



Academic Sports Scholars



PERSONALITIES OF PLAYERS AND NON-PLAYERS OF URBAN AREA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Mubashir hussain Malik

Research Scholar , PGTD of Physical Education , RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT

Sports represented highly visible avenue in which players compete and strive. It was consistent finding that players are more physically active and more direct physical aggression in play than do non-players. Studies indicate that a change seems to have occurred since last few decades that girls



also are selecting a greater number of “muscular” games than previously. Survey of literature indicated that investigator paid attention towards sports from last few decades. Numerous studies took place during this period. While scanning, these studied it was found that investigators are interested to know the

psychological aspect of sportsperson particularly about their personality. Athletes conducted by Booth (1958) Singh (1992) Carter (1990). However, investigator feels that it is not sufficient to know completely about sportspersons. Therefore an attempt was made in the present investigation to understand personality differences between players and non-players. Eysenck’s well established personality dimensions namely extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism observed. After verification of hypothesis, the obtained results related to difference and relation alienated shows that players are extravert in nature, less psychotic and neurotic tool.

KEYWORDS :Personality, Players, Non Players, Urban Area.

INTRODUCTION

Definition of psychology is no easy matter because of both the wide scope of its concerns and

the philosophical differences among its practitioners. But if you ask a psychologist to define the word. The chances are good that you will be told something like "Psychology is the Science of Human and animal behaviour, includes the application of this science to human problems".

The first of this definition calls psychology, a science, the second part of this definition is about the application of Psychological principles to life's problem.

Psychology as a Science:

A science is a body of systematized knowledge that is gathered by carefully observing and measuring events. As a science, psychology is systematic data from experiments and observations are essential but for them to make some sense in helping us understand events, they must be organized in some way.

The Application of Psychology:

Definition of psychology says, it is often used to solve "Real life" problem Sports are psycho social activity. It has physical, physiological and technical aspects. Man's interest in sports is found in all societies of the world. Most of the nations share a common interest in sports competition especially at certain times during the Olympic games, where people from all nations focus their attention on that drama of competition. But the quality of the participation of the athletes and sportsmen is determined by their psychological factors. In this modern era of competition the psychological preparation of a team is as much important as teaching the different skill of a game on the scientific lines. The teams are prepared not only to play the games, but to win the games. And for winning the games it is not only the proficiency in the skills which bring victory but more important is the spirit of the players with which they play and perform their best in the competition.

Personality:

Personality may be hard to define, but we know it when we see it, we all make personality, judgments about the people we know. A major part of personality is the more or less stable and enduring organization of a person's character, temperament, intellect and physique, which determines his unique adjustment to the environment view of Eysenck.

Allport (1965) "personality is the dynamic organization within the individuals of those psychological systems that determine their characteristic behaviour and thought".

Cartel (1950) state "personality is that which permits prediction of what a person will do when placed in the given situation.

NATURE OF VARIABLES:

A] Psychoticism.

Hans J. Eysenck is developed his model of personality based mostly on a psycho-physiological basis. Being a behaviours +, Eysenck considers learned habit of great importance, but more importantly, he considers personality differences as growing out of our genetic inheritance (Boeree 1988). He based his theory on the genetic factors associated with psychology.

According to Eysenck, "This Dimension seems to be related to odd, cruel, anti social and suspicious behaviour and lack of feeling even towards the close ones.

Psychoticism defined, this description of psychoticism states that a person will exhibit some qualities commonly found among psychotics, and dependence create more difficulties for them than it solves. Thus according to Eysenck, this dimension seems to be related to odd, cruel, antisocial and suspicious behaviour and lack of feeling even towards the close ones. This dimensions too forms a

continuum ranging from normal to psychotic ends.

B] Extraversion:

The extraversion is a personality trait; the extravert person's orientation is towards the external world. He deals with people intelligently in social situations. He is conventional, outgoing, social, friendly and free from worries. In Eysenckian terms, extraversion should be for central excitatory, inhibitory level and sociability.

e.g., one of the best marathoners has been evaluated as an extrovert and conversely one of the best wrestlers tested was found to be an introvert. Extraversion has been found to be corrected with a variety of other factors, which are important in the athletic domain for example Ryan and Kovacs (1966) have found that contact athletes who in turn have higher pain tolerance than non-athletes. Pain tolerance, an important factor in many sports, is high in the extrovert and low in the introvert.

C] Neuroticism:

It is a minor mental disorder, characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationships; it is precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts and frustrations. Some of the more frequent psychological complaints in neuroticism and anxiety, depressed spirits, inability to concentrate or make decisions, memory disturbances, heightened irritability, morbid doubts, obsessions, irrational fears, insomnia, compulsions and inability to enjoy social relations.

