Volume : 3 | Issue : 4 | April 2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper | Physical Education

Comparison of Personality Dimensions I.E. Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism and L-Score Among Female Players and Non-Players

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of study was to compare the personality dimensions i.e. psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism and L-score among female players and non-players, for this 200 female in which 100 players & 100 non players were selected as a sample. All the selected female players represented in at least interuniversity level tournament. To assess the personality dimensions of female players & non players' Hindi version of Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory (J.E.P.I.) prepared by Menon (1978) was used. Results indicated that female players and non players have not differ on psychoticism personality dimension. On extraversion personality dimension female players found to be more extrovert than the non players. On neuroticism personality dimension female non players have found to be more neurotic than the female players, and L-score dimension is concerned female players and non players did not show any significant difference.

KEYWORDS : Psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism

INTRODUCTION:

Few fields of psychological investigation appear to have touched so many disparate areas of human endeavor, since its inception, as has emotional intelligence. Seemingly acknowledging this fact, the American Dialect Society selected it among the most useful new words or phrases of the late 1990s (American Dialect Society, 1999; see also Mayer, Salovey& Caruso, 2000). Indeed, for a concept that up until 1995 had received short shrift, the impression that the sub discipline devoted to the study of emotional intelligence is a pivotal area of contemporary psychology appears difficult to dispute. Thus, emotional intelligence has been touted as a panacea for modern business (Druskat& Wolff, 2001) and the essential but often neglected ingredient in the practice of nursing (Bellack, Morjikian, Barger et al., 2001), law (Silver, 1999), medicine (Carrothers, Gregory & Gallagher, 2000), and engineering (Marshall, 2001). In some commentators' eyes, emotional intelligence even provides the medium by which educational reform can and finally will reach its full potential, across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of schooling (e.g., Arnold, 2000; Bodine& Crawford, 2000; Hargreaves, 2000; Ormsbee, 2000).

The concept of personality must be hypothetically understood (Ryckman, 1982: 4). No clear neurological ground can be found for it, although attempts have been made to describe the basis of personality in terms of neurophysiology (Rowe, 1989) or cortical dopamine activity (Pickering & Gray, 2001).

The personality structure is fairly stable and predictable throughout different situations and time (Phares, 1991: 4-7). There are personality traits of different depth and significance. The innermost layer is the basis, while the outermost layer is situation-bound and influenced by, for example, tiredness. A tired person might accordingly behave in a way that is not like his/her true self (Cattell, 1950). Dependent on the situation, personality traits may be more or less visible and personality may also develop over time (Phares, 1991: 4-7). The changes which reflect events and feelings during the lifespan only affect the surface and not the core character. Profound changes in personality are usually consequences of major life changes or deliberate effort (Costa & McCrae, 1992: 9).

METHODOLOGY:

200 female subjects in which 100 players & 100 non players were selected from different colleges of Himachal Pradesh. The selected female players at least represented interuniversity level tournaments, while the non players had not played any games. The average age of the selected sample was 21.5 years.

To assess psychoticism personality dimensions Hindi version of Junior Eysenck personality Inventory (JEPI) prepared by Menon (1978) was administered to each subject. Scoring was done according to rules laid down by the authors. After scoring, obtained data was tabulated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table No. 1 Comparison of personality dimensions i.e. psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism and L-score among female players and non-players

Variable	Female Players (n=100)		Non-player Females (n=100)		't'	Level of Significance
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Psychoticism	4.89	2.45	5.19	2.79	0.81	NS
Extraversion	11.57	2.56	10.63	3.44	2.19	.05
Neuroticism	7.90	3.29	9.26	3.44	2.86	.01
L-score	8.34	2.34	8.38	2.18	0.12	NS

From table no.1 result found that the't' of .81 reported is statistically insignificant. Hence it can be said that female players and non players have not differ on psychoticism personality dimension. On extraversion personality dimension female players found to be more extrovert than the non players.

The't' 2.19 significant at .05 level given support to statement. On neuroticism personality dimension female non players have found to be more neurotic than the female players. 't' value 2.86 which is significant beyond .01 level indicated that female players and non players have significant difference with each other.

The't' of 0.12 reported in above mentioned table statistically insignificant. Hence it can be said that as far as the magnitude of the L-score dimension is concerned female players and non players did not show any significant difference.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Female players and non players have not differ on psychoticism personality dimension.
2. On extraversion personality dimension female players found to be more extrovert than the non players.
3. On neuroticism personality dimension female non players have found to be more neurotic than the female players.
4. L-score dimension is concerned female players and non players did not show any significant difference.

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