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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES  
BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF MEERUT**

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**Abstract**

*The purpose of study was to examine the selected psychological variables between rural and urban collegiate basketball players. In this study, 40 (forty) basketball players were chosen at random from rural and urban in Meerut as a subject. The individuals were in age from 18 to 25 years old. It was accepted that rural and urban basketball players have sustainable psychological characteristics. The Incentive motivation (consisting seven system i.e Excellence (EX) Power (PO) Sensation (SE) Independence (IND) Prestige (PR) Aggression (AGG) and Affiliation (AFF)) Achievement motivation and Sports competition Anxiety were used to qualify the psychological variables of players. "IMI", Sports achievement and SCAT test was used to assess the data collected of rural and urban basketball players. The level of significance was set at 0.05 levels. 'T; test was used to find out the result of this study, which revealed no significance difference between rural and urban basketball players in regards to psychological variables such as Incentive motivation, Achievement motivation and Sports competition Anxiety level.*

**Key Words:** *Excellence, Power, Sensation, Independence, Prestige, Aggression and Affiliation, Motivation and Anxiety.*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Sports is a psychological activity. It has psychological and social dimensions, besides physical, physiological and technical aspects. In the present scenario of competition, the psychological preparation of a team is much important as teaching the different skills of a game on the scientific base. The players are prepared not only to play the game but also to win the games. Proficiency in the skills is not sufficient to get the victory but the spirit of the players, with which they prove themselves in the competition.

Psychology is a behavioural science; it helped the coaches to coach more efficiently and enhance sportsperson's performance. Psychology is also concerned with the total wellbeing and personal adjustment towards sportspersons.

Today sports have become inseparable activity of our society or our social life. Because of its test, competitive event, and even improving nature. Sports have thus experienced an enormous intention qualitatively as well as quantitatively with positive and negative results.

They also explore the field of psychology and enlist the certain psychological variables, which always influences sports performance. It is behavioural science, so it helps to coaches to coach more effectively with proficiency. This psychological aspect of sports is gaining much attention among sports administration.

Competition always calls for focus, consideration, and several moves involving attachment and subsequent defence. If they are maintaining wider play, they must be paying attention all the time.

There is no question that a significant portion of human psychology is under the control of human psychology, and that psychological training for sports is important. Without research into how human behaviour relates to competitive sports, the uncharted territory of the mind must be explored, and neither excellence nor perfection could be guaranteed. Motivation is a general process that explains why people engage in sport in the manner that they do. the impulse to play and run when you're young, to succeed when you're competing, to struggle when you're angry, and so on. being scared and typical of a man as he grows older, develops, and navigates the various risky and competitive situations that life has to offer.

The achievement motive emerges when a person is aware that his actions will be judged, that they will either result in success or failure, and that excellent actions will develop an inclination to approach success for feeling pride in accomplishment when success at one or more activities is attained.

Anxiety is one of the most common determinants to good performance. It is a situation that an individual response with discomfort to same things that has occurred or going to be occur. Anxiety always plays a permanent role in sports. It is challenge, which produces anxiety. How an athlete handles the anxiety determines how successful he would be. Anxiety may be positive motivating force or it may be interfered with successful performance in sports events.

## II. METHODOLOGY

Fifty subjects (25 urban and 25 Rural) male and female basketball players of Meerut. The average age of the subjects was ranged from 18-25 years.

### A. SELECTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

In directing one's ingenuity for the choice of variables the study is taken to pin point these psychological profiles for investigation, which are not only relevant but also closely related to the purpose of this study.

Therefore, based on literature evidence, correspondence with the expert and scholar's own understanding the following variables are selected for the purpose of this study.

- **Incentive Motivation consisting three system i.e. (Excellence, Power and Aggression).**
- **Achievement Motivation.**
- **Sports Competition Anxiety.**

### III. SELECTION OF TEST/ QUESTIONNAIRE

The reliability quotients are given in the manuals of respective tests are as under: -

**TABLE 1**

**RELIABILITY QUOTIENTS OF VARIOUS TESTS**

S.NO	VARIABLE	TEST	RELIABILITY
1	Incentive Motivation	Incentive Motivation Inventory (IMI)1	0.27-0.67
2	Achievement Motivation	Sports Achievement	0.70
3	Sports Competition Anxiety	Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT)	0.85

• **INCENTIVE MOTIVATION INVENTORY (IMI)**

It is test of player’s strength of attraction for incentives operating within goal orientation situations. Incentive motivation provides information of the athlete’s major reason for participate in the competitive sports is classified into seven major incentive system i.e., Excellence (EX) Power (PO) Sensation (SE) Independence (IND) Prestige (PR) Aggression (AGG) and Affiliation(AFF). A modified version of these incentive systems is by Alderman and Wood to examine the more specific motivation of athletes. The Incentive motivation inventory is an instrument preferring to evaluate the incentive perceived. By young athlete as a being available and attractive to them through competition sports participation.

