



Comparative study of altruistic behaviour of sports players and non-sports players

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Abstract

The broad objectives of the study were to compare the altruistic behaviour of Sports player and non-sports player, further; the investigator analyzed possible differences in altruism of senior v/s Junior and Individual v/s Team Players. The study was conducted on a sample of 300 Subjects. The age of Sports player between 18-24 years. Altruism was measured by a test developed By Kool and Sen. It consists of 23 items. The test was administered individually to each subjects. It is concluded that Sports-person are more altruistic than Non-sports players. Similarly, senior players are more altruistic than junior Players and the same is true about team players and players participating in Individual games.

Keywords: compare, altruistic, behaviour, sports player and non-sports player

Introduction

The problem of altruistic behaviour is of extreme significance in the entire realm of human endeavour, including sports. Altruism, as defined by Macaulay and Berkowitz is "Behaviour carried out to benefit others without anticipation of regards from external sources". Paul asserts that empathic Understanding is deemed crucial to the development of individual identity and meaningful personal relationship with others at large. Berkowitz again suggested that a key determinant of altruism may be the moral norm of 'Social responsibility'. Individual sports are those in which the player participates and Performs solely on his own, whereas in Team sports the player is involved in coordinated activities of the Team mates. Senior players were classified as those who had more than five years playing experience. It is evident that altruism was considered as dependent variable whereas sportsmen, non-player, seniors, juniors, as well as players of team and individual games were the independent ones.

Methodology of the study

The study was conducted on a sample of 360 having 60 Sports players, 60 non-sports players, 60 Seniors Players, 60 Juniors Players, 60 individuals Game Players and 60 Team Game players. All the subjects were selected randomly from various teams of Jammu University Jammu, varying in age between 18-24 years. Altruism was measured by a test developed by Kool and Sen. It consists of 23 items. The test was administered individually to each subject.

Purpose of the study

To compare the altruistic behaviour of Sports player and Non-sports player.

Results and Discussion

The results obtained are reported in the following table.

Table 1

Group Compared	K-S-Value	Remarks
Sports players v/s non-players	55.75	Significant at.01 level
Senior players v/s junior players	35.36	Significant at.01 level
Individual players v/s team players	19.4	Significant at.01 level

Table 2

Grouped compared	Mean	S.D
Sports players v/s non-sports players	18.34 13.20	4.60 5.22
Senior players v/s junior players	20.96 14.92	5.32 4.058
Individual players v/s team players	18.34 18.92	5.91 4.55

The perusal of Table 02 reveals that sportsmen are more altruistic than non-sportsmen. Similarly, senior players are more altruistic than junior players and the same is true about team players and players participating in individual games. These findings could be interpreted in terms of Empathetic Understanding and Social Responsibility. Team players have to depend to a great deal on the cooperation and support from their team mates for effective performance.

These two aspects of behavior are essential component of team work. Similarly, the players who have gathered experience usually instill confidence in their juniors and boost their morale. As compared to team players the players who are alone in the arena have to depend solely on their capability. From the table 02 we observe that the differences between the averages of team and individual players are comparatively small but the K-S value was found to be significant. The significant differences may be interpreted in terms of dispersion f scores and as we have pointed out earlier the non-parametric test takes into account any type of variation whether in location, distribution or dispersion. Looking to SD we readily find that the extent of variation in altruism of players participating in individual games is much higher than

the SD of team players.

Findings and Suggestions

The findings are of immense significance for coaches, who intend to develop team spirit and real understanding between the players regarding their strong points and weaknesses. It is suggested that the component of altruism should be taken into consideration while selecting and training players for participation in national or international events. Realizing that the samples compared were small, it is suggested that the factor of altruism should be extensively studied for enhancing performance of sportsmen in future.

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