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A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence among Intercollegiate and Interuniversity Cricket Players

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Abstract

This study examined the emotional intelligence among intercollegiate cricket players and interuniversity players. For the present study a sample of 80 cricket players of Parbhani and Nanded district were selected on the base of purposive sampling method. Out of 80, the researcher selected 40 intercollegiate cricket players with 20 male cricket players and 20 female cricket players and 40 interuniversity cricket players with 20 male cricket players and 20 female cricket players. To measure the emotional intelligence of the subjects, the emotional intelligence scale constructed by Dr. S.K. Mangal and Dr. Shubhra Mangal (1971) was administered. 't' test was employed to compare the emotional intelligence between intercollegiate and interuniversity players. Where "t" values were found significant. The results revealed significant difference in emotional intelligence among intercollegiate cricket players and interuniversity cricket players. However, significant differences were also found in emotional intelligence among intercollegiate cricket players and interuniversity cricket players in relation to their gender.

Keywords: *Emotional Intelligence, Intercollegiate cricket players, Interuniversity cricket players*

A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence among Intercollegiate and Interuniversity Cricket Players

M P Thakur

Introduction

Cricket is a sport requiring high level of fitness. Cricket players need a good combination of physical, physiological as well as psychological fitness in order to succeed. According to Kauss (1996), how you feel is how you will play. The significance of emotional influence on sport performance has often been evident in most comments of spectators, team managers and sports analysts on athletes' and teams' performances during and after competitions. Often times, they comment on players' display of confidence or lack of it, aggressiveness or timidity, resilience or depression, anger or enthusiasm, frustration or determination and other forms of emotionality while attributing to such factors, the responsibility for the success or failure of their performances.

Emotional intelligence (EI) refers to the ability to perceive, control and evaluate emotions. Emotional intelligence is defined as the individuals' ability to perceive, assess, express, and regulate or manage emotions in themselves and others. Since the conceptualization of Emotional intelligence in the 1990s, it has received a considerable research attention. Emotional Intelligence measures have been translated to different languages and various studies have linked it to psychological or physical well being, leadership, job satisfaction and performance. In the field of sport, there is a growing interest in emotional intelligence and it is generally examined in relation to sport performance. According to Birwatkar (2014) emotional intelligence is a critical factor in determining whether or not an athlete wins and emotional intelligence often 'makes or breaks' a team. It has been determined that EI is essential in both individual and team sports and can be the key factor in an athlete's functioning within a team setting. (Stough, Clements, 2012).

Mayer & salovey (1995) defined that emotionally intelligent people are those who regulate their emotions according to a logically consistent model of emotional functioning. They studied the Emotional intelligence and the construction and regulation of feelings, in their study they suggested three themes as summaries of the sorts of qualities people possess relative to the non-lower, or upper conscious level of emotional construction and regulation they typically carry out. Corresponding to the unconscious level was a concept they termed emotional orientation, which refers to the person's basic adaptation learning of emotion. Corresponding to the low level of conscious emotionality was a concept they termed emotional involvement, which refers to openness to emotion and skillfulness at framing situations so that the right emotions emerge. Corresponding to the higher

level of consciousness was a concept they termed emotional expertise, which refers to expert knowledge about feelings and their regulation.

Zizzi, Deaner & Hirschhorn (2003) explored the relationships between emotional intelligence and global measures of baseball performance in a sample of college baseball players. Research in sport psychology has supported the relationship between psychological skills and athletic performance, but their study provides only modest support for the link between emotional skills (i.e., emotional awareness, control and utilization) and athletic performance. The data suggest that components of emotional intelligence appear to be moderately related to pitching performance, but not related to hitting performance.

However, Aslankhani et al. (2008) studied the relationship between EI and personality factors in adult elite and non-elite athletes and reported that there was a more significant positive correlation between EI and extroversion, irresponsibility and adaptability in the elite athletes comparing with non-elites.

Statement of the Problem

To study and compare emotional intelligence among intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players.

Hypotheses

- 1) There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence among the intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players.
- 2) There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence of intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players in relation to their gender.

Sample

For the present study a sample of 80 cricket players of Parbhani and Nanded district were selected on the base of purposive sampling method. Out of 80, the researcher selected 40 intercollegiate cricket players with 20 male cricket players and 20 female cricket players and 40 interuniversity cricket players with 20 male cricket players and 20 female cricket players. While Age range of the sample were 18 to 25 years and all cricket players having equal socioeconomic status.

Tools of the study

To measure the emotional intelligence of cricket players Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory (MEII) constructed by Dr.S.K.Mangal and Dr.Shubhra Mangal in 1971 was used. It has been designed for use with Hindi knowing above 16 years age of School, College and University Students and this inventory consist of 100 statements.

Data collection Procedure

All the subjects, after having been informed about the objective and protocol of the study, gave their consent and volunteered to participate in this study. The data is collected by employing the above tools. The items of the scales

are explained to the participants and sufficient time is given to them to complete the scales. Any query during the completion of the scale is clarified.

Statistical Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using the following statically techniques-

- Description statistic i.e. means and S.D. were computed
- t-test was used to test for comparison between the variables.

Results

Hypothesis 1.

There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence among the intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players.

Table No. 1: Comparison of Emotional Intelligence between the intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players.