The inventory contains 70 items. These questions statements are evenly spread over the seven incentive system i.e., there are ten question statements for each system. The subject responds using a four-point ordinal scale respond inventory for each item varies from 1(never) to 4 (always) in order to accordance of the felling. Hence the maximum response score from the total inventory is 80 minimum 70 in case of each system response score ranges from 7 to 40. The normative response intervals for each of the systems are given below: -

- 0-18 Low
- 18-22 Below Average
- 22-28 Average
- 28-32 Above Average
- 32-40 High

The treatment of data emanating from the administration of and MI was done accordance with the instruction of another and objective of the study.

• **SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION**

Achievement motivation is an athlete predisposition to approach or avoid a competitive situation. The sports achievement motivation test is a self-evaluating questionnaire of twenty statements responses value of which extends from 0-40 in total. Each statement carries a maximum score of 2 and minimum 0. When the subject kicked the high pole part , he will give two points and when touched to low pole, he earned 0.

After constructing further studies by using SAMI the author has given the following classification criteria based on percent and point.

Low/Mean Score	Classification
0-24	Low
24-30	Moderate
30 and above	High

The treatment of the data obtained from the administrating SAM-1 to the subject was done in the light of construction contained in the test.

• **SPORTS COMPETITION ANXIETY TEST (SCAT)**

The Sports Competition Anxiety test is latest and most popular specific anxiety test whose purpose, as claimed by the author is to assess individual difference in competitive, trained, anxiety or the tendency to purpose competition situation on threatening and / or to respond to these situations with elevated state anxiety.

The Sports Competition Anxiety test(SCAT) contains 15 interns’ subjects and are asked to indicate how they generally feel when they complete in sports and games, and respond to each item using point original scale (hardly ever, sometimes or often) ten of the items

are also included to reduce possible response bias. Total score of the SCAT ranges from 10 (low competitive trait anxiety) to 30 (highly competitive trait anxiety).

The ten items are 2, 3,5,6,8,9,11,12,14 & 15. The spurious items: 1,4,7,10 & 13 are not scored. Items 2,3,5,8,9,12,14 & 15 are worded so that they are scored according to following key.

1	Hardly ever	=1
2	Sometimes	=2
3	Often	=3

Item 6 and 11 are scores according to following key:

1	Often	=1
2	Sometimes	=2
3	Hardly ever	=3

If a person delete one of the ten test item, prorated full scale scores can be obtained by computing the mean score for the nine items answered multiply this value by ten , and rounding the product to the next whole numbers when two or more numbers are omitted, the respondents questionnaire should be invalidated for case , in hand scoring a scoring template was made.

#### IV. HYPOTHESES

It was hypothesized that there will be significant difference between the selected psychological variables of rural and urban basketball players of Meerut.

For testing the statistical significance of the difference between the group, ‘t’ test has been used and the level of significance was set at 0.05 levels.

#### V. COLLECTION OF DATA

The data was collected on 25 subjects of rural urban each. The incentive Motivation consists three system i.e. (Excellence, Success and Aggression) level of the urban and rural was obtained by administrating incentive motivation inventory (IMI)1 Achievement Motivation was obtained by administrating Sports Achievement test and Sports Competition Anxiety was obtained by administrating Sports Competition Anxiety test (SCAT)3.

#### VI. STATISTICAL PROCEDURE

To determine the differences in selected psychological variables among rural and urban collegiate basketball players of an Independent ‘t’ test was used. The level of Significance was set at 0.05 levels (p < 0.05).

