



A comparative study of neuroticism scale of personality traits of Football and Hockey players

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to compare neuroticism scale of university level Football and Hockey players. The present study was carried out at V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Junpur during session 2015-16 among 20 Football and 20 Hockey players and age range was between 18-28 years. "Eysenec Personality Questionnaire" by Eysenec 1975 was used to measure Neuroticism of Football and Hockey players. The mean difference of these groups were tested for significance by 't' test. Level of significance was set at 0.05 levels. It is evident from the result that the Football and Hockey players do not differ significantly from each other in regard to neuroticism

Keywords: Neuroticism, Personality Traits, Players.

1. Introduction

Man has always been interested in himself, and has always attempted to find answers to questions concerning the why and how of experience and conduct. Sports psychology, focus on sporting endeavour deals with the mental emotional aspects of motor performance by attempting to describe, explain, predict and ultimately change mental behaviours related to physical performance. "Experiment without theory is blind, theory without experiment is lame", this saying of Kant's applies with greater force in the study of the structure of personality rather than the other field of psychology. It has been a frequent observation made by sportsman that personality characteristics are influential in the selection of sports.

By the perusal of the research indicates the personality differences have been found on the personality traits of the group of world class athletes on cross culture level. Neuroticism is also one of the characteristics that can influence the personality of top level performer because it is characterized by high level of negative affect such as depression and anxiety. Neurotic are regarded as being an anxious, worrying Football, moody and frequently depressed and suffer from various psychosomatic disorders. He is overly emotional; react too strongly to all sorts of stimuli. These are some feature of neuroticism that requires carrying out a study to determine influences on Football and Hockey players.

2.1 Purpose of the study

To compare neuroticism scale of university level Football and Hockey players

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling

The present study was carried out at V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Junpur during session 2015-16 among 20 Football and 20 Hockey players and age range was between 18-28 years. The sample includes Football players and Hockey players. "Eysenec Personality Questionnaire" by Eysenec 1975 was used to measure Neuroticism of Football and Hockey players.

2.2 Data collection and administration of test

In this investigation the purposive sampling is adopted. The data was obtained through prescribed questionnaire and all possible doubts of the subjects were cleared. The entire questionnaire was administered to the subjects just after the end of the match under the direct supervision of the investigator.

2.3 Statistical Procedure

The mean difference of these groups were tested for significance by 't' test. Level of significance was set at 0.05 levels.

3. Result and Discussion:

The result of this study based on scores obtained as the response of Football & Hockey players. These scores are statistically analyzed in the term of mean, S.D. and 't' ratio.

Table I
Mean and Standard Deviation of Neuroticism Traits of Football and Hockey Players

Group	n	Mean	S.D.
Football	20	12.55	3.81
Hockey	20	9.10	2.53

Table II
Significance of Differences of Means in Neuroticism Scale between Football and Hockey Players

Mean Difference	Standard Error	't' ratio
3.45	3.4	1.01

It is evident from table I and table II that the mean raw scores on neuroticism scale of Football and Hockey players are 12.55(S.D.±3.81) and 9.10(S.D.±2.53) respectively and 't' ratio for mean differences of neuroticism is 1.01(df=38). Though it is not significant at 0.05 levels, the Football and Hockey players do not differ significantly from each other in regard to neuroticism.

4. Conclusion

Of the various aspects of personality traits that are related to sports, neuroticism comes to mind more frequently than most others because it expresses the unique behavior of the sportsman. Though the limitation of the study, small numbers of subjects and level of the players was not elite, maybe the reason for the observation are not getting statistically significant differences in two groups. Singh Agay J.(1990) found that Football players are more extroverted and neurotic than the Hockey players and male players of Hockey are less neurotic than the female players. This supports to strong recommendation for more study to be administered on large sample and higher level performers to find out the significant differences between Football and Hockey players.

5. References

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