CHAPTER II REVIEW OF
LITERATURE

The following review of related literature have been selected by the investigator

Sinku and chavan (2011) was investigated to identify the physical fitness components of physical and urban students. 40 students, 20 physical and 20 urban from various colleges of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, Maharashtra India were selected as a subjects for the study. Execution criteria were the presence of chronic medical condition such as asthma, heart disease or any other condition that would put the subject at risk when performing the physical fitness components. Data collection for height and weight measurements, and the application of tests, running, jumping, etc., is in place, the options was to analyze the data for statistical procedure in which the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the T-test. The average age of students physical 21,03 (3.11) year; the height of it was 171,33 + 5,22 cm68.48 and the weight is less than less than 3.91 (+kg a year. The other side of the (+) This means that the urban students 21,99 (3,72) year, the height + 171,66 (67,92 + 8.29cm, (+ 3.76).The essential difference is in the flexibility" (t=3.11, p<.05), the urban students, physical and urban students more flexible, as it turned out the comparison of the physical ability students (t = 3.26 amps a, p<.05) was a major difference between the physical & urban students. The urban students to incur at a speed significantly less able students to compare the physical. Meanwhile, significant difference is in the durable (t=5,96, p <.05), the physical and the urban students. The students physical, it was found that more cardio vascular, compare the urban students. Comparison between the explosive force the most significant difference between the physical and the urban students were found (t=6,53, p<0.5).Most of the students in the physical. Although not significant difference between the two groups had not the strength.

E.g., one to obtain. To prepare for the exam, MasomehKamyabnia MortezaJourkesh et al. () Was it is the aim of this test, to first examine and compares it to the physical fitness level normal weight, obese, inter alia, urban university students. The second purpose was to examine the factors of physical fitness education among the students.Urban thirty sportsmen and sportswomen to Tehran
university faculty of medicine of the usual two separate group (n=15, BMI=21.58±1.13) or obese (n=15, BMI=28.22±5.84). Anthropometric measurements: height, weight, age and body mass index (BMI). Physical fitness test (more than one hundred miles the cardiovascular, bench and press the upper and lower extremity muscles strength, sit down, and press the belly and the shoulders, sit down and durability test. The physical aptitude tests evaluated before and after exercise training program. In the rest and training heart rate and blood pressure is also assessed the pre and post-trade test. Significant differences were found between the means for the obese and normal weight groups of the body physical aptitude test (p <.05). It was not significant difference between the groups of normal weight obese and resting heart rate and blood pressure and training (p <.05). This study, the obese participants more mass of fat is the normal weight participants. High BMI has a negative impact on the urban students everyday functional tasks. The average weight of obesity, the individuals are already the largest actual function accurately represent the impairment and not more than bodily function.

Sunil Kumar (2011) the study made an attempt to compare the physical fitness, i.e. structural strength, endurance, agility and flexibility the urban physical and urban students. The study, 50 150 urban students physical and 50 urban Delhi Delhi university. The data was collected for height and weight measurements, and the application of tests jumps out, and if the engine is running and the flexibility test, etc., from the comparison and analysis of the data was the statistical procedure, during which shall be the arithmetic mean and standard deviation standard error (e.g.), Medium (not), t-test is also employed. Also the students excellent physical strength, endurance, speed and agility. The urban students, it was found that a much more difficult task, such as the flexible and excellent.

Hulens M., Vansant G may not be a difference. (2002) The purpose was to assess the health-related life (HRQL), the women's obesity, and the speed difference is in the HRQL the highest and the lowest level of physical activity (PA). The sample 101 113 athletes and physical LY active themes for the whole sample 375 overweight women 16-65 years, body mass index (BMI) > or = 27.5 kg/m(2) to advise endocrinology clinic a poor, and 82 urban who. Weight, height, body composition, Pa, the physical state, depression, cognitive-behavioral conceptualization image, obesity,
nutrition, functional status, walk, exercise, social functioning, and general health and quality of life was assessed the sectionally. The frequencies of occurrence of depression and medical circumstances, it was not statistically (P < 0.05) and the active female athlete. The athlete obese women, ground, walking and aerobic fitness and, people are getting poorer, the social support is also less than, the attributions; physical obesity, the subjects were less pronounced, and, as a consequence, the eating was the external or diffuse emotions than the physical LY active obese women (P < 0.05). The test results show that the higher-level PA a obese city HRQL. clinical population with very different dimensions, however, if it was not possible to determine that the favorable factors are the HRQL is the cause or the consequence of a higher PA.