**TABLE 2**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Excellence**

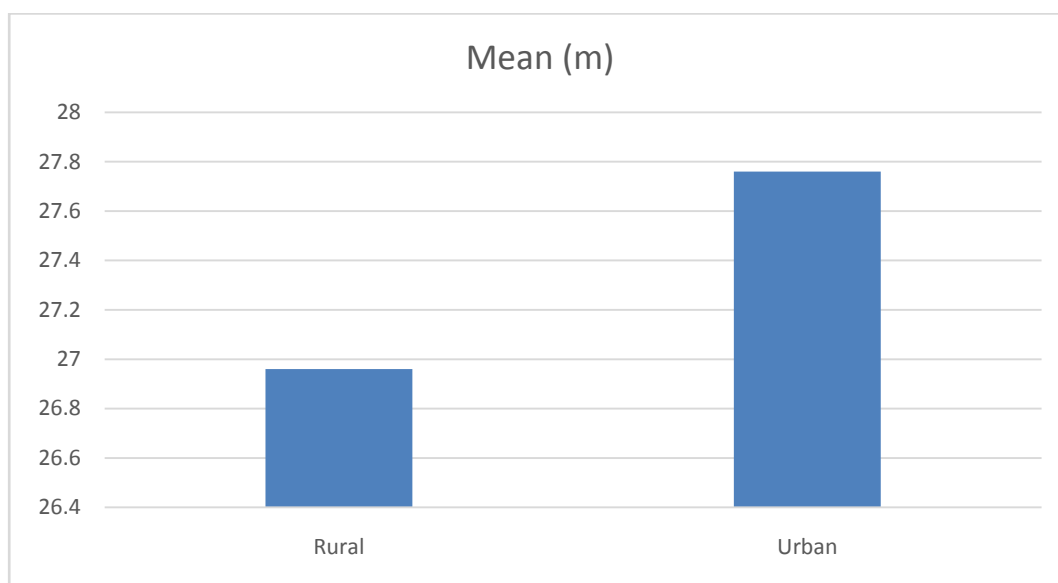
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	‘t’ Ratio
Rural	26.96	3.168	0.08	0.83
Urban	27.76	3.66		

Significant t.05 (48) = 2.02

It is evident from the Table 2 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Excellence. Since the calculated ‘t’ value 0.83 was found to be less than tabulated ‘t’ value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure 1**



**TABLE 3  
POWER**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Power**

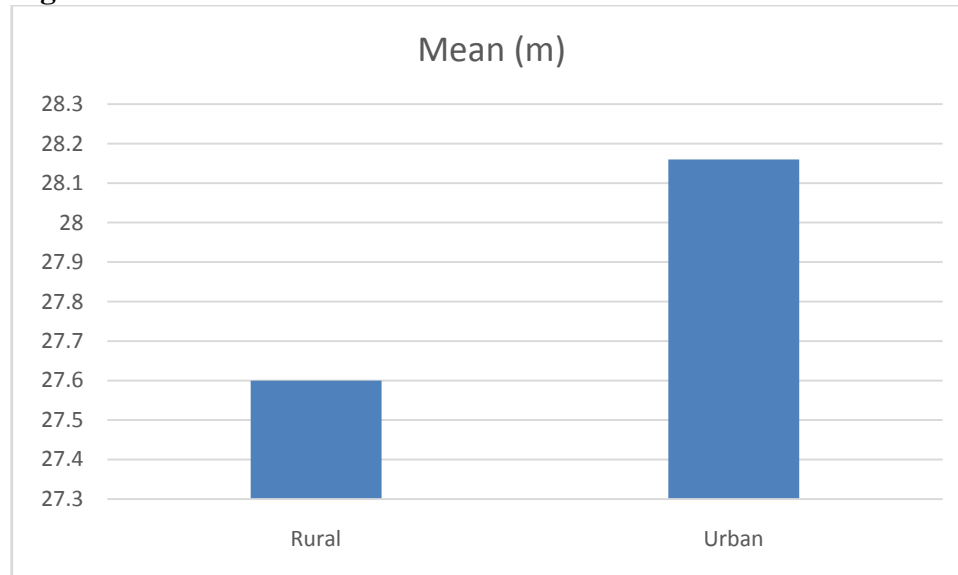
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	‘t’ Ratio
Rural	27.6	2.44	0.56	0.77
Urban	28.16	2.74		

Significant  $t_{.05} (48) = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 3 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Power. Since the calculated ‘t’ value 0.77 was found to be less than tabulated ‘t’ value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited

