



A Comparative Study of Selected Personality Dimensions of Indian university Judo Players

Samania Vivek

Ph.D. Scholar, Saurashtra University Rajkot, india

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to compare the selected personality dimensions with the help of Eysenck's personality questionnaire between successful and unsuccessful male and judo players of all India inter university judo championship 2006. The sample size was (30) male Judo players age ranging from 17 to 25 years and among those five male were able to win the medals. 't' test was used to know the difference and there was significant difference in the N or Neuroticism dimension of personality ($t=3.45$) found whereas insignificant difference were observed in regards to E or Extroversion ($t=1.88$) I or Introversion ($t=2.00$) and P or Psychoticism ($t=1.37$) were not found to be significantly difference at .05 level of significant.

KEYWORDS

Introduction:

In educational world, the term 'personality' has a wide significance. Education is concerned with an all round development of the personality of a child. Psychologically speaking, personality is all that a person is. It is the totality of one's behavior towards oneself and others as well as it includes everything about the person the physical, emotional, social, mental and spiritual make-up.

According to Eysenck "Personality is the more or less stable and enduring organization of person's character temperament intellect and physique which determine his unique adjustment to the environment."

The definition given by Eysenck, if evaluated, it seems that the definition gives a balanced consideration of heredity and environment in building one's personality'. He suggests the following types of personality: a) Introversion b) Extroversion c) Neuroticism; and d) Psychoticism and its aim at making personality somewhat measurable and assessable and thus give a scientific base. In 1950 to 1970 personality testing seemed to reach its nadir. The purpose of the studies to compare different type of personalities with hypothesized 'ideals'. As some researchers support the evaluation of situations-specific tendencies i.e. feelings arising from various interaction between people and situation or people and people as well as athletic competition.

Keeping in all aspect in mind this is found important to understand the personality dimensions of those who are participating in All India Judo Competition – 2006 at Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab-India.

Method :

The sample size was (30) male Judo players age ranging from 17 to 25 years and among those five male judokas were able to win the medals. The data was collected at All India Intersarsity Judo championship Patiala Punjab-India 2006 by administering EYSENCK'S personality questionnaire. Scoring was done as per the key/guidelines recommended by the manual. The data obtained was analyzed by computing the following statistics:

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation (SD)
3. t-test (unequal small sample)

The level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence.

Results and Analysis:

Comparison Between Successful and Unsuccessful Inter-university Male Judo Players on Selected Personality Dimensions -2006

S.No.	Personality Dimension	Category	Mean	S.D.	t-value
1	E	Successful	13.00	2.54	1.88 (NS)
		Unsuccessful	14.00	2.64	
2	N	Successful	12.60	5.07	3.45(S)*
		Unsuccessful	12.33	2.08	
3	I	Successful	9.80	1.48	2.00 (NS)
		Unsuccessful	9.66	2.51	
4	P	Successful	3.80	1.82	1.37 (NS)
		Unsuccessful	5.00	2.00	

* Significant at .05 level; NS = Not Significant at .05 level

The analysis of data in table –I pertaining to the comparison between successful and unsuccessful male judo players of all India inter university judo championship 2006 demonstrates that there was significant difference in the N dimension of personality ($t=3.45$) whereas insignificant difference were observed in regards to E ($t=1.88$) I or Introversion ($t=2.00$) and P ($t=1.37$) were not found to be significantly different at .05 level of significant.

Discussion/Conclusion:

The significant variables Neuroticism dimension of personality shows that judo player in Indian university were very much goal or performance oriented they can go to any extent in regard to better performance. As training point of view this was good but for par social and individually it may be harmful, if judokas adopt wrong means and method to enhance the performance hence it is necessary to spread awareness among them about scientific and systematic preparation to enhance the performance.

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