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The study of risk taking behaviour of male and female players of rural and urban players

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study was to find out the relationship of high, middle and low athletic identity players of rural and urban players. The allied objectives of the study were as follows: To find out the help seeking tendencies for the pain and injury at the time of participation of sports. To find out the attitude of players to ignore the pain and injury during the participation in tournament. To find out the relationship of athletic identity with attitude towards pain. To find out the relationship of athletic identity with help seeking tendencies. For the present study, data were collected from the 500 Inter university players from two universities i.e. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj University, Nagpur. This investigation was conducted employing self-report survey methodology to collect the data the measurement tools used for this investigation contain of components. Athletic identity measurement scale (AIMS) developed by Brewer *et al.* (1993). It contains 10 statements to which the participants respond based on their agreement or disagreement with each statement summation of scores on the ten items represent the degree to which the individual identifies as an athlete Statistical analysis and interpretation was done on the basis of data collection. Subjects were classified into different categories of low, middle and high athletic identity. The respondents were male and female belonging to rural and urban area. The data collected was statistically analysed by using critical ratio, Mean, S.D., t - ratio, F-ratio and Correlation method.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in risk taking behaviour of male and female players. Male players take more risk in comparison to their counterparts i.e. female players. Male and female players differed significantly with respect to their attitude towards injury. Attitude towards injury of male players is found better than the female players. There is a significant difference in attitude towards pain among male and female players. Male players have better attitude towards pain than the female players. There is a significant difference in cope behaviour of male and female players. Female players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an athletic or exercise-related injury than their counterpart male players. Male and female players differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency. Female players have more emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency than their counterpart male players. There is significant difference between the risk taking behaviour of rural and urban area players. The risk taking behaviour of rural area players is more than the urban area players. Rural and urban area players differed significantly with respect to their attitude towards injury. Moreover, rural area players have better attitude towards injury in comparison to their counterpart urban area players. There is a significant difference in attitude towards pain among rural and urban area players. Rural area players have better attitude towards pain than players belonging to urban area. Rural and urban area players differed significantly with respect to their toughness. Furthermore, rural area players are tougher than the urban area players. Urban and rural area players differ significantly in respect to their cope behaviour. Furthermore, urban area players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an athletic or exercise-related injury than rural area players.

Keywords: Athletic identity, behaviour, attitude, urban, rural

Introduction

Athletes give out outstanding performances not simply due to their genetic potential, mastery on skills, and hard training regimens but also scientific (especially psychological) inputs. Today, no young talented kid can be groomed into a star performer without assistance from different bio-sciences such as physiology, biomechanics, psychology, nutrition, health science etc. Experts in sports training systems consider three sports sciences viz. physiology, biomechanics and psychology of critical importance in the preparation of athletes for top performances.

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Physiology develops the energy basis, biomechanics helps improve mechanical skills and psychology is the ultimate determining factor in winning a game.

Attitude-behavior relationship

The effects of attitudes on behaviors represents a significant research enterprise within psychology. Two theoretical approaches have dominated this research: the theory of reasoned action and, its theoretical descendant, the theory of planned behavior, both of which are associated with Icek Ajzen. Both of these theories describe the link between attitude and behavior as a deliberative process, with an individual actively choosing to engage in an attitude-related behavior. An alternative model, called MODE for "Motivation and Opportunity as determinants" was proposed by Russell H. Fazio, which focuses on motivations and opportunities for deliberative attitude-related behavior to occur. MODE is a dual process theory that expects deliberative attitude-behavior linkages - like those modelled by the theory of planned behavior - only occur when individuals have motivation to reflect upon their own attitudes.

Types of Behaviour: There are three different types of behaviour: Aggressive, Passive, Assertive

Athletic identity may be defined as the degree with which an individual identifies with the athlete role. Previous research has suggested that athletes who place too strong of a centrality on the athletic life role may be at risk for psychological problems, particularly during a sport transition period. If the athlete only identifies with the athletic role and it is terminated, he/she may be at risk for psychological problems also it has indicated that strong athletic identity is linked to a greater importance of athletics in an individual's life. Family, friends, coaches, teachers and media may all support an individual's identification as an athlete. Consequently, athletics take on a great psychological significance in an athlete's identification. Strong athletic identity has been found to correlate with a stronger sense of self-identity, more social interactions, boosting confidence, and report more positive athletic experiences.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study was to find out the relationship of high, middle and low athletic identity players towards pain, injury and help seeking tendencies. The allied objectives of the study were as follows: To find out the help seeking tendencies for the pain and injury at the time of participation of sports. To find out the attitude of players to ignore the pain and injury during the participation in tournament. To find out the relationship of athletic identity with attitude towards pain. To find out the relationship of athletic identity with help seeking tendencies.