**Figure 2**



**TABLE 4**

**SENSATION**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Sensation**

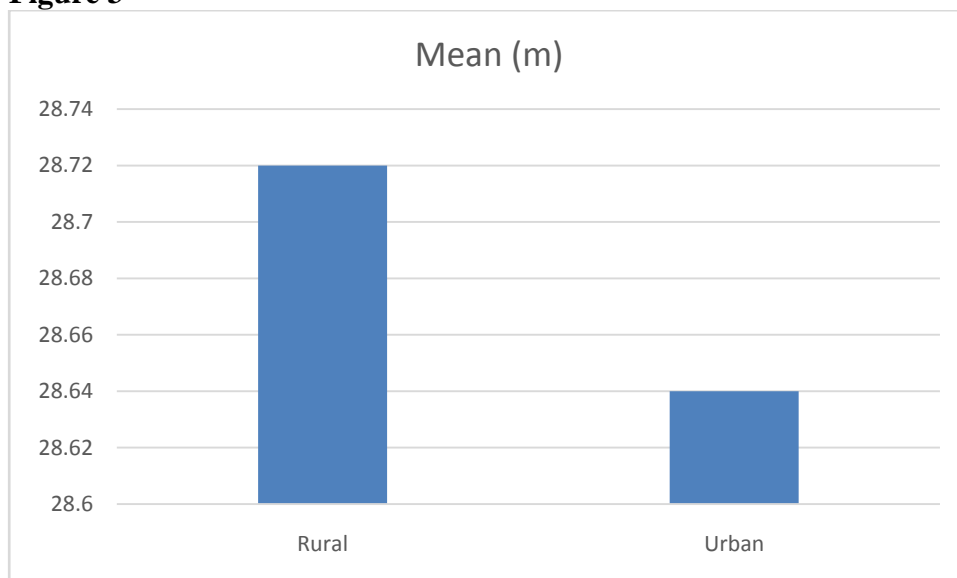
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	28.72	2.80	0.08	0.1
Urban	28.64	2.79		

Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 4 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Sensation. Since the calculated 't' value 0.1 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure 3**



**TABLE 5**

**INDEPENDENCE**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Independence**

Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	26.96	3.168	0.08	0.83
Urban	27.76	3.66		

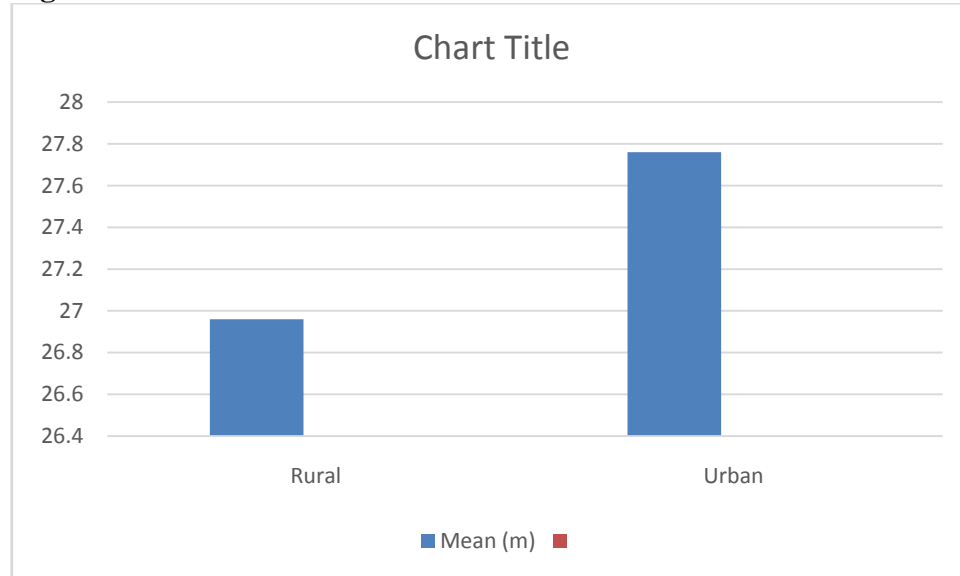
Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 4 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Independence. Since the calculated 't' value 0.83 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.



