



A STUDY ON SELECTED PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG ENGINEERING COLLEGE SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN IN TAMILNADU

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected personality traits between the Engineering College Sportsmen and Women in Tamilnadu. For this purpose forty (N=40) Sportsmen and Women and studying in various engineering colleges affiliated to Anna University, Chennai, Tamilnadu were selected as subjects during the academic year 2016-2017. They were randomly divided into two groups of 20 each, namely Men Players and Women players. Among various personality traits variables only Leadership and Mental Health only selected for this study and it was assessed by Multidimensional Assessment of Personality (MAP) scale, developed by Sanjay Vohra (1993) of Psy-com services. The 't'-ratios was used to compare the personality traits difference between Men Players and Women players. The results of the study suggested that Men players was showed better performance when compare to Women Players.

Keywords: Sportsmen, Leadership, Mental Health.

INTRODUCTION

Psychologically the mental development begins with the sensation and proceeds to creative thinking through perception and ideological formation. The body forms the medium for sensation and thus paves way for the whole mental structure. Human beings differ in terms of abilities, attitudes, intelligence, learning, beliefs and moral values, Personality, is the characteristic pattern of behavior which involves the interaction between personality characteristics, social and physical conditions of the environment. Society plays a important role in the development of good personality (Agyajit Singh,1992). Eysenck (1973), an eminent Psychologist in the field of personality and behavior modification comments that the modern educationists and psychologists alike do admit that the psychological forces of human beings are more powerful which dominate the functional aspects of man than his structural basis i.e., psychological aspects. His structural aspects are contrasted by nature. Kamlesh (1983) opined that as an individual the dynamics of his behaviour are determined by his biological inheritance and his struggle for survival as well as adjustment. For instance sportsmen by nature, as the scientific evidence reveals are extroverts and yet in certain situations they do not in any way, show signs of introversion, rather they are shy. A typical introvert and a typical extrovert, but most of them fall between these two extremes, which is the major

problems of type theories. The interesting part of Type theories is that they provide a simple way for looking at a personality. However, personality is far more complex than these theories suggest.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected personality traits between the Engineering College Sportsmen and Women in Tamilnadu. For this purpose forty (N=40) Sportsmen and Women and studying in various engineering colleges affiliated to Anna University, Chennai, Tamilnadu were selected as subjects during the academic year 2016-2017. They were randomly divided into two groups of 20 each, namely Men Players and Women players. Among various personality traits variables only Leadership and Mental Health only selected for this study and it was assessed by Multidimensional Assessment of Personality (MAP) scale, developed by Sanjay Vohra (1993) of Psy-com services. The 't'-ratios was used to compare the personality traits difference between Men Players and Women players. The results of the study suggested that Men players was showed better performance when compare to Women Players.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

LEADERSHIP

The analysis of independent 't'-test on the data obtained for Leadership of Sportsmen and Women have been analyzed and presented in Table-I.

TABLE-I
SUMMARY OF MEAN AND INDEPENDENT 'T' TEST FOR SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN ON LEADERSHIP

Category	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' – Value
Men	20	11.20	1.06	7.19*
Women	20	8.65	1.18	

**Significant at 0.05 level*

(Table value required for significance at 0.05 level for 't'-test with df 38 is 2.02)

From the table-I the mean values obtained for Sportsmen and Women are 11.20 and 8.65 respectively and the 't' test value between the means is 7.19. Since the obtained 't' test value of 7.15 is greater than the table value of 2.02 with df 38 at 0.05 level of confidence, it

was concluded that the Sportsmen and Women had significant difference in the performance of Leadership. The mean values of Sportsmen and Women on Leadership are graphically represented in the figure-I.

