



“A Comparative Study of Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen Respect to Personality Dimensions”

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to investigate personality need dimension among Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen. For the present study 100 Sample were selected from Aurangabad University, Maharashtra State. The effective sample consisted of 100 subjects, 50 subjects were Sportsmen and 50 subjects were Non-Sportsmen. age range 18-25 year. The purpose of the study was to find out the personality need dimension among Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen. Hypothesis of the study are 1. There will be significantly difference between Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen dimension of personality. Dr C Prakash Shrama Personality Need Inventory (PNI) were used the study. Besides these, a PDS was used to get the other necessary information relating to the respondents. It was conclusion that 1. Non-Sportsmen have significantly high achievement than the Sportsmen. 2. Non-Sportsmen have significantly high affiliation than the Sportsmen. 3. Non-Sportsmen have significantly better change than the Sportsmen. 4. Non-Sportsmen have significantly high order than the Sportsmen.

Introduction:

Ian Thorpe, the Australian swimming sensation, has captured the world's attention not only with his record-breaking performances, but also with his trademark composure: he appears just as calm, laid-back and relaxed during his media interviews, as he is in the pool. By contrast, NBA star Dennis Rodman has always been just as bubbly and eccentric on the basketball court as he has been off it (Rodman & Keown, 1996). The examples above illustrate and confirm two basic assumptions that underpin the general notion of personality. First, people behave differently we are not like anyone else! Second, people behave consistently across different settings we remain ourselves across a range of circumstances. These differences are also assumed to be measurable: according to Thurston's law, if something exists, it exists in some amount and can therefore be measured.

Eysenck, Hans J.; Nias, D. K.; Cox, D. N. (1982) Sport and personality Advances in Behavior Research & Therapy. On the relationship between participation in sports and personality measures. Athletes tend to be extroverted, low in neuroticism and anxiety, and high on the psychotics-superego variable. Factors that have been used to explain this profile include assertiveness, sensation-seeking, competitiveness, and a lack of cortical control and inhibition of ongoing behavior and immediate reactions. Evidence does not support the suggestion that sporting activity may have a beneficial effect on personality, particularly in reducing anxiety and depression. Automobile driving and sexual activity share characteristics of sports and show



correlations with many of the same personality variables. The role of physical-skills learning and genetic factors in both sport and personality is also considered.

Aim of the Study:

To find out the dimension of personality need among Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen.

Hypothesis:

There will be significantly difference between Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen dimension of personality need.

Sample:

For the present study 100 Sample were selected from Aurangabad University, Maharashtra State. The effective sample consisted of 100 subjects, 50 subjects were Sportsmen and 50 subjects were Non-Sportsmen. Age range 18-25 year.

Tools :

Personality Need Inventory (PNI):

Dr C. Prakash Sharma was used for measuring Achievement, Affiliation, Change and Order. This test is developed and standardized by Dr C. Prakash Sharma the 28 items. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of “A”, and “B”. The reliability of the scale was determined by using ‘test-retest’ method and was found .79. And the construct validity was determined by EPPS and correlation co-efficient was found to be .61.

Procedures of data collection

For data collection first permission has been taken from respective sources than the despondence has been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given to collect the primary information with respect to subject’s related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects. Before that rapport was established with subjects. And the have been told that their responses was kept confidential and the information is used for research purpose only.

Variable:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Independent variable: | Players | a) Sportsmen | b) Non-Sportsmen |
| Dependent Variable: | | 1. Personality Need Dimensions | |
| | | 1. | Achievement |
| | | 2. | Affiliation |
| | | 3. | Change |
| | | 4. | Order |



Statistical analysis and discussion:

‘t’ showing the significance of difference between the Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen respect to Personality Need Dimension.

Personality Need Dimension	Non-Sportsmen (N=50)			Sportsmen (N=50)			t- ratio	df	p
	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE			
Achievement	6.03	2.50	0.22	4.19	2.17	0.20	3.93**	98	< .01
Affiliation	6.48	1.04	0.19	3.79	2.72	0.24	6.53**	98	< .01
Change	6.21	3.55	0.35	3.81	2.23	0.19	4.04**	98	< .01
Order	4.56	1.11	0.12	3.62	1.36	0.20	3.78**	98	< .01

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of Achievement score of the Non-Sportsmen Mean is 6.03 and that of the Sportsmen Mean is 4.19 The difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 3.93, df =98, P < 0.01). The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of Affiliation score of the Non-Sportsmen Mean is 6.48 and that of the Sportsmen Mean is 3.79 The difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 6.53, df =98, P < 0.01). The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of Change score of the Non-Sportsmen Mean is 6.21 and that of the Sportsmen Mean is 3.81 The difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 4.04, df =98, P < 0.01). The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of Order score of the Non-Sportsmen Mean is 4.56 and that of the Sportsmen Mean is 3.62. The difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 3.78, df =98, P < 0.01)

Conclusion:

- Non-Sportsmen have significantly high achievement than the Sportsmen.
- Non-Sportsmen have significantly high affiliation than the Sportsmen.
- Non-Sportsmen have significantly better change than the Sportsmen.
- Non-Sportsmen have significantly high order than the Sportsmen.

References:

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