Research Methodology

This investigation was conducted employing self-report survey methodology to collect the data the measurement tools used for this investigation contain of components.

1. Information, consisting gender of the participate current sports status, age and brief history of pain and injury.
2. Athletic identity measurement scale (AIMS) developed by Brewer *et al.* (1993). It contains 10 statements to which the participants respond based on their agreement or disagreement with each statement summation of scores on the ten items represent the degree to which the

individual identifies as an athlete.

3. The sports inventory for pain was a questionnaire related to athletes attitude and behaviour towards pain and injury.
4. The cope inventory was the last tool developed by C.S. Carver for measurement of help seeking tendency.

Distribution of Respondent Players: In the present investigation, the distribution of respondent players according to their athletic identity category is presented in the following tables.

Significance of Difference between Mean Risk taking behaviour Scores of Male and Female Players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Male	250	65.10	11.8083	498	5.089*
Female	250	59.74	11.7450		

Tabulated t = 1.96 * Significant at 0.05 level

The above table shows that the 't' value of 5.089 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because the calculated value is more than the tabulated value 1.96. The mean risk taking score of male players is 65.10 and female players is 59.74.

It shows that the hypothesis stating that male and female students will differ significantly with respect to their risk taking behaviour is retained. It means that there is significant difference between the risk taking behaviour of male and female players. It also shows that risk taking behaviour of male players is greater than the female players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it is clearly inferred that male players take more risk in comparison to their counterparts i.e. female players. The difference in the risk taking behaviour scores of male and female players may be due to more toughness in male players.

The difference between mean risk taking behaviour of male and female players is graphically depicted with the help of graph in Fig. No. 1

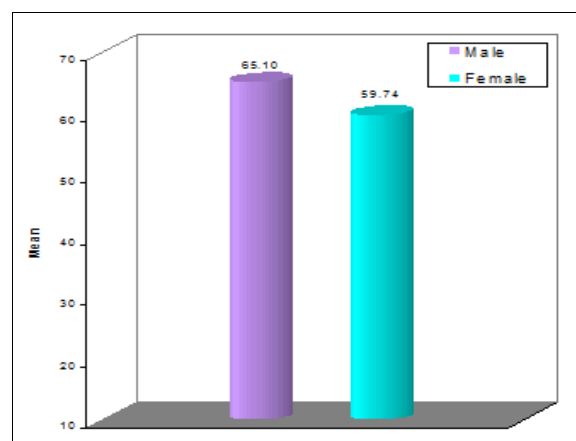


Fig 1: Comparison of mean Risk taking behaviour scores of Male and Female players

Table 1: Significance of Difference between Mean Toughness Scores of male and female players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Male	250	100.81	17.0307	498	7.807*
Female	250	90.33	12.6690		

Tabulated t = 1.96 * Significant at 0.05 level

The above table reveals that, calculated 't' value 7.807 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the table value 1.96. The mean toughness score of male players is 100.81 and female players is 90.33. It means that the hypothesis stating that male and female players may differ significantly with respect to their toughness is retained. It further shows that there is a significant difference in the toughness of male and female players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it can be clearly inferred that male and female players differ significantly in respect to their toughness. It can also be inferred that male players are more tough than the female players. It may be due to the reason that male players are physically tough than female players. The difference between mean toughness of male and female players is graphically presented in Fig. No. 2

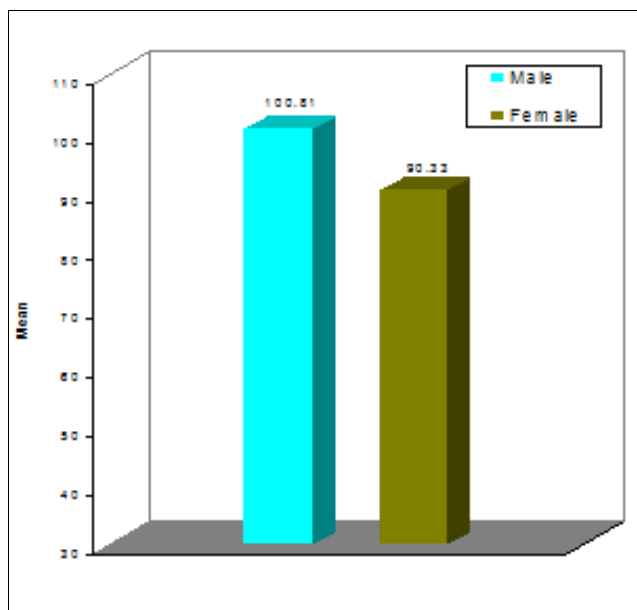


Fig 2: Comparison of mean Toughness scores of Male and Female players

Table 2: Significance of Difference between Mean Cope Behaviour Scores of Male and Female Players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Male	250	32.83	10.6460	498	10.266*
Female	250	42.53	10.4812		