**Figure 4**



**TABLE 6  
SUCCESS**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Success**

Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	31	3.08	1.60	1.90
Urban	29.4	2.85		

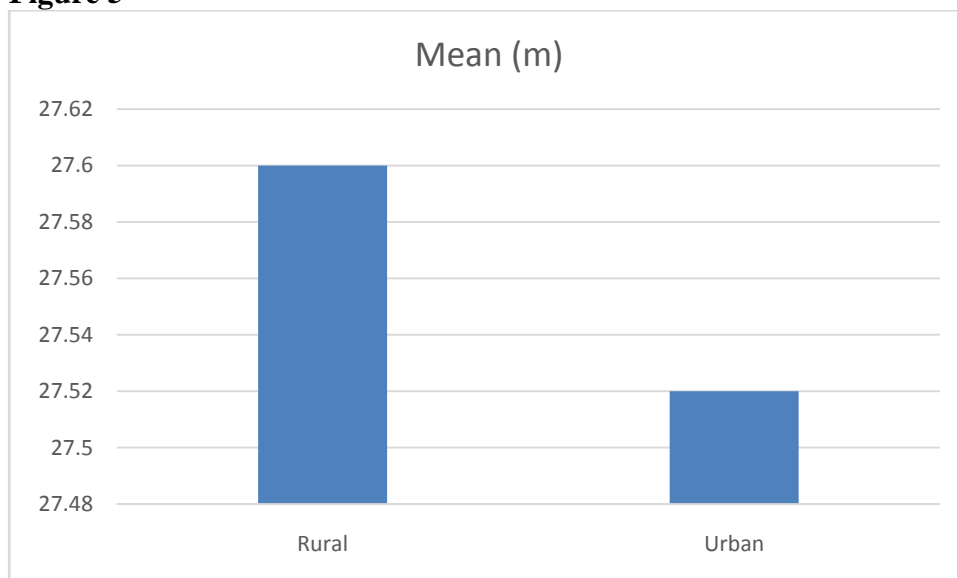
Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 4 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Success. Since the calculated 't' value 1.90 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.



**Figure 5**



**TABLE 7**

**AGGRESSION**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Aggression**

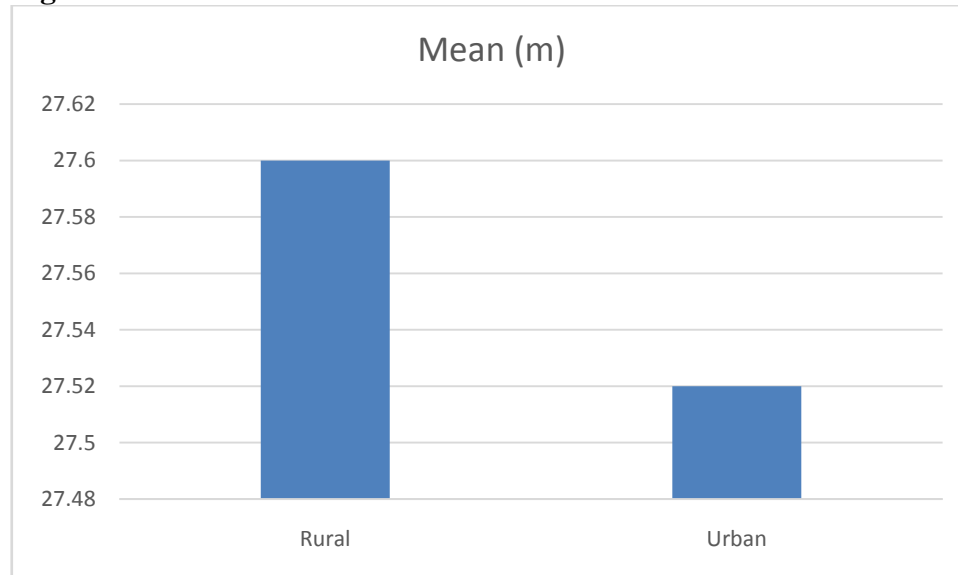
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	27.6	3.01	0.08	0.11
Urban	27.52	3.35		

Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 7 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Aggression. Since the calculated 't' value 0.11 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure 6**