Juhee Kim, Aviva may not be offset. (2005) abstract: objectives: We examined the relationship between driver and general fitness tests the school management system is a racial varied city in the United States of America. Research methods and procedures: trained physical education teachers measured weight, height, and each year between 2001 and 2003. We shall be drawn up in accordance with the data in the cross-sectional analysis (11,845 measurements are to the 6297 student, 5, and 14 years of age) and the 1-year assessment of the measurement results (4215 2927 student is not overweight, baseline, 5-13 years). Overweight, and the BMI > 95TH percentile (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2000 growth charts), and underfit was determined by that at least five, the aptitude tests: durable, strong abdominal, system flexibility, upper body strength and flexibility, the amateur athletic union (gram and fitness). The fitness fanatics' association and overweight were examined in multivariate logistic regression models sociodemographic and repeated measurements. Results: the average usability testing among students was successfully lower the BMI the 150TH percentile. The incidence of overweight more than 1 year, 7 % and 2 % and fit girls (ODDS: 3.3 ; 95% confidence interval, 2.0 -5.6 ). Does not reach the life or the upper body tests was associated with the overweight boys and girls. After setting the baseline perform the BMI, even after a significant predictor of overweight women (ODDS: 2.0 ; 95% confidence interval, 1.1 -3.5 ). Discussion: the cross-sectional results is inversely proportional to the physical fitness and overweight among school-age people. The cause-and-effect on the fitness and overweight is not clearly defined and substantive examination.
Xianwen Shang Ailing Liu Difference Difference et. al (2010), the research objectives of the association were the physical fitness, inter alia, to the Chinese children. Methods: a total of 6 or 12 the 6929 under 15 years of age 5 selected primary schools in the eastern Chinese city. For height and weight. The age-, for non-specific criteria used on thin, overweight BMI obesity and. Physical fitness parameters, i.e. standing wide, 50m sprint, and 50 (8) Regular regular shuttle run m has been tested. Results. The slim, and the overweight and obesity, and 3.1 % and 14.9 % and 7.8 %.Boys and girls are better than the children made more than their younger counterparts, all physical fitness. There is no significant difference between the three physical fitness test children and neonates, the normal weight, and they both better than the overweight and obese children three physical fitness. This was a good performance, overweight and obese children is much lower than that of normal-weight their companions (or=0,13 -0,54 microns). Conclusions: the association of obesity, cardiorespiratory fitness, muscle and explosive, and, inter alia, the Chinese children.

R. B. Patil (2012), Introduction: body mass index (BMI) of an individual health factors determine the fat or the higher fat content, it is desirable that the negative effect on human health. Or the unnecessary or harmful effects on the body fat. modern life styles also decreased physical activity compare with physical population urban population. Test under load the valuable tool in the an individual physical fitness. Therefore, the present study the comparative study of the agricultural and urban athlete physical physical fitness between Gulbarga equivalent. Method: the test material in the apparently healthy men, and 30 between farmers 30 physical urban Athlete themes for the age group 20 to 30 annual Gulbarga district. Anthropometric measurements, and the body mass index (BMI) calculation pre and practice after systolic blood pressure (SBP) and Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP), pulse pressure (PP) and mean arterial pressure (MAP), Heart Rate (HR), the practice HR, HR, and a percentage of postexercise recovery heart rate (RHR), % (bpm) of both was calculated. Results: the BMI was significantly lower (P<0.05) in physical producer group of the urban athlete. We found a significant pre-SBP (P<0.05), map (P<0.05), post-SBP (P<0.001), post-DBP (P<0.05), the PP (P<0.05), and the map (P<0.001) in urban athlete group the group physical farmer. Peak-HR (P<0.001), in 1 minute HR (P<0.001), significantly decreased the physical agricultural
producer. But % (right-hand drive) (p<0.001) and PFI score (P<0.001) was the physical farmer group increased significantly in the urban group athlete. The negative correlation between between BMI and recovery heart rate, BMI and PFI score urban Athlete physical farmer group. Conclusion: the physical farmer group in peak lower BMI and lower heart rate growth, faster heart rate recovery after exercise, the PFI and increase score, percentage (RHR) as opposed to the urban athlete. Results of the larger group physical farmer cardiovascular efficiency Gulbarga Karnataka urban Athlete division.

L. They soon found, Amusa P. D. T. (2011), abstract: the socio-economic transformation the past decade from South Africa a less active lifestyle and the South African fitness among children. This study seeks to present the physical fitness health-related physical Tshannda to school children in grades 1 to 7 and the age and gender differences in the physical fitness Tshannda children, this is still not available. Being the low stature, weight, or the children were the skinfolds Eurofit test measured at the battery and the children physical and fitness. Body Fat percentage and fat-fat mass. There was the power gradual increase and the improvement of the quality this week. The physical performance of moving earth, energy and power, the boys are generally higher than the girls. The girls better than the boys. Body Fat was higher than the boys and the girls all in class class will increase the payment. The samples are the physical power increase the quality and the higher values than the boys girls, as well as carrying out the activities require more physical exertion, as well as the energy costs. In contrast, the girls in the flexibility, and the superiority more Body Fat than the boys. Physical fitness physical to school children, it appears that low, so the reduction of the world for your children.

