

## A Comparative Study of Sports Personology of Indian Male Sportspersons at Different Levels of Participation



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It is reasonable assumed those personality functions as a basic for all types of behaviour. The person may or not be cooperative, may have more less competitiveness, possess positive or negative leadership qualities or may be emotionally stable or anxious. It all depends upon his personal make-up. Similarly the level of adjustment will have the corresponding effect on other aspects of his functioning as a social unit. The same applies to the values which from various predisposition's in the individuals to find expressions in their sports behaviour.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem is "A Comparative Study of Sports Personology of Indian Male Sportspersons at Different Levels of Participation"

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the presents are given below:- (i) To measure the personality traits of sportspersons of school/college/university levels. (ii) To make comparison of seven personality traits of sportspersons between those of team games and individual games at school, college and university levels separately. (iii) To find out the significant differences of seven traits of personality between sportspersons and non sportspersons.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is argued on the basis of the following ground: 1. The result of the study was go great significance to Indian sportsmen to important it is to be confident or to have assertive approach prior to competition to be a champion of that competition. 2. The finding of the study will also possible a new area to sports psychologist, trainers and coaches to work on methods of developing psychological of the sportspersons in spite of their better technical, tactical levels.

### HYPOTHESIS

On the basis of the above mentioned objectives, the following hypothesis are framed:-

(i) There would be no significant difference on seven traits of personality among the sportspersons participating at school, college and university levels.

### DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study was delimited

to the following aspects:

1. The study was delimited to the male sportspersons and non sports persons. 2. The level of competitions was delimited to Inter school, Inter College and Inter University standard. 3. The study was delimited 100 sportspersons and 100 non sports persons in school level, college level & university level. 4. The age is delimited to between 17 to 25 years.

### LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. No Motivation technique was used by the researcher. 2. The data was collected through questionnaire and researcher was depending on the responses and result given by players.

### DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Sports psychology "Sports psychology for physical education is that branch of psychology which deals with physical fitness of an individual through his participation in games and sports". Personality trait "Relatively general and enduring personal characteristics that predispose a person to think and behave in certain ways in given situations".

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Gurpreet (1984) conducted a study of personality profile of players participating in different selected team games - basketball, volleyball, hockey, badminton, tennis and track as well as non-players. Singh Agyajit (1986) compared the top Indian track and field athletes and in camp hockey players on extroversion and neuroticism and found athletic group to be more extrovert than the hockey group. The authors used EPI for extroversion and neuroticism and techisto-scope for measuring attention span. Activity and level of performance were related to attention span and extroversion neuroticism to the level of performance and the chosen activity. Kumari Om, Kaur Jaswinder and Kamlesh (1988) undertook a study to compare personality make up of female university level players and low achievers. The study was conducted on 89 female players from different games. The game wise breakup of the sample was volleyball - 12, hockey - 19, others (Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Gymnasts and athletics) - 12 and low achievers - 26. The age wise the subjects belong to the youth group 18-23 years. They were selected from inert-college participants. To collect the requisite data, the Eysenck person-

ality inventory (form A) was used. The conclusions were that volleyball players are significantly ahead of hockey players, in being stable. Hockey players, on the other hand though significantly higher on extroversion score, are dangerously neurotic too. Players from the other games are less extroverted and more neurotic. They do not differ with volleyball and hockey players in extroversion but they are significantly high on neuroticism in comparison to the volleyball players and significantly low in comparison to hockey players.

**Table 1.1 Mean Value between Groups of Personology Ratio of Boys Sports Persons**

Group	Mean
School Level	63.17
College Level	74.95
University Level	79.54

**Table 1.2 Mean Value between Groups of Personology Ratio of Boys Non-Sports Persons**

Group	Mean
School Level	48.35
College Level	59.8
University Level	65.89

ball players and significantly low in comparison to hockey players.

**METHOD OF STUDY**

Keeping in view the availability and suitability of tests, the following tests were used to the date collection. 1. The study was delimited to assessment of Personality by using Sports Specific Personality Test By Cheema and Singh (2005) For the collection of data from the Punjab State. The researcher had to seek Co-operation from many quarters. He had to approach the Director of physical education of to ask from Co-operation for collection of the data. The consent of coaches, the school and college and university coaching camp during the 2009-2011 were also obtained for sportspersons. The statistical analysis of the data was performed on a computer. After collected the data, the response sheets of all the subjects would be scored on the basis of scored key as provided in the test. The raw scores would be statically analyzed as follows

(i) The means, SDs and SEs of scores of all the seven traits of personality belonging to different games would be calculated for male sportspersons and non-sportsperson as well as sportspersons of individual and team games separately.

In this table the Personality level of University Men are greater than other groups. There is College Men ratio are 74.95 and School Boys are 63.17 have less

Personality level.

In this table the Personality level of University Men are greater than other groups. There is College Men ratio are 59.8 and School Boys are 48.35 have less Personality level. Mean Value, Standard Deviation Value and 't' ratio between Groups of Personology Ratio of University Men There is Not Significant Difference at 0.05 levels From the table 1.2 to 1.2 it is seen that the mean values of Boys of Sports Persons and Non-Sports Persons. In

**Table 1.3 Mean Value, Standard Deviation Value and 't' ratio between Groups of Personology Ratio of School Boys**

Group	Mean	Deviation Standard	Error Standard	't' ratio
Sports Persons	63.17	5.3	5.33	6.631
Non-Sports Persons	48.3	9.15		

these tables there are much ratio achieve to University Men. From the table 1.3 it is seen that the mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error and 't' ratio of School Boys between the group (Sports Persons and Non-

**Table 1.4 Mean Value, Standard Deviation Value and 't' ratio between Groups of Personology Ratio of College Men**

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	't' ratio
Sports Persons	74.95	5.3	5.31	1.334
Non-Sports Persons	59.85	.54		

Sports Person). There is significant difference for this group. The calculated value of 't' ratio is 6.631 and the tabulated value is 1.65 at .05 significance table of 't' score, hence result is significant.

From the table 1.4 it is seen that the mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error and 't' ratio of College Boys between the group (Sports Persons and Non-Sports Person). There is not significant difference for this group. The calculated value of 't' ratio is 1.334 and the tabulated value is 1.65 at .05 significance table of 't' score, hence result is not significant. This study's result is also related to last studies Shankar, Kumari Om, Kaur Jaswinder, Kamlesh, Bhattacharjee Subhasish, Khan Babak Ali, Jaskaran Singh, Alum Shahnawaz, Singh Gurpreet, Gurdev Singh and Dr. Nishan Singh Deol. observed that the not significant Personology level between sports persons and non-sports persons. My study's result is also showing the same results.

**Discussion of Hypothesis It was hypothesized:**

There will be no difference in Personology of Sportsperson and Non-sports persons. According to the result of this study, the hypothesis is accepted.

**REFERENCE**

1. Johnson (2003) "A Comparison of personality traits". Research Quarterly Vol.43, pp 409. 2. Cattell (1950) Personality permits prediction. 3. Warner (1930) Defined personality. 4. Gurpreet (1984) Conducted study of personality. 5. Singh Agyajit (1986) Compared the top Indian track and field athletes. 6. Kumari Om, Kaur Jaswinder and Kamlesh (1988) undertook a study to compare personality.