

Analysis of Social Co-Operation among College Level Players

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analysis the social co-operation among college players. To achieve the purpose of the study forty five men college Basketball (n=15), Volleyball (n=15) and Cricket (n=15) players from Sir Theagaraya College, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India were selected as subjects at random. To assess the social co-operation factors Likert-type scale was employed. The data was collected from the Experimental were statically examined with Analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results of the study showed significant differences among Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket players in the social co-operation variable.

Key Words: Social co-operation factors

INTRODUCTION

Today we live in a world that is largely technological. We are surrounded by machines and structures that are the product of human labor, the product of the reshaping of the world to meet human desires. Moreover, while some of these technologies are the result of thousands of years of craft work, many are the result of scientific breakthroughs. For example, electric lighting, computers, genetically engineered food, many household chemicals and plastics are the result of scientific knowledge in physics, chemistry and biology applied to transform nature.

Sport is one way people can communicate their perception of their own identity and the groups they belong to in society. Many sports are deemed to represent certain class cultures. Often sport can be used to

maintain and communicate cultural identity via a medium which crosses cultural boundaries.

Some religious institutions have incorporated sport into their activities. People's religious beliefs may affect their sports participation, for example, dress codes. It has also been noted there are a number of 'quasi-religious' elements to sport - people may refer to football pitches as 'sacred' turf.

The term society is most fundamental to sociology. It is derived from the Latin word *socius* which means companionship or friendship. Companionship means sociability. According to George Simmel it is this element of sociability which defines the true essence of society. It indicates that man always lives in the company of other people. Man is a social animal said

Aristotle centuries ago. Man needs society for his living, working and enjoying life. Society has become an essential condition for human life to continue. We can define society as a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a particular territorial area and feel themselves to constitute a unified and distinct entity. It is the mutual interactions and interrelations of individuals and groups.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on forty five men Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket players who were the students of Sir Theagaraya College, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. The age of the subjects ranges from 18-21

years. Subjects were randomly assigned equally into three groups of fifteen each namely Basketball players (n=15), Volleyball players (n=15) and Cricket (n=15) players. To assess the social co-operation factors Likert-type scale was employed. The data was collected from all the three groups were statically examined with Analysis of variance (ANOVA). To find out the paired means differences Scheffe’s post hoc test was employed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on Co-operation of Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket Players have been analyzed and presented in Table -I.

Table – I

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON CO-OPERATION OF BASKETBALL VOLLEYBALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS

Mean			Sources of Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Obtained “F”
Basketball Players	Volleyball Players	Cricket Players					
14.07	12.33	11	SSB	2	70.9333	35.47	
			SSW	42	58.2667	1.39	25.57*
			SST	1	129.2		

** Significant at .05 level of confidence*

(Co-operation Scores in Numbers)

(The table value required for Significance at .05 level with df 2 and 42 are is 3.23)

Table-I shows that the mean value of Co-operation of Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket Players are 14.07, 12.33 and 11 respectively. The obtained F-ratio of 25.57 for three groups is more than the table value of 3.23 for df 2 and 42 required for significant at .05 level of confidence.

The results of the study indicate that there are significant differences among three groups on Co-operation.

To determine which of the paired means had a significant difference, the Scheffe’s test was applied as Post hoc test and the results are presented in Table II.

TABLE - II
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
THE PAIRED MEANS ON CO-OPERATION

Mean			Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Basketball Players	Volleyball Players	Cricket Players		
14.07	12.33		1.74*	1.08
14.07		11	3.07*	1.08
	12.33	11	1.33*	1.08

* Significant at .05 level of confidence

Table II shows that the paired mean difference on Co-operation for Basketball and Volleyball Players, Basketball and Cricket Players, Volleyball and Cricket Players, are 1.74, 3.07 and 1.33 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value 1.08, which shows significant differences at .05 level of confidence.

It may be concluded from the results of the study that there is a significant difference in Co-operation between Basketball and

Volleyball Players, Basketball and Cricket Players, Volleyball and Cricket Players, However, the Co-operation were significantly higher for Basketball Players is greater than other Players.

The results of the study indicate that there are significant differences among the means of Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket Players on Co-operation.

It may be concluded that Basketball Players is better than Volleyball Players and Cricket Players in Co-operation.

The mean values of Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket Players on Co-operation are graphically represented in the Figure -I.

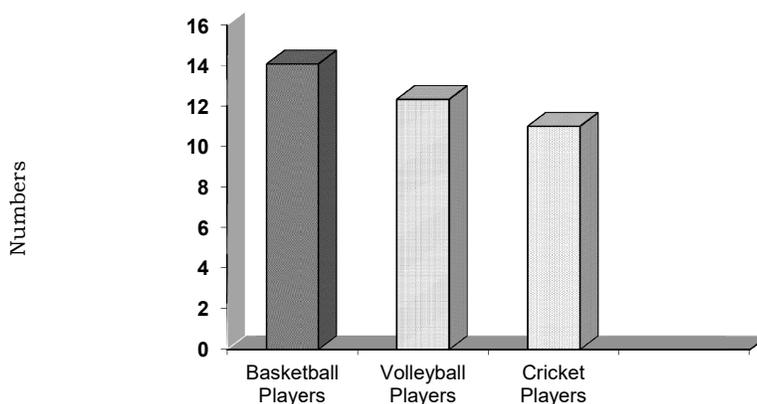


FIGURE-I: MEAN VALUES OF BASKETBALL, VOLLEYBALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS ON CO-OPERATION

CONCLUSIONS:

The following conclusions have been drawn from the result of the study.

1. It was concluded that there was a significant difference among the Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket player's in Social Co-operation.

Further it was concluded that Basketball Players shows the best performance in Social Co-operation.