



European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science

ISSN: 2501 - 1235

ISSN-L: 2501 - 1235

Available on-line at: www.oapub.org/edu

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1294115

Volume 4 | Issue 7 | 2018

ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY IN BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Manpreet Kauri

Department of Physical Education, Khalsa College Chawinda Devi, Amritsar, Punjab, India

Abstract:

The reason for display examine was to survey the Emotional Stability in basketball players. For this reason, the agents had chosen thirty (N=30) male basketball players of 20 to 25 years old to go about as subjects. They were partitioned into three distinctive playing position in basketball players (i.e., N1=10; Point Guard, N2=10; center, N3=10 power forward). The purposive testing method was utilized to choose the subjects. One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was utilized to think about the distinctive playing position in basketball players. Where 'F' values were discovered huge, LSD (Least Significant Difference) Post-hoc test was connected to discover the heading and level of distinction. For testing the theories, the level of importance was set at 0.05. The outcomes delineated that insignificant contrasts have been found concerning the parameter self-acknowledgment among point guard, center and wicket guardian players as the P-value (Sig.) .862 was discovered higher than the 0.05 level of importance (P>0.05).

Keywords: basketball players, emotional stability, point guard, center, power forward

1. Introduction

Basketball is an amusement that conveys with it various mental challenges and demands that players must figure out how to be viable. Particular, key, and physical course of action are basic for top class displays yet it is as often as possible what happens inside a player's mind that is the differentiation among advance and dissatisfaction. On account of batting, shaking the knocking down some pins back street, or taking care of, a player's mental quality has been recognized by guides, players, and eyewitnesses as a fundamental component for winning basketball matches. In entire, apparently, the best test to a basketballer isn't the learning of the capacities – most players have sensible techniques. Or maybe, the best test is having the ability to

¹ Correspondence: email <u>mannmanpreet24@gmail.com</u>

deal with the various mental factors that can impact considering and, finally, execution in the midst of a preoccupation. Emotional Stability: It alludes to encountering subjective stable emotions which have positive or negative values for the person. Emotional Stability or neuroticism is one of the five identity characteristics of the Big Five identity hypothesis. Emotional Stability alludes to a man's capacity to stay steady and adjusted. At the opposite end of the scale, a man who is high in neuroticism tends to effortlessly encounter negative feelings. Neuroticism is comparative yet not indistinguishable to being psychotic in the Freudian sense. A few therapists want to call neuroticism by the term Emotional Stability to separate it from the term psychotic in a vocation test. Individuals who score high in passionate solidness (low in neuroticism) on a vocation test respond less sincerely and are less effectively vexed. They have a tendency to be sincerely steady, quiet, and don't always encounter negative emotions. The way that these people are free from encountering adverse sentiments does not imply that they encounter a great deal of constructive emotions. The last is a characteristic of the extraversion attribute.

1.1 Hypotheses of the Study

There would be significant differences among male Basketball players on the variable emotional stability.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Samples

For this reason, the agents had chosen thirty (N=30) male basketball players of 20 to 25 years old to go about as subjects. They were separated into three distinctive playing position in basketball players (i.e., N1=10; point guard, N2=10; center, N3=10 power forward). The purposive inspecting system was utilized to choose the subjects.

Table 1: Subjects' Demographics

| S.No. | Point guard | Center | Power forward | Total Sample |
|-------|-------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. | N1=10 | $N_2=10$ | N ₃ =10 | N=30 |

3.2 Selection of Variables

A plausibility examination as to which of the elements could be taken up for the examination, keeping in observe the openness of gadgets, adequacy to the subjects and the bona fide time that could be conferred for tests and to keep the entire examination unitary and composed was made in meet with masters. As a result of the over criteria's, the mental variable particularly Emotional Stability is taken up for the present examination.

3.3 Statistical Analysis

One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to compare the different playing position in basketball players. Where 'F' values were found significant, LSD

(Least Significant Difference) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of difference. For testing the hypotheses, the level of significance was set at 0.05.

4. Results

4.1 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results among point guard, center and power forward basketball players with regard to the parameter emotional stability

Table 1: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

| Source of variance | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F-ratio | Sig. |
|--------------------|----------------|----|-------------|---------|------|
| Between Groups | 5.400 | 4 | 1.350 | .322 | .862 |
| Within Groups | 188.600 | 45 | 4.191 | | |
| Total | 194.000 | 49 | | | |

^{*}Significant at 0.05 F_{0.05} (4, 45)

The outcomes portrayed in table 1 that insignificant contrasts have been found with respect to the parameter self-acknowledgment point guard, center, power forward basketball players as the P-value (Sig.) .862 was discovered higher than the 0.05 level of criticalness (P>0.05). Since F-value was discovered inconsequential, subsequently, there is no compelling reason to apply post hoc test.

5. Discussion

The present investigation has featured the centrality of contrasts with respect to self-acknowledgment point guard, center, power forward of basketball players from various playing position. A scrutiny at analysis of variance (ANOVA) tables 1 concerning self-acknowledgment of basketball players uncovered that insignificant contrasts have been found with respect to the parameter emotional stability among point guard, center, power forward basketball players as the P-value (Sig.) .862 was discovered higher than the 0.05 level of criticalness (P>0.05).

6. Conclusions of the Study

Insignificant difference has been seen among playing position of basketball players on the variable emotional stability.

Acknowledgements

Authors would like to sincere thanks to the subjects, coaches and physical education teachers who cooperated and whole hearted support in the completion of study.

References

1. Florian, V., Mikulincer, M. and Taubman, O. (1995). Does hardiness contribute to mental health during a stressful real-life situation? The roles of appraisal and coping, *Journal of Personal and Social Psychology*, 68(4), 687-95.

- 2. Gould, D., Dieffenbach, K., & Moffett, A. (2002). Psychological Characteristics and Their
- 3. Gould, D., Greenleaf, C., Guinan, D., & Chung, Y. (2002). A Survey of U.S. Olympic Coaches: Variables Perceived to Have Influenced Athlete Performances and Coach Effectiveness. The Sport Psychologist, 16, 229-250.
- 4. Chand, S. (1974). Relationship of adjustment indices to performance in 800 meter race. Unpublished Master's Dissertation, Punjabi University, Patiala.
- 5. Department of Health. Promoting better health. London: HMSO, 1996.
- 6. Development in Olympic Champions. Journal of Applied Sport Psychology, 14(3), 172-204.
- 7. Dhoundial, V. (1984). Home environment and emotional disturbance among adolescents, *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 59, 1-2.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a <u>Creative Commons attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0)</u>.