



Research article
**ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES AMONG
INTERCOLLEGIATE LEVEL MALE CRICKET PLAYERS**

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Abstract

Cricket is one of the famous and oldest games in the world. It depends not only on the physical fitness; but it also requires more mental qualities. The purpose of the study was to assess the psychological variables among inter-collegiate level male cricket players. To achieve the purpose of the present study, 45 male cricket players were selected from SRMV Maruthi College of Physical Education, RKMVU Faculty of Gapey and SRKV Arts and Science College, Coimbatore. Their age ranged from 18 to 28 years. The data collected from the subjects were learning, perception and attention. The collected data were analyzed at the level of 0.05, $P > 3.23$, when ever F ratio was significant, Scheffe's post hoc test administered. The result clearly indicates that there is a significant difference in learning and insignificant differences in perception and attention among inter collegiate male cricket players. Hence, it is concluded that, this study will be helpful for the coaches to draw the training programme to tackle the psychological demands of the players.

Key words: Psychology, learning, perception, attention, cricket players

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INTRODUCTION

The modern sports training lays a greater emphasis on preparing the athletes psychologically than physically, and the lot of emphasis is being given to the psychological research dealing with the psychological characteristics of the top level athletes, mental rehearsal of the training task etc. Not only that, a new field of psychology which has come very fast and it still progressing in heaps and bounds is that of "Sports Psychology" (Llewellyn and Blucker, 1982).

Learning is the intervening process that mediates between an environmental experience and a change in behavior. More precisely, learning is ordinarily defined as a relatively permanent change in an organism's response potential, which results from experience, that (a) is under the control of the specific stimuli (or similar stimuli) that were present during the experience and (b) cannot be attributed to changes in receptors or effectors. The term response potential allows for learning

that is not immediately expressed in behavior (i.e., latent learning), and the requirement that a stimulus from the training experience be present when the behavior is exhibited suggests that learning is a stimulus-specific phenomenon rather than a global change in behaviour (Pashler and Gallistel, 2012).

Perception is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment (Schacter, 2011). All perception involves signals in the nervous system, which in turn result from physical or chemical stimulation of the sense organs (Goldstein, 2009). For example, vision involves light striking the retina of the eye, smell is mediated by odormolecules, and hearing involves pressure waves. Perception is not the passive receipt of these signals, but is shaped by learning, memory, expectation and attention (Gregory, 1987 and Bernstein, 2010).

Attention is the act of fixing the mind on something or somebody, especially by watching or listening; full thought and consideration (Longman, 1987). Cricket is one of the oldest game played between two teams consisting of eleven players by using a bat and ball.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of subjects

To achieve the purpose of the present study, 45 male cricket players were selected from SRMV Maruthi College of Physical Education, RKMVU Faculty of

Selection of variables

In this study, the researcher selected the following psychological variables. They are:

- ❖ Learning
- ❖ Perception
- ❖ Attention

Selection of tests

As per the available literature, the following standardized tests were used to

There are many forms of cricket played around the world, namely Test, One day international, Twenty 20, Super six, Eight-a-side and Indoor cricket etc. Performance of this game required several factors like training, fitness, skill, technique, tactics and mental fitness. Sports psychology research efforts address questions about individual behaviour as it occurs in sports and other movement setting. Modern research studies in sports psychology has made attempts in removing the myths regarding sportsman, the training procedures, learning process of the motor skill, the role of the teacher and coach etc. Psychological conditioning, psychological training, psychological preparation and psychological handling are new phrases being, used in the field of sports. Cricket is a game in which high level of confidence should be maintained since every ball bowled and there is a simultaneous fluctuation in the confidence level depending on each delivery (Selvam, 2013).

In connection with the above statements the problem of the study was originated to fount out the significant differences among selected psychological variables among inter collegiate level male cricket players.

Gapey and SRKV Arts and Science College, Coimbatore. Their age ranged from 18 to 28 years.

collect the relevant data on the selected variables.