Group	N	Mean	SD	T	Level of significance
Intercollegiate Cricket Players	40	60.73	2.92	2.84	.01
Interuniversity Cricket Players	40	62.28	1.76		

't' significant at $p < 0.01$

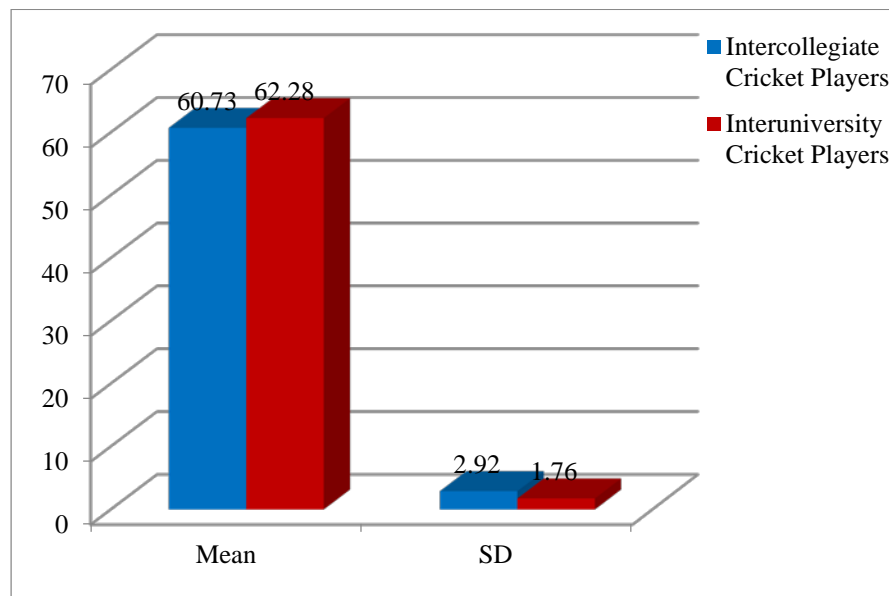


Figure 1. Graphical representation of mean scores of intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players on emotional intelligence.

In order to study the significance difference of emotional intelligence among intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players, data was analyzed by using t-test. The analysis of the data is given in the table no.1 above. The calculated value of 't' with df 78 came out to be 2.84, which is greater than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance . Hence, the null Hypothesis No. 1, There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence among the intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players is rejected. Therefore, it may be interpreted emotional intelligence among the intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players differs significantly. However, it may be observed that the mean score of Emotional Intelligence among interuniversity cricket players is greater than intercollegiate cricket players i.e. (62.28) and (60.73) respectively.

Hypothesis 2.

There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence of intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players in relation to their gender.

Table No. 2: Comparison of Emotional Intelligence between the Male and Female cricket players.

Group	N	Mean	SD	T	Level of significance
Male Cricket Players	40	60.90	3.00	2.16	.01
Female Cricket Players	40	62.10	2.11		

't' significant at p<0.01

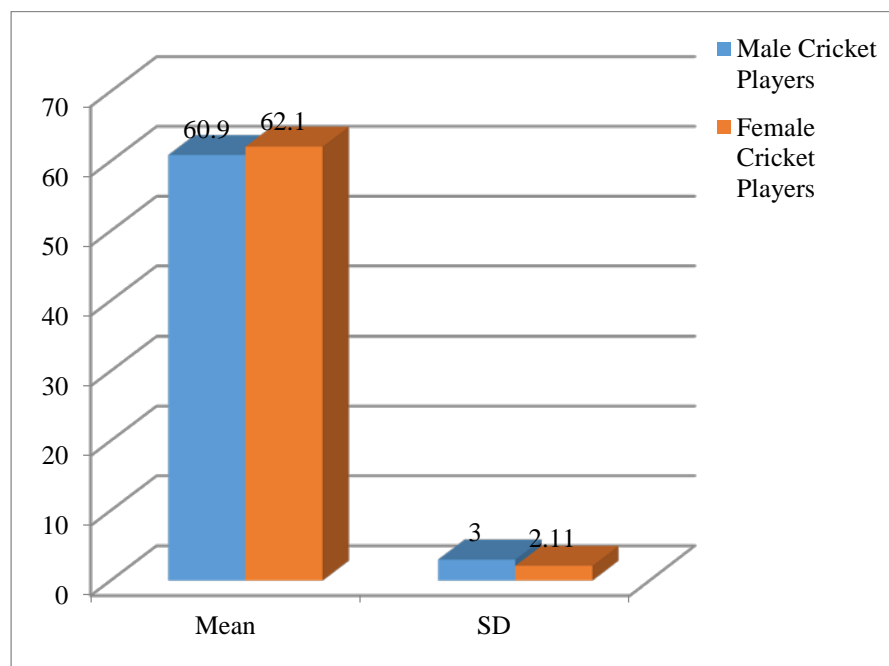


Figure 2. Graphical representation of mean scores of male and female cricket players on emotional intelligence.

Above table no. 2 shows mean values of emotional intelligence among male cricket players and female cricket players i.e. 60.90 and 62.10 respectively. However, it may be observed that the mean score of Emotional Intelligence among female cricket players is greater than male cricket players. The calculated value of 't' with df 78 came out to be 2.16, which is greater than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null Hypothesis No. 2, there is no significant difference in emotional intelligence of intercollegiate and interuniversity cricket players in relation to their gender is rejected. Therefore, it may be interpreted emotional intelligence among the male and female cricket players differs significantly.

Conclusions

The present study indicates interuniversity college cricket players have high emotional intelligence than intercollegiate cricket players and female cricket players are found to be more emotionally intelligently than male cricket players.

The outcome of results might be due to the fact that interuniversity cricket players and female cricket players have the ability to understand and interpret one's own feelings and they continue to do what they believe in even under severe criticism. They have the clarity of their priorities, are able to build rapport and maintain personal friendships with their fellow players which enable them to outdo their opponents.

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