Tabulated t = 1.96 *Significant at 0.05 level

From the above table it is observed that, calculated 't' value 10.266 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the table value 1.96. The mean cope behaviour score of male players is 32.83 and female players is 42.53. It means that the hypothesis stating that male and female players may differ significantly with respect to their cope behaviour is retained. It further shows that there is a significant difference in the cope behaviour of male and female players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it can be clearly inferred that male and female players differ significantly in respect to their cope behaviour. It can also be inferred that female players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an

athletic or exercise-related injury than their counterpart male players. It may be due to the reason that female players have more emotional and instrumental help seeking tendency than male players.

The difference between mean cope behaviour of male and female players is graphically presented in Fig. No. 3

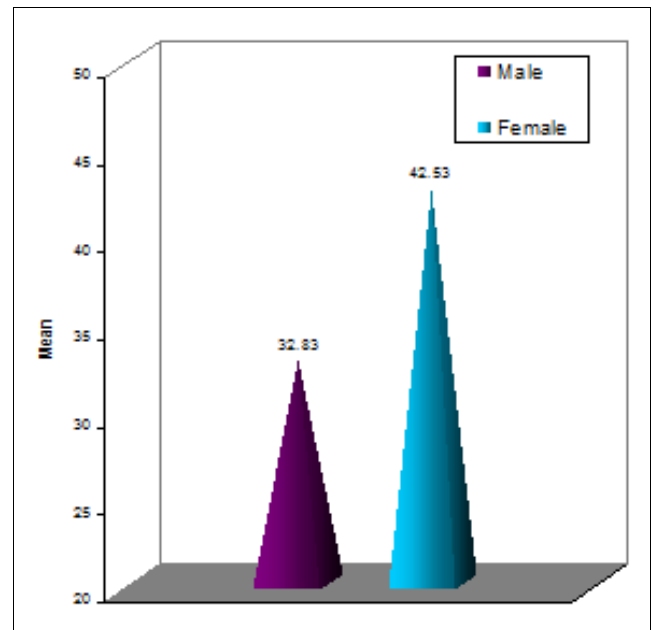


Fig 3: Rural players Comparison of mean Cope Behaviour scores of Male and Female Players

Table 3: Significance of Difference between Mean Emotional and Instrumental Social Help Seeking Tendency Scores of Male and Female Players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Male	250	13.88	5.7565	498	11.699*
Female	250	19.66	5.2808		

Tabulated t = 1.96 *Significant at 0.05 level

The above table shows that the 't' value of 11.699 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value 1.96. The mean emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency score of male players is 13.88 while the female players is 19.66. It means that the hypothesis stating that male and female players will differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency is accepted. It further shows that there is significant difference in the emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency of male and female players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it can be inferred that male and female players differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency. Female players have more emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency than their counterpart male players. It may be due to the reason that female players are less tough than the male players and hence they demand more emotional and instrumental social support.

The mean emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency scores of male and female players is graphically presented with the help of graph in Fig. No. 4

