Personality traits are underlying characteristics of an individual that are relatively stable over time, and explain regularities in people's. When thinking about people we know well, we will naturally have noticed how we differ, and our everyday language is full of ways of describing and comparing people. People may be outgoing or unsociable, shy or confident, friendly or rude,

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to compare the sensation seeking trait of north zone and east zone badminton players. The total 150 (75 north zone badminton players and 75 east zone badminton players) males were selected for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years. The data on sensation seeking of the subjects were measure by using a questionnaire developed by Neary and Zuckerman (1976). The t test was used to determine the difference between the mean score of badminton players. Results revealed that there was a significant difference between north and east zone badminton players at 0.05 level of significance with 148 degree of freedom.

Keywords : Badminton Players, Sensation Seeking.

Short Profile

and so on. People instinctively observe that persons react differently to the same situations, and these differences are caused by natural variations in personality traits (Zerevski et al.,1998) such as engaging in extreme sports (Murtaza, Imran Bari and Jabin 2011; Donohew, Zimmerman Cupp, Novak, Colon & Abell, 2000; Kerr, 1991; Zuckerman, 1994). The sensation-seeking scale (Zuckerman, 1978; 1994) was initially developed in 1960's to help researchers identify the sensation-seeking personality type of trait.

Sensation seeking is conceptualized as the need for individuals to reach and maintain an optimal level of arousal. Sensation seekers seen characterized by a chronically under activation, and sight stimulations to increase their level of arousal to a point that is hedonically positive for them (Eysenck &

¹Associate Professor, Department of Psychology. S.V. Degree College, Aligarh, U.P. (India)

²Research Scholar, S.V. Degree College, Aligarh, U.P. (India)

³Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education. Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, U.P.(India)

⁴Part Time Teacher (Physical Health Education), Saiyyid Hamid Senior Secondary School (Boys) Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, U. P. (India)

Zuckerman, 1978). Some studies have shown that sensation seeking was a significant determinant of the choice of risky activities (Zalesky, 1984; Zuckerman, 1983) and of the adoption dangerous behaviours in these activities (Connolly, 1981; Rossi & Cereatti, 1993).

Badminton is a racket sport played by either two opposing players (singles) or two opposing pairs (doubles), who take positions on opposite halves of a rectangular court that is divided by a net. Players score points by striking a shuttlecock with their racquet so that it passes over the net and lands in their opponents' half of the court. Each side may only strike the shuttlecock once before it passes over the net. A rally ends once the shuttlecock has struck the floor, or if a fault has been called by either the umpire or service judge or, in their absence, the offending player, at any time during the rally.

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Subjects

Total 150 (75 north zone badminton players and 75 east zone badminton players) male were selected for this study. The age of the selected subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years.

2.2 Instruments

Investigators used the Sensation Seeking Test (SST) developed by Neary and Zuckerman (1976), to obtain data on sensation seeking of the subjects.

2.3 Procedure

The data were collected from the various university players who had participated in north zone and east zone Inter-University Championship. The tool consists of 15 statements regarding sensation seeking (SS). The scoring varies from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) for each item (range=15 to 75). It is a Likert type 5 points scale.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The t test was used to determine the differences between the means of north zone and east zone badminton intervarsity players score. Further the level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

3. RESULTS

Table 1: Indicating mean difference of Sensation Seeking between North Zone and East Zone Intervarsity male Badminton players.

Variable	Mean	SD	Cal t
Sensation Seeking			
North Zone Intervarsity Badminton Players (Male)	58.52	9.57	3.56*
East Zone Intervarsity Badminton Players (Male)	60.52	8.37	

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Tab t = 1.962

An examination of table 1, revealed that significant difference was found between North and East Zone Intervarsity players male in their Sensation Seeking, as the calculated t was more than tabulated t at 0.05 level of significance with

148 degree of freedom.

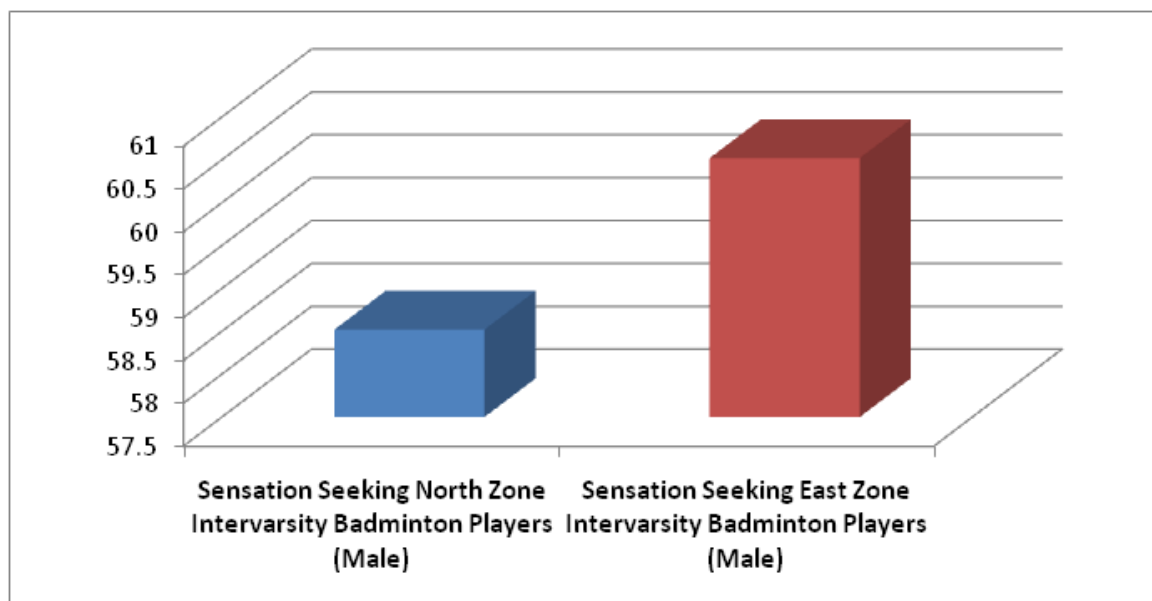


Figure 1: Graphical representation of comparison of means of Sensation Seeking between North Zone and East Zone Intersarsity male Badminton Players.

DISCUSSION:

The result of the study showed that there was a significant mean difference between the north zone and east zone badminton players in their sensation seeking behaviour. This could be due to the fact that the disciplines do not require high risk behaviours as corroborated by large numbers of studies which have shown that people who engage in a range of high risk behaviours tend to be high sensation seekers. The findings of this study corroborates with the finding of Imran 2012, & Marvin 1995.

5. CONCLUSION:

On the basis of obtained results it is concluded that there was a statistical significant difference between northzone and east zone badminton players. Further research should examine on different psychological profile of different levels sports persons.

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Sunita Kumari

Associate Professor, Department of Psychology.
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