According to Eysenck: "Neuroticism refers to emotionality, initiated by the inherited differences in liability and excitability of the automatic nervous system – spirit. Hence inclusion of neuroticism in the present study as one of the suspected independent variables seems most desirable.

D) L-Scale (Lie)

Lie or L-Scale is an element of social desirability known as faking good or tendency to tell a lie.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

A] Psychoticism: According to Eysenck: This dimension seems to be related to odd, cruel, anti-social and suspicious behaviour and lack of feeling even towards the close ones".

B] Extraversion: According to Eysenck: "The typical extrovert is sociable, needs to have people to take care of, craves excitement and is generally impulsive. He is carefree, easy-going, an optimist, likes to laugh and to be merry and his feelings are not under tight control". In the present study E-score on EPI has been taken as a measure of extraversion.

C] Neuroticism: According to Eysenck: "Neuroticism refers to emotionality, initiated by the inherited differences in liability.

METHODOLOGY:

The next step was methodology to conduct the study systematically and scientific method was used. To solve the problem following steps were taken to conduct the study.

SAMPLE:

A random sample was adopted in which students of Nagpur urban area had an equal opportunity of being selected.

The investigator has taken permission from the principal of Shri Guru Harkishan Public School,

Bezonbaugh, Airforce School, Vayusena, Nagpur, Railway Janmandal High School, Ajni, discent English School, Sadar, Nagpur, Gurunanak School, Bezonbaugh, Nagpur. After taking permission investigator was selected 100 subjects from these five schools of Nagpur Urban Area consisting of 10 each from players and non-players from each school in total 50 each from players and non-players were selected.

Age of the subjects ranged from 14 to 18 years. These randomly selected subjects were examined for psychological status.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The scientific quality of the research finding depends on research design. It was the blue print of researcher, which told him what to do, and what not to do while chalking out the steps were taken for collecting and analyzing the data for verification of hypothesis.

Hence while selecting a suitable research design for the present study, the hypothesis was taken into consideration, therefore, for verification of the hypothesis, correlation design was considered.

TOOLS

Eyesenck's Psycho-social state PEN inventory Hindi.

PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS

For the purpose of tapping extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism dimensions of Eyesenck's personality theory, PEN inventory developed by Eyesenck (1968-69) has been preferred. This inventory measures psychoticism (P) Extraversion (E) Neuroticism (N) along with an element of social desirability, known as faking through its lie subscale by a questionnaire method. The original inventory is in English and it was basically meant for adult population inclusive of college and university students. However, the samples were tested in the present study being not well versed with English. It was decided to go for a Hindi version of Eyesenck's PEN Inventory prepared by Menon (1978). The Hindi PEN Inventory comprised of in all 78 items of which 20 items were for measuring tendency to tell a lie (L) so as the reliability and validity of Hindi PEN Inventory were concerned it can be said that the inventory was highly reliable and valid.

The responses given on the PEN Inventory were scored with the help of 4 scoring keys were prescribed by researcher. A numerical weightage of 't' was given to each response matching with the key answer while a weightage 'o' was given to the unmatched response.

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

The next step is to analysis of the data and verify the research hypothesis followed by interpretation. Before giving statistical treatment to data for analysis and interpretation it is necessary to know the properties of data.

STATISTICAL PROPERTEIS OF THE VARIABLES:

The data depends upon certain properties of the distribution of the obtained data; and attempt has been made to know the normality of data of each variable P,E,N and L properly distributed or not with the help of 't' ratio. The obtained results presented in Table No.1 with respect to all sample (N=100), non-players (N=50) and players (N=50).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANT:

The level of significant to test the value obtained by the application of 't' test was fixed at 0.05