Roxane R. Joens-Matre (2008), abstract: environment: The increasing frequency of the young people are not overweight, but less well-known news the individual samples, and risks that the physical and the urban environment also exist. Better understanding of the possible physical urban physical activity profiles, to promote physical activity more targeted. Methods: participants (1,687 and 1,729 girls) in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade class a in urban schools, and small towns, cities, and the physical areas. Multi-level modeling analysis will examine physical and urban physical activity and overweight. Assessment of the physical activity was the self-
report on the calculation of body mass index and the measured height and weight. Results: the overweight children between bodily was higher (25%; P<.001) children in urban areas (19%), and small cities (17%). The urban children active Cohens (d = -0.4), while the school lunch-time (d = 0.9 -1.1 volts). The children's small cities have been reported in the most physical activity. Conclusions: The results the study suggests that, not the physical-urban differences in the frequency and the overweight children physical activity is also a relatively homogeneous Midwestern state.

**Maria Eugenia Peña Reyes, SweeKheng Tan, e.g. et al. (2003) the physical fitness school children resident in a city colonia and physical indigenous community, South America Mexico Oaxaca states compared. Two high-performance related fitness (constant long jump, WITH A 35 yard dash [32 MB] -, the four health and fitness (grip strength, sit down, sit down, the distance and timing) was born 355 physical (175 boys, 184 girls) and 324 urban (163 boys, 161 girls) school children 6-13 years of age. Urban children significantly larger and more difficult than physical. Absolute grip strength is not the physical and the urban children, but if the age and size, physical power is greater than the children. Explosive power (standing long jump) and abdominal strength and durability (timed sit-ups and push-ups) that is better than the urban children physical and the age and size. The ground speed urban physical differences (line) and the flexibility (REACH) changed as I sat and and the age group and by gender. Younger and older children more urban girls physical distance, whereas the older physical and urban boys do not differ from one another. The urban kids size advantage is that is not necessarily translates the better performance, and the related physical fitness. The observed differences related activity related habits and the school's physical education.**

**Shriver, Amanda Lenka H. W. Harris, e.g. et al. (2011): physical child obesity, high risk. It is important task of the obesity and chronic disease prevention, of the physical activity and the physical third class. The second purpose was to determine the possible physical activity and the mass is the mass. Twelve school taking part in a multidisciplinary research project selected at random. Body mass index and age, the amended their physical activity, and the FITNESSGRAM test is for the battery status, physical activity and fitness level. Results: thirty-eight percent of the 237 participating**
children (9.2 ± 0.4 years) were overweight or obese. Almost 15% is very obese. The children all 91.8 ± 32.2 ±83.8 and 47.7 minutes to the medium and high-intensity activities. Obese children spent less time of moderate-intensity activity (p <.01) and combined moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity than the other children (p <.05). Forty-three percent of all child has met the eligibility requirement of muscular strength and 36% are not satisfied with flexibility.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

This sample the more physical children obesity, the national average; not a bad fitness and 30% does not meet the minimum physical activity recommendations to the previous day. The purpose of increasing the physical activity of moderate intensity later interventions, in particular the physical fitness and reduce the future risk of chronic diseases and obesity reduces the high-risk population.