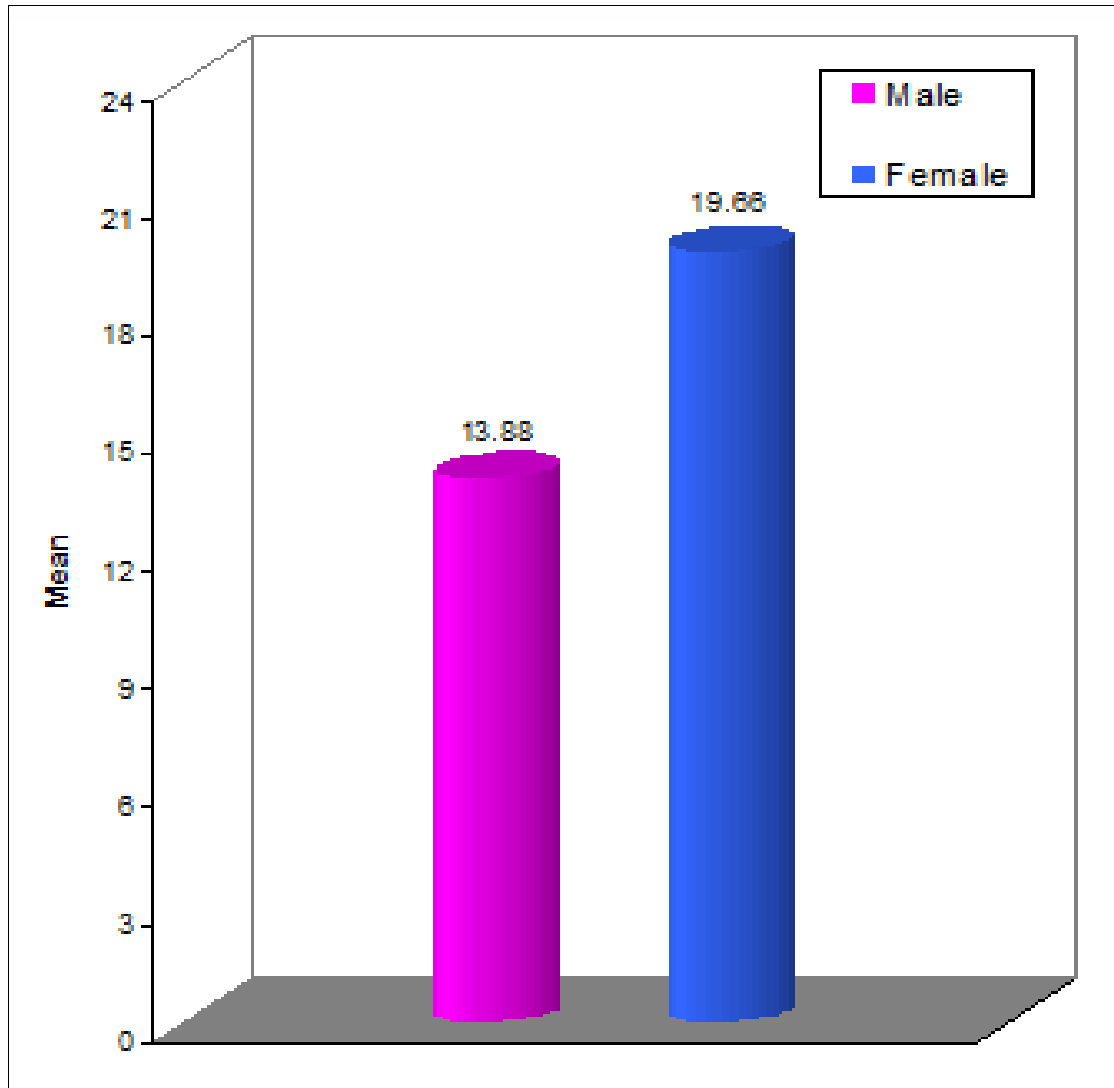


Fig 4: Comparison of mean Emotional and Instrumental Social Help Seeking Tendency scores of Male and Female players

Table 4: Significance of Difference between Mean Cope Behaviour Scores of Urban and Rural area Players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Urban	296	41.95	9.7559	498	10.742*
Rural	204	31.38	11.3231		

Tabulated t = 1.96 *Significant at 0.05 level

From the above table it is observed that, calculated 't' value 10.742 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the table value 1.96. The mean cope behaviour score of urban players is 41.95 and rural players is 31.38. It means that the hypothesis stating that urban and rural area players may differ significantly with respect to their cope behaviour is accepted. It further shows that there is a significant difference in the cope behaviour of urban and rural area players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it can be clearly inferred that urban and rural area players differ significantly in respect to their cope behaviour. It can also be inferred that urban area players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an athletic or exercise-related injury than rural area players. It may be due to the reason that rural area players are more mentally tough than the urban area players. The difference between mean cope behaviour of urban and rural area players is graphically presented in Fig. No. 5