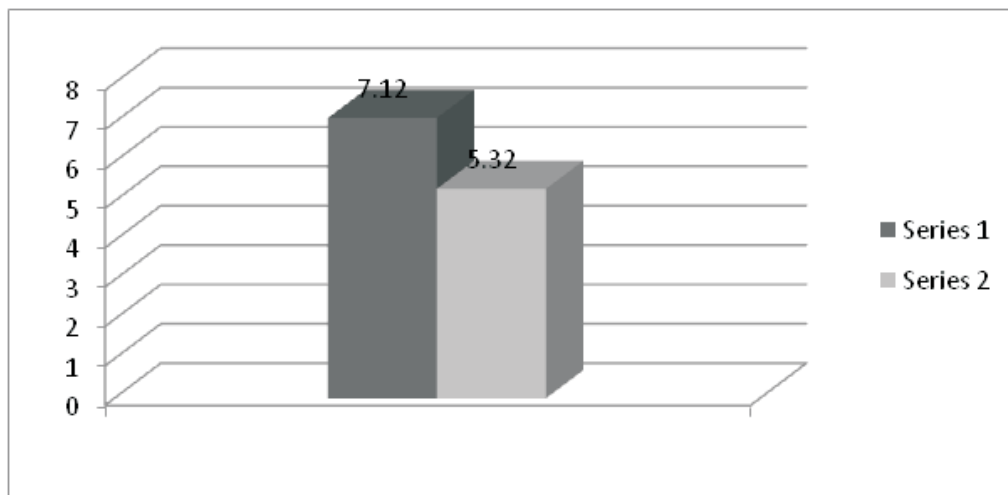
level of confidence, which was considered appropriate in view of the fact that highly sophisticated instruments.

TABLE-1
PSYCHOTISM DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NON-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS

Subjects	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	't'
Non-Players (N=50)	7.12	3.236		
Players (N = 50)	5.32	2.958	1.8	2.9

* = 0.05 level of confidence.

Result shows in Table-1 those non-players shown significantly higher in psychoticism dimension (M=7.12) compared to players (M=5.32). The 't' 2.9 reported significant at 0.05 levels.



**Figure-1: Mean Performance of Psychoticism
Between Non-Players and players.**

TABLE-2
**EXTRAVERSION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
NON-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS**

Subjects	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	't'
Non-Players (N=50)	10.16	2.827		
Players (N = 50)	11.50	2.741	1.34	2.41*

* = 0.05 level of confidence.

Results shows in Table-2 those non-players shown significantly higher in extraversion (M=10.16) compared to players (M=11.50); the 't' 2.41 reported significant at 0.05 levels.

Players and non-players are distributed according to their extraversion wise presented by Bar Diagram in figure-2.

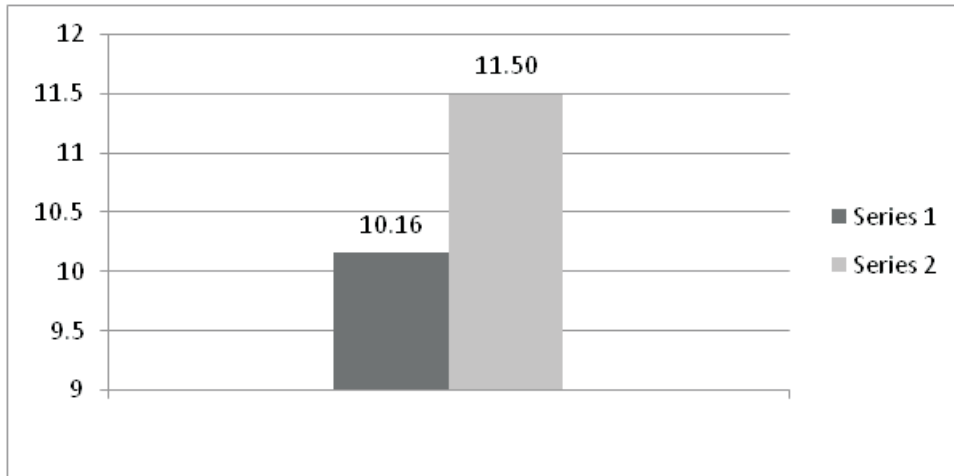


Fig.2: Mean Performance & Extraversion Between Non-players and players.

**TABLE-3
NEUROTICISM DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
NON-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS**

Subjects	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	't'
Non-Players (N=50)	8.90	3.459		
Players (N = 50)	7.54	3.227	1.36	2.033*

* = 0.05 level of confidence.

Results shows in Table-3 those non-players shown significantly higher in neuroticism (M= 8.90) compared to players (M=7.54); the 't' 2.033 reported significant at 0.05 levels.

Players and non-players are distributed according to their neuroticism wise presented by Bar Diagram in figure-3.