**TABLE 8**

**AFFILIATION**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players inAffiliation**

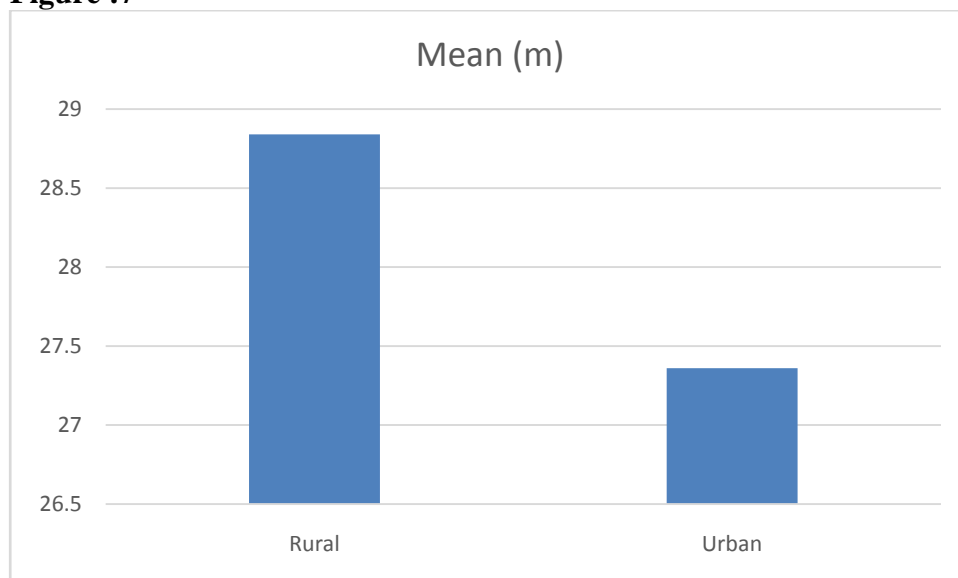
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	28.84	3.3	1.48	1.68
Urban	27.36	2.95		

Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 8 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of MeerutAffiliation. Since the calculated 't' value 1.68 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure :7**



**TABLE 9**

**SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in Sports Achievement Motivation**

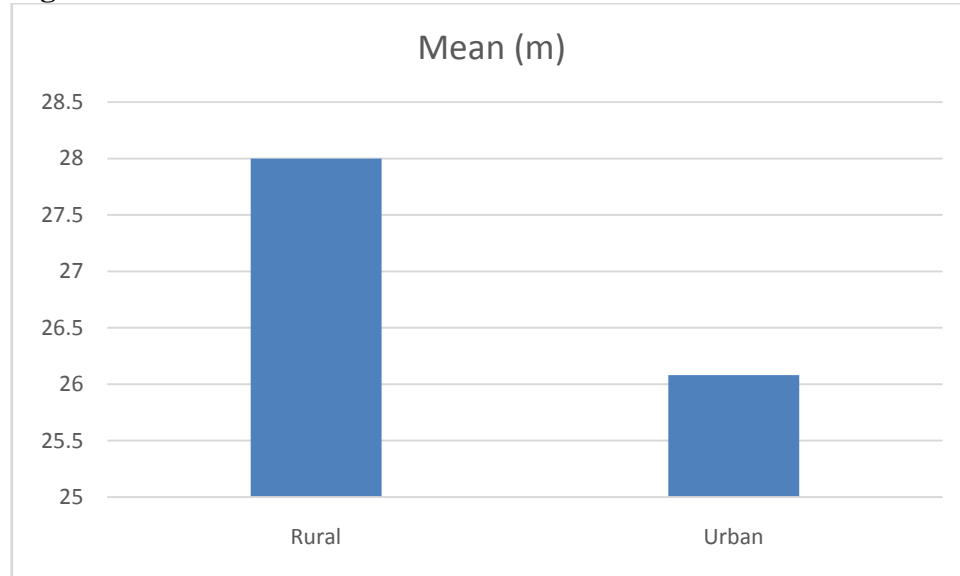
Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	28	2.70	1.92	2.7
Urban	26.08	2.34		

Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 9 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut Sports Achievement Motivation. Since the calculated 't' value 2.7 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure 8**



**TABLE 10**

**SPORTS COMPETITION ANXIETY TEST**

**Significance of difference between the mean of rural and urban collegiate basketball players in SCAT**

Group	Mean (m)	S.S (0)	Difference between mean (DM)	't' Ratio
Rural	21.52	4.40	2.6	2.24
Urban	18.96	3.76		

