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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS IN ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare the psychological hardiness in athletes and non-athletes. For this purpose researcher has selected 40 subjects (20 athletes who has participated at least in inter-collegiate tournaments as well as in state tournaments and 20 non-athletes) from Late Dattatraya Pusadkar Arts College, Nandgaon Peth, Amravati, Maharashtra. Athletes were selected by purposive and simple random sampling method. The age limit of the subjects was kept between 20 to 25 years. Psychological hardiness was measured with the help of questionnaire constructed by Prof. Arun Kumar Singh. Statistical analysis was done with the help of 't'-test at 0.05 level of significance. Result shows that by observing the mean we can say that there was difference between the athletes and non-athletes in reference to psychological hardiness. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test and the result shows that there is significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in reference to Commitment disposition as the calculated t-value 7.43 is greater than the tabulated t-value 2.024. Whereas the remaining disposition i.e. Control and Challenge shows insignificant as the calculated t-value 1.64 & 1.83 is lesser than the tabulated t-value 2.024. In conclusion it revealed that there is significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in reference to Commitment disposition whereas the two disposition Control and Challenge found to be insignificant. It may be attributed that each and every individual or athletes is unique to themselves, allowing them to engage themselves in different situation. Athletes shows better level of commitment as it, not solely in terms of individual, also refers to the sense of community and individual place in that arena and able to cope with stressful situations because of the understanding regarding the individuals as compared to non-athletes.

Keywords: Psychological Hardiness: Commitment, Control and Challenge, Athletes & Non-Athletes.

INTRODUCTION

The mind and body controversy seems to have been concern of philosophers since the days of ancient Greek. Health not in the sense only good physique but it means not merely the absence of disease. In other words we can say that the man who has weak body and weak mind can never be a master of strong soul.

Psychology doesn't really refer to the mind or nervous system, it can be framed

absolutely as far as phenomenological or information processing various theories of mind. However, study of mind and behaviour is being included in psychological theory and practice, especially in areas such as artificial intelligence, neuropsychology, and cognitive neuroscience.

Modern psychology has incorporated within itself many of the principles and theories had been discussed. Modern psychology, in the

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words of Desiderata, Hokinson and Jackson " it is the investigation of human and animal behaviour and of the mental and physiological processes associated with the behaviour". Crooks and Stein had defined psychology as "the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes of humans and other animals". Even though various techniques and strategies of investigating mind and behaviour have become sophisticated and refined during last century, no substantial change seems to have occurred in the meaning and definition of psychology and consequently it may be concluded that psychology is a science of behaviour or it can also be said as scientific study of the behavioural activities and experiences.

Psychological hardiness was generally characterized as a personality structure comprising of three related miens i.e. commitment, control and challenges. The commitment disposition was characterized as a tendency to involve in activities of pneself life and having an authentic interest and curiosity about the surrounding. The control disposition was characterized as a tendency to believe and act as if one can influence the events taking place around oneself through one's own efforts. The challenge disposition was characterized as the belief that changes, rather than stability, is the normal mode of life and constitutes motivating opportunities for self-awareness rather than threats to security.

Psychological hardiness can be expressed as a tendency that enables a characteristic to accept the experiences and variations in life with good humor and flexibility, which in turn influences behavior that prevents illness. The way to psychological hardiness is not luck as well as is not genetic, but is a learned approach to stress. They give more confidence to effort and action than chance and believe they can manipulate life occasions and activities. They possess an internal asset and

consider the positive and negative events life as the consequence of their actions. Psychological hardiness can be expressed as a mental skill that can play a significant role in the performance of players. The effects of psychological hardiness and its various components on competitive anxiety and self-confidence of players were mostly seen. Hence the researcher has taken the study "Comparative study of psychological hardiness in athletes and non-athletes".

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to compare the psychological hardiness among athletes and non-athletes. For this purpose researcher has selected 40 subjects (20 athletes who has participated at least in inter-collegiate tournaments as well as in state tournaments and 20 non-athletes) from Late Dattatraya Pusadkar Arts College, Nandgaon Peth, Amravati, Maharashtra. Athletes were selected by purposive and simple random sampling method. The age limit of the subjects was kept between 20 to 25 years.

Psychological hardiness was measured with the help of questionnaire constructed by Prof. Arun Kumar Singh. The psychological hardiness questionnaire was consisting of three separate components – commitment, control and challenge.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

To compare the psychological hardiness between athletes and non-athletes, 't'-test was applied at 0.05 level of significance.

TABLE Comparison of Psychological Hardiness in Athletes and Non-Athletes

Psychol ogical	Commitment		Control		Challenge	
Hardin ess						
Group	Athl	Non- Athlete s	Athi	Non- Athlete s	Athi etes	Non- Athlete s

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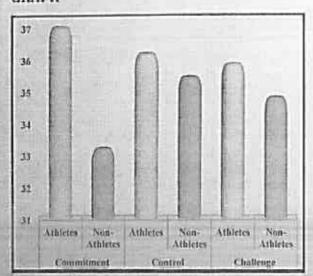
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Mean	37	33.2	36.1 5	35.4	35.8	34.75
S.D	1.21	1.93	1.59	1.27	1.57	2.02
N	20	20	20	20	20	20
SE	0.51 3.8		0.45		0.57	
M.D			0.75		1.05	
D.F				38		
Obt't'	7.43*		1.64		1.83	
Tab 't'			2.0244		-	

*significant at 0.05 level

Result of the study shows that by observing the mean we can say that there was difference between the athletes and non-athletes in reference to psychological hardiness. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test and the result shows that there is significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in reference to Commitment disposition as the calculated t-value 7.43 is greater than the tabulated t-value 2.024. Whereas the remaining disposition i.e. Control and Challenge shows insignificant as the calculated t-value 1.64 & 1.83 is lesser than the tabulated t-value 2.024.

GRAPH



Comparison of Psychological Hardiness Components between Athletes and Non-Athletes

CONCLUSION

From the above study it can be concluded that the mean score of psychological hardiness components i.e. Commitment, Control and Challenge of athletes and non-athletes shows difference, to see this difference is significant or not researcher further calculated 't' test and result shows that there is significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in reference to Commitment disposition whereas the two disposition Control and Challenge found to be insignificant. It may be attributed that each and every individual or athletes is unique to to engage themselves, allowing them themselves in different situation. Athletes shows better level of commitment as it, not solely in terms of individual, also refers to the sense of community and individual place in that arena and able to cope with stressful situations because of the understanding regarding the individuals as compared to non-athletes.

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