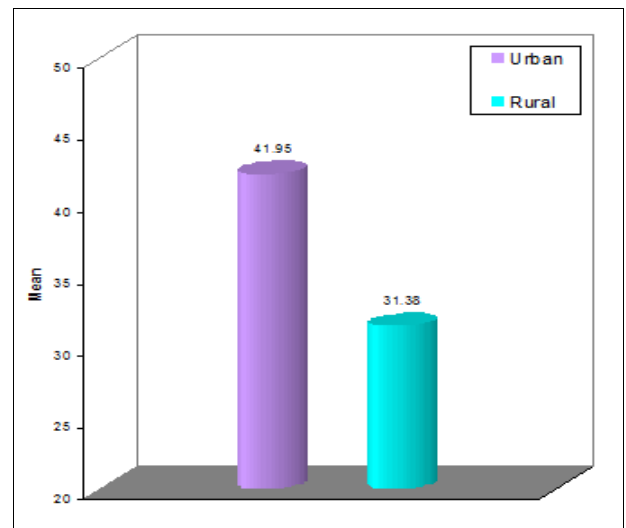


Fig 5: Rural players Comparison of mean Cope Behaviour scores of Urban and Rural Players

Table 5: Significance of Difference between Mean Emotional and Instrumental Social Help Seeking Tendency Scores of Rural and Urban Area Players

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	d.f.	't' value
Urban	296	17.80	6.2646	498	4.600*
Rural	204	15.27	5.8867		

Tabulated t = 1.96 *Significant at 0.05 level

The above table shows that the 't' value of 4.600 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value 1.96. The mean emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency score of rural area players is 15.27 while the urban area players is 17.80. It means that the hypothesis stating that rural and urban area players will differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency is accepted. It further shows that there is significant difference in the emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency of rural and urban area players.

Inferences and Discussion

From the above table, it can be inferred that rural and urban area players differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency. Urban area players have more emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency than their counterpart rural area players. It may also be due to the toughness of rural area players. The mean emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency scores of rural and urban area players is graphically presented with the help of graph in Fig. No. 6

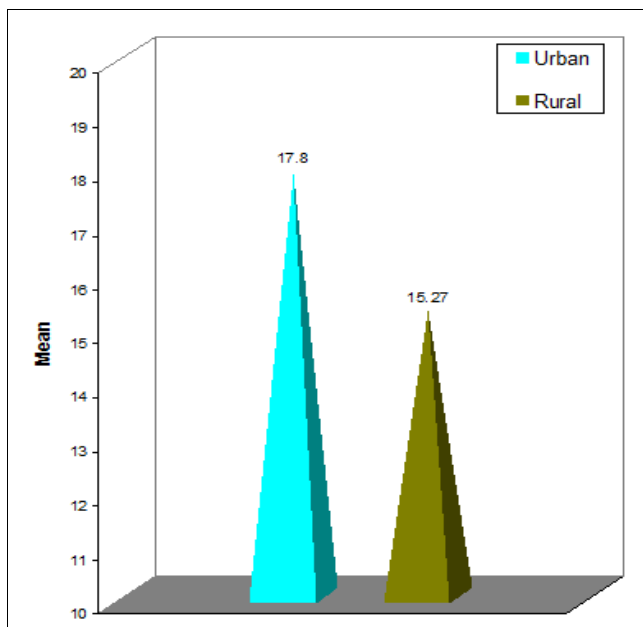


Fig 6: Rural players Comparison of mean Emotional and Instrumental Social Help Seeking Tendency scores of Urban and Rural Players

Conclusion

There is a significant difference in risk taking behaviour of male and female players. Male players take more risk in comparison to their counterparts i.e. female players. Male and female players differed significantly with respect to their attitude towards injury. Attitude towards injury of male players is found better than the female players. There is a significant difference in attitude towards pain among male and female players. Male players have better attitude towards pain than the female players. There is a significant difference in cope behaviour of male and female players. Female players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an athletic or exercise-related injury than their counterpart male players. Male and female players differ significantly in respect to their emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency. Female players have more emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency than

their counterpart male players. There is significant difference between the risk taking behaviour of rural and urban area players. The risk taking behaviour of rural area players is more than the urban area players. Rural and urban area players differed significantly with respect to their attitude towards injury. Moreover, rural area players have better attitude towards injury in comparison to their counterpart urban area players. There is a significant difference in attitude towards pain among rural and urban area players. Rural area players have better attitude towards pain than players belonging to urban area. Urban and rural area players differ significantly in respect to their cope behaviour. Furthermore, urban area players demand more help during stressful events, such as experiencing an athletic or exercise-related injury than rural area players. There is a significant difference in emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency of rural and urban area players. Urban area players have more emotional and instrumental social help seeking tendency than their counterpart rural area players. Low, middle and high athletic identity players differ significantly with respect to their risk taking behaviour. It is also concluded that the players with high athletic identity take more risk than the low athletic identity players. Low, middle and high athletic identity players differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards injury. Furthermore the players with high athletic identity have better attitude towards injury than the middle and low athletic identity players.

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