



“A Study of Self Concept and Sociability among Atheist and Non-Atheists”

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the study was to investigate the sociability and self concept among Atheist and Non-Atheist. **Hypotheses:** 1. There is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to sociability. 2. There is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to self concept. **Sample:** For the present study 80 Sample were belongings to and Aurangabad, 40 subjects were Atheist. And 40 subjects Non-Atheist. The age range of subjects was 20-25 years (Mean = 21.25, SD = 3.45). Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used. **Tools:** 1) **Sentence Completion Test** is developed and standardized by L. N. Dubey and archana dubey. 2) **Self-Concept Scale (SCQ):** This scale was constructed and standardize by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat. **Results:** 1. Atheist has significantly high sociability than the Non-Atheist. 2. Atheist have significantly high self concept than the Non-Atheist.

Keywords: Self Concept, Sociability, Atheist, Non-Atheists

Introduction:

The connection between strictness, which means throughout everyday life and self-regard may be noticeable among individuals with low self-concept clearness. High self-concept clearness brings a ton of positive emotional wellness results without anyone else's input (Campbell et al. 1991, 1996) so a potential "extra" constructive impact of strictness among the individuals with high self-concept clearness ought to be lower and progressively obscured. This expectation is steady with Campbell's (1990) proposal that people with low self-concept clearness ought to be

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more impacted by outer elements. That is, people with less plainly characterized self-accepts are progressively inclined to look for outside sources to assist them with describing themselves. Disguise of strict qualities, convictions, and guidelines of legitimate conduct could encourage their endeavours to fabricate stable and inside predictable personalities.

Sociability has been characterized as a build having the accompanying portrayal: a social individual is warm, well-meaning, nice, prepared to coordinate, mindful to individuals, delicate heart, benevolent, trustful, versatile, and caring.

A portion of Simmel's most significant hypothetical and substantive contentions are sent to build up a sociological examination of a particular games subculture: the 'Plaid Army' of supporters that movements to Scotland football matches. Quite compelling are Simmel's formal sociological point of view, separation of social and social structures, advancement of dualistic intuition, examinations of human sociability, compositions on 'the outsider' and 'the experience', and his worry with distinction in current metropolitan culture.

The connection between going in for game and self-regard is probably going to exist for various reasons. One of the most significant is that going in for game has suggestions for one's own body and on public activity. On the opposite side self concept with self-viability convictions can significantly impact athletic execution. Self-perception is one of the essential wellsprings of self-concept. The self-concept is at first a self-perception for example assessed image of the physical self. The principal qualification that a newborn child makes among self and non-self depends on his attention to his very own distinctive substantial sensations. Numerous inquires about demonstrate that self-perception is significant for the frames of mind to one's self. Self-perception is interconnected with physical abilities which is one of the principle wellsprings of self-regard from early adolescence on. Frames of mind to one's self are likewise in huge part shaped affected by the social input that one gets about one's body type.

Aim of the study:

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Hypotheses:

- 1) There is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to sociability.
- 2) There is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to self concept.

Methods:**Sample:**

For the present study 80 Sample were belongings to and Aurangabad, 40 subjects were Atheist. And 40 subjects Non-Atheist. The age range of subjects was 20-25 years (Mean = 21.25, SD = 3.45). Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used.

Tools**Sentence Completion Test:**

This test is developed and standardized by L. N. Dubey and Archana Dubey. The test consisted of 50 Items and It measures certain personality traits — sociability, self confidence and ambitions. All the sentences are so framed that they lead to reveal the positive or negative aspects related to one's trait. Highly reliable and valid test.

Self-Concept Scale (SCQ):

This scale was constructed and standardize by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat. The inventory consists of 48 items, each item is provided with five alternatives 'Strongly Agree', 'more agree', 'agree', 'disagree', and 'disagree', Reliability of the inventory was found by test retest method, and it was found to be .91 for the total self-concept measure.

Procedures of data collection

Sentence Completion scale and self concept scale were administered individuals as well as a small group. While collecting the data for the study the later approaches was adopted.

Variable**Independent variable-**

Type of Person a) Atheist b) Non-Atheist

Dependent Variable

- a) Sociability
- b) Self Concept

Statistical Analysis and Discussion

Mean Std. Deviation and t values of Atheist and Non-Atheist respect to sociability and self concept

Dimension	Atheist (N=40)		Non-Atheist (N=40)		't'	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Sociability	14.38	4.01	9.22	3.47	6.15**	78	< .01
Self Concept	164.51	11.30	144.86	10.78	7.95**	78	< .01

Result showed that the Mean of Atheist on dimension sociability was 14.38 and mean of Non-Atheist on dimension sociability was 9.22, the difference between the two mean was highly significant $t(88) = 6.15$, $p < .01$.

Null hypothesis had been rejecting there is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to sociability. And alternative hypothesis was accepted Atheist had significantly high sociability than the Non-Atheist.

Second Result showed that the Mean of Atheist on dimension self concept was 164.51 and mean of Non-Atheist on dimension self concept was 144.86, the difference between the two mean was highly significant $t(88) = 7.95$, $p < .01$.

Null hypothesis had been rejecting there is no significant difference between Atheist and Non-Atheist with respect to self concept. And alternative hypothesis was accepted Atheist had significantly high self concept than the Non-Atheist.

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