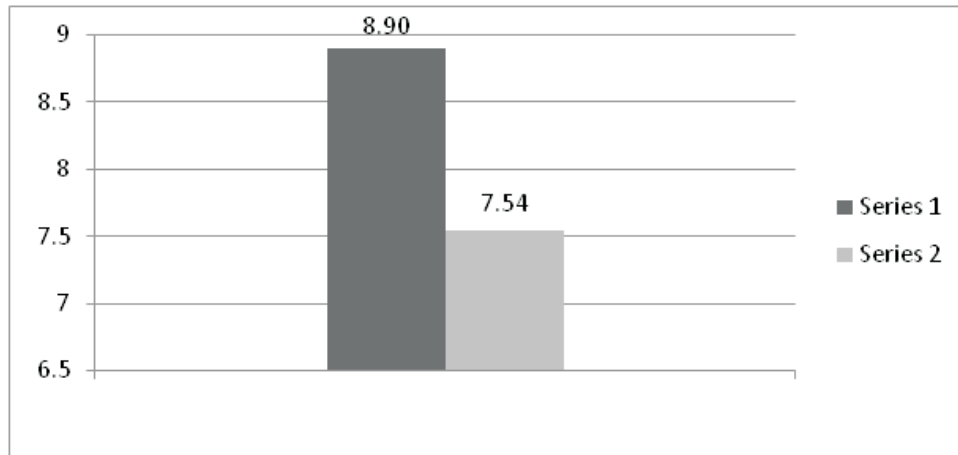


Fig.2: Mean Performance of Neuroticism Between Non-players and players.

**TABLE-4
L-SCALE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NON-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS**

Subjects	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	't'
Non-Players (N=50)	9.04	3.200		
Players (N = 50)	8.58	2.148	0.46	0.84*

* = 0.05 level of confidence.

As hypothesized about L-dimension of personality i.e., social desirability, results indicated in Table No.4. There is no significant difference between non-players (M=9.04) and players (M=8.58) has been found. The 't' ratio is 0.95 shows that it is insignificant at the level of 0.05.

Players and non-players are distributed according to their L-Scale wise presented by Bar Diagram in figure-4.

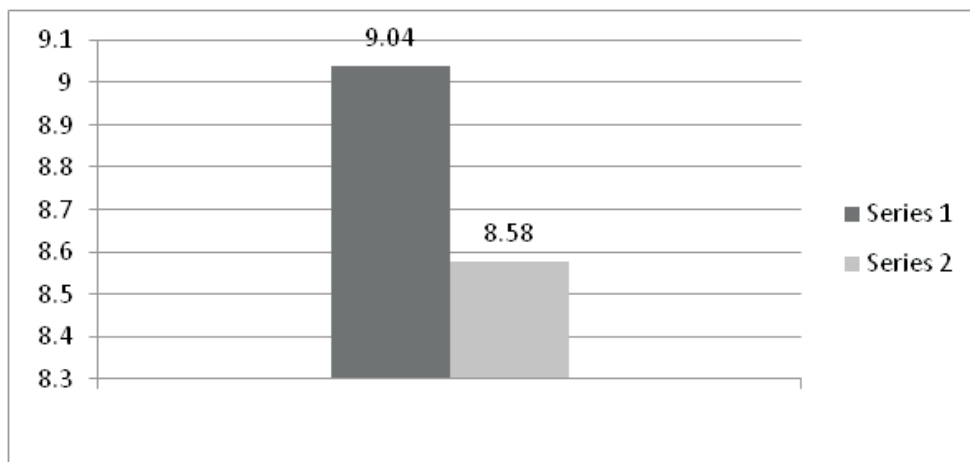


Fig.4: Mean Performance of L-Scale Between Non-players and players

CONCLUSION:

Personality difference players and non-players have been found significant. Players are more extroverts than the non-players, but non-players are significantly more psychotic and neurotic. No significant difference has been found on social desirability.

REFERENCES:

1. Bawa G.S. and Debnath K. "personality characterized of Indian male Gymnasts" SAI Scientific Journal No.22(2) pp.20-26, 1999.
2. Comor K.A. and James L.A. "Investigation of personality traits of College Female Athletes" Research Quarterly Vol.47 p.203, 1976.
3. Darden E. "Sixteen personality factors profiles of competitive body Builders and weight lifters". Research Quarterly Vol. 42 P.142, 1972.
4. Kamlesh M.L. "A Comparative Study of Extraversion and Neuroticism in track and field Athletes" Research Bi-Annual for movement 3(1) 1984.
5. Ross Marvin W. Taylor C. The Relationship between Locus of Control and Academic" level and Sex of Secondary School Students.
6. Singer R.S. "Personality Difference between and within baseball and Tennis Players" Research Quarterly Vol.40.P.583. 1969.
7. Suman Jai Narayan "Fundamentals of General Psychology" Sahtya Bhavan Agra-282003, P.No.377
8. Wallston K.A. Wallston B.S. Health Locus of Control Scale in H. Lefcourt (Ed.) Research with the Locus of Control o Construct Vol.1, New York.