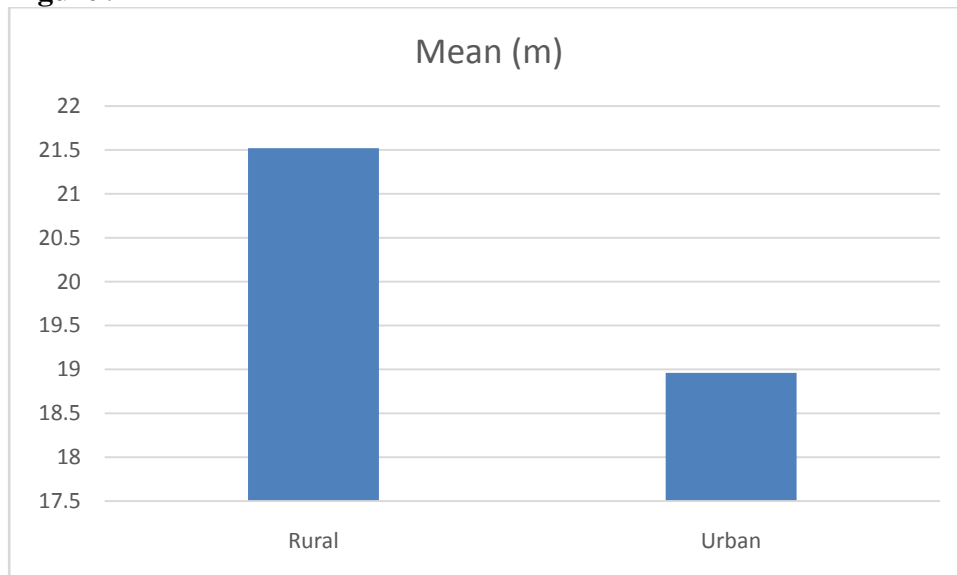
Significant  $t_{.05 (48)} = 2.02$

It is evident from the Table 10 that there is no significant difference exists among the rural and

urban collegiate Basketball players of Meerut SCAT. Since the calculated 't' value 2.24 was found to be less than tabulated 't' value 2.02 required being significant at .05 level therefore there is no significant difference exist in excellence of rural and urban collegiate players of Meerut.

The mean difference in excellence of rural and urban collegiate Basketball players are graphically exhibited.

**Figure 9**



**DISCUSSION**

The result showed that Excellence, Power, Sensation, Independence, Success, Aggression and Affiliation had no significant difference among the rural and urban players of Meerut. Therefore, further research is required with a greater number of subjects.

**Singh1** conducted a study on 15 pace academy Cricket players to investigate their psychological profiles. The variables selected for this study were incentive motivation, achievement motivation, state and trait anxiety and sports competition anxiety. The result indicated that the level of achievement motivation of pace academy cricketers was just moderate.

**Martens, Venley and Burton**

1990, model of competitive anxiety contains perceived uncertainty, perceived importance and a trait as key determinants affecting a person’s perception of threat and competitive state anxiety (A. State). This experiment tested two components of the Martenetal model by manipulating perceived importance of outcome, in addition to measuring A trait club level gold balls (n=52) were assigned to either a low importance group (LI) or a high importance group (HI) along with other anxiety questionnaires, participants also completed the Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT) and a demographic questionnaire prior to taking part in the experimental phase. A series of ANCOVA resulted in significant difference the LI and HI groups on A.State.

Thus, the above reference was also supporting to the result of the study that a significant difference might also occurred to the player in relation to the sports competition anxiety.

The possible reason for the difference in achievement motivation and sports competition anxiety can be attribute to the fact that as the rural are not considered developed in relation to the urban area, therefore the rural players might have more desires of name and fame and moreover for the monetary gain. This might be the cause that the rural players have high level achievement. The players of the rural area are having more desire to play better and to get enhance in different professional clubs. Therefore, they might play more matches as a result they are getting more match experience. The experience of the rural players might be attributed to the difference in the sports competition anxiety.



## **CONCLUSION**

Within the limits and limitation of the present study, the following conclusion was drawn.

1. There was no significance difference among the rural and urban in relation to Excellence, Power, Sensation, Independence, Success, Aggression and Affiliation.
2. There was significant difference among the rural and urban in relation to Sports Achievement Motivation and Sports Competitive Anxiety.

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