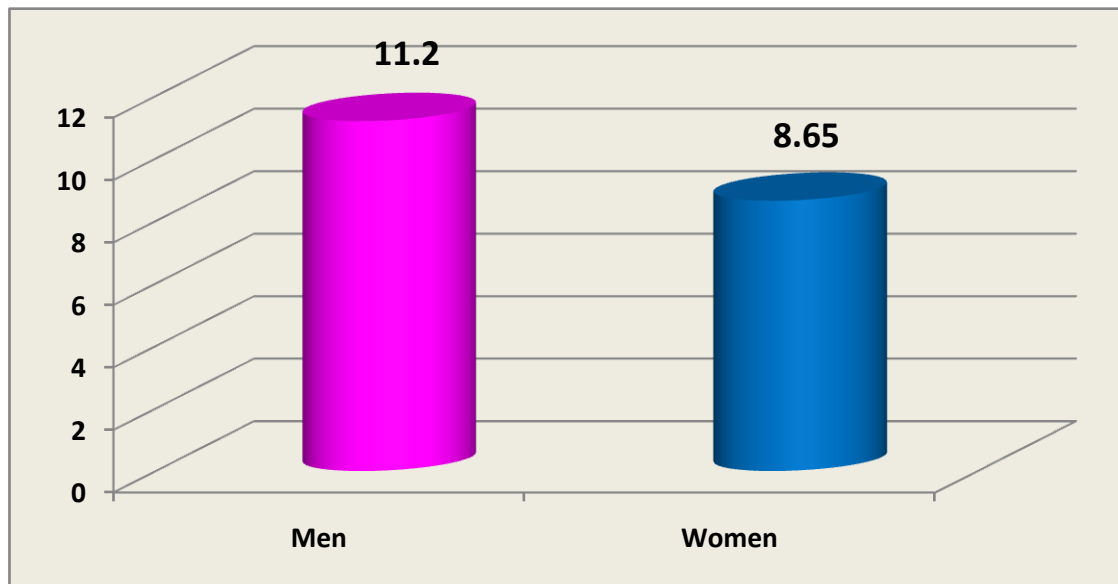


FIGURE-I
MEAN VALUES OF SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN ON LEADERSHIP

MENTAL HEALTH

The analysis of independent 't'-test on the data

obtained for Mental Health of Sportsmen and Women have been analyzed and presented in Table-II.

TABLE-II
SUMMARY OF MEAN AND INDEPENDENT 'T' TEST FOR SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN ON MENTAL HEALTH

Category	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' – Value
Men	20	11.35	0.17	7.88*
Women	20	10.08	0.28	

**Significant at 0.05 level*

(Table value required for significance at 0.05 level for 't'-test with df 38 is 2.02)

From the table-II the mean values obtained for Sportsmen and Women are 11.35, 10.08 respectively and the 't' test value between the means is 7.88. Since the

obtained 't' test value of 7.88 is greater than the table value of 2.02 with df 38 at 0.05 level of confidence, it was concluded that the Sportsmen and Women had

significant difference in the performance of Mental Health. The mean values of Sportsmen and Women on

Mental Health are graphically represented in the figure-II.

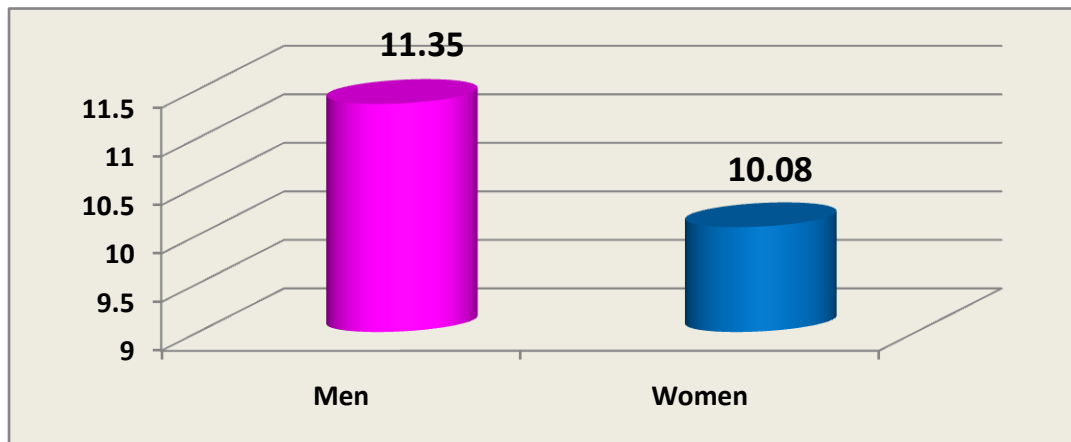


FIGURE-II
MEAN VALUES OF SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN ON MENTAL HEALTH

CONCLUSION

From the above results the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There was significant difference in Leadership between Sportsmen and Women.
2. There was significant difference in Mental Health between Sportsmen and Women.
3. Sportsmen were found to be better than the sports women in selected personality traits components such as Leadership and Mental Health.

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