Table- I
CRITERION MEASURES

S. No	Psychological Variables	Test
1.	Learning	Human maze learning
2.	Perception	Depth perception
3.	Attention	Span of attention

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

One way ANOVA was employed for comparison of data among the cricket players. Whenever “F” ratios were found to be significant, Scheffe’s post hoc test was applied to test the significant. In all

these statistical tests level of significance was chosen at 0.05 level of confidence. All the Statistical analysis was carried out with the help of statistical package SPSS for windows.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE - I
COMPUTATION OF ‘F’ RATIO AMONG INTER COLLEGIATE LEVEL MALE CRICKET PLAYERS ON HUMAN MAZE LEARNING**

VARABLE	GROUP	SS	Df	SS	‘ F’
HUMAN MAZE	Between Groups	3358.28	2	1679.14	81.55*
	Within Groups	864.78	42	20.59	

* Significant at 0.05 level. Table value 3.23 with df 2 & 42

Table - I shows that one way ANOVA of human maze learning among the inter-collegiate level male cricket players. The obtained ‘F’ ratio (81.55) is

higher than the required table value 3.23 for the degrees of freedom 2 and 42, hence it was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level confidences.

**TABLE - II
SCHEFFE'S POST HOC TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES AMONG MEANS OF INTER COLLEGIATE MALE CRICKET PLAYERS ON HUMAN MAZE LEARNING**

MCPE	GAPEY	SRKV CAS	Mean difference	CI
25.75	19.75		6.00*	4.15
25.75		20.98	4.77*	
	19.75	20.98	1.22	

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table - II shows that the mean differences between the groups. The mean differences between MCPE & GAPEY and MCPE & SRKV CAS are 6.00 and 4.77 respectively. The table values of mean The mean difference between GAPEY & SRKV CAS is 1.22, lower than the Confidence Interval value 4.15, since it is

differences are higher than the confidence interval value of 4.15, hence it is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

found to be statistically insignificant at 0.05 level confidences.

TABLE - III
COMPUTATION OF 'F' RATIO AMONG INTER COLLEGIATE LEVEL MALE
CRICKET PLAYERS ON DEPTH PERCEPTION

VARABLE	GROUP	SS	Df	SS	' F'
DEPTH PERCEPTION	Between Groups	4.43	2	2.21	0.72
	Within Groups	128.59	42	3.06	

* Significant at 0.05 level. Table value 3.23 with df 2&42

Table - III shows that one way ANOVA of Depth perception among the inter-collegiate level male cricket players. The obtained 'F' ratio (0.72) is lower than

the required table value 3.23 for the degrees of freedom 2 and 42, hence it was found to be statistically insignificant at 0.05 level confidences.

TABLE - IV
COMPUTATION OF 'F' RATIO AMONG INTER COLLEGIATE LEVEL MALE
CRICKET PLAYERS ON SPAN OF ATTENTION

VARABLE	GROUP	SS	Df	SS	' F'
SPAN OF ATTENTION	Between Groups	0.5	2	0.025	0.29
	Within Groups	3.61	42	0.086	

* Significant at 0.05 level. Table value 3.23 with df 2&42

Table - IV shows that one way ANOVA of span of attention among the inter-collegiate level male cricket players. The obtained 'F' ratio (0.29) is lower than

the required table value 3.23 for the degrees of freedom 2 and 42, it was found to be statistically insignificant at 0.05 level confidences.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

Cricket is a situational game demands more mental quality to assess the present need, from that learn new ideas and act according to the problem. Better learning capacity shines a player in that match. The result of the present study shows that there is a significant difference in Human maze learning among inter-collegiate male cricket players. The results of the study closely associate with the result

of **Pessin and Husband (1933)** and **Barker (1932)**.

The results of the study shows insignificant difference in depth perception and span of attention among inter collegiate level male cricket players. It may be because most of the subjects participated in this study, had represented inter university cricket tournament at least once. So they have more attention in their game and perception about their playing. This study also closely relates with the results of **Albernate, (1988)** and **Stine et al., (1982)**.

insignificant differences in perception and attention among inter collegiate male cricket players.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that there is a significant difference in learning and

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