**Dr. Dr. Shaikh SHAFIODDIN NAZMA S. woman. Shere Khan ()**

Introduction: the win approach well-documented costs sport psychology. Vallerand and Losier (1994) recommends that, "all costs athlete also cheat a chance to win in order to achieve the goal" (P.230). In addition, the research has shown that the athlete coach, these are the high impact on the Win-all-costs (Guivernau&horn, 2002; Stephens &.Bredemeier, 1996). The win-all-costs approach to athletes sacrifice may lead to all (but the ok (Roach, rudd, dace, bleak, dace wrapped up, and this is what I bought by risking, and Mondello" music, 2006). Movement of life, which the Canadian Spori loimprove trying to the quality sport and physical activity in Canada, a 7-speed model the long-term Canadian athlete (LTAD). They argue that "athlete" environment, the short-term]. and are not, bad habits, and do not have to be the advanced competition in the market, the winner" (p 17). As a matter of fact, the profession for athletes does not constitute a danger to health and even the future of injured its competitiveness. A few professional athletes willing to medicinal product, in order to increase the power and in order to chance of winning. The use of drugs has a reputation athlete health risk and in the future". In 1999, the Department of, of industry, science and the Australian resources published a report on the Australian professional sport. The report mentions the common use of drugs to professional sports, and the Australian anti-drugs sport programs. Method: the purpose of this test and is the subject; 1. The athlete and the athlete is not in the physical fitness.
Hypotheses: Athlete is also significantly better physical fitness is not athletes. Sample: 150 sample has been selected the study of Marathwada university Dr, Aurungabad Babasaheb Ambedkar athletes, 50 subjects were 50 theme does not athlete. The topics have already been 18-26 years ago 1:1; assets: physical fitness: Pune university the physical fitness physical fitness. Procedures for the collection of data is a collection the first authorization from the given source data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) have been issued shall collect the preliminary data variables and then that is not the data subjects. This was the and of the subjects, it is said that answers are confidential, and only to the research purpose. The result: the result is the low the average hypothesis first table the athlete is the physical fitness difference between 54.83 and 49.68 the two athletes, not very significant: "t" = 731, DF = 58, P from 0.01. Therefore, the first hypothesis of sportsmen and sportswomen does not substantially improved physical fitness-athlete.

Mehtap Özdirenc, Ayse Özcan and his companions (2005), abstract background: a crowded modern world, it is important to promote and practice the sport must be in accordance with the environmental and public health results. This study aims to examine the effects of environmental factors, lifestyle and leisure activities and the physical physical fitness in urban children. Methods: a cross-sectional study 98 observation urban physical and 74 healthy children (9-11 years) were carried out. Use the questionnaire to collect information about the children's dietary habits and physical activity in school facilities. The children evaluated the physical fitness test the EUROFIT the battery. Results: children play soccer the bodily urban children, while the volleyball sport more indoor. The urban children do not participate in the sport activity, 35% of the rate is the ratio is 30.6% of the physical children. It was also found that the urban TV watching the children physical children (13.4 ± 2.7 10.9 ± 2.7 hours/week hours/week and/or). The results showed that body mass index and thick folds of skin were higher in the urban children (P 0.05). There was no significant difference in the hip ratio or waist-hip and the district good between the two groups. The exhaust gas inlet and fitness, there was no difference between the two groups. In contrast, the system's flexibility and muscle-life was significantly higher than the physical. Conclusion: the kids live urban areas more inactive and obese, resulting in reduced the flexibility, and muscle continuing suitability. Key words: Children, environmental factors, physical fitness
Gill, and Nishan Deolet Manmeet Singh. Al. () study made an attempt to compare the physical fitness, i.e., structural strength, endurance, agility and flexibility of the urban physical and urban students. The study of the urban students, 50 150 physical and 50 urban the Punjabi University, feast forward in Patiala. The data was collected for height and weight measurements, and jumps out of the tests, and entered, while the engine is running and the flexibility test, analysis of the data, and a comparison was the statistical procedure in which arithmetic average, standard deviation (e.g.I don't understand (standard error), t-test is also employed. Urban students have found excellent physical strength, endurance, speed and agility. The urban students, it was found that a much more difficult task, such as the flexible and excellent. Key words physical fitness.physical.city.explosive strength. flexibility.

Pongprapai S., Mo-suwan L may not be a difference. (1994), the study for 259 elementary school children (mean age 9.2 years) selected at random from three children 90-110 % weight and height of the (normal 111), > 110-120% weight (25), obesity (123) < 120 % children having undergone the reference values of Bangkok. And the physical aptitude tests measuring speed (50 meters), flexibility (SIT), abdomen and durability (30 seconds), Vital capacity (spirometer), and indirect recording maximum oxygen (VO2 max-al largest bicycle ergo).The results showed that the physical fitness test statistically significant (p < 0.05) between groups, with the exception of the flexibility in boys. But the girls, only 50 meters, sit down and VO2 max was not a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05).The comparison between the gender physical aptitude tests, the normal-weight children better than girls (p < 0.05) The flexibility. There was no statistically significant differences between sexes in overweight and obese children. This study showed that the obese children physical fitness was not worse, than the normal children, in particular, the measured 50 meters both sexes, sit and VO2 max test. Thus, the induced by the practice of obese children right physical fitness and weight loss. The physical fitness between the sexes: the boys girls right were not significant for physical fitness, weight only. There is no clear explanation as to why the mass is the gender difference is that the physical fitness. Lifestyle, physical capabilities and the genetic factors must be taken into account in the interpretation of the physical fitness.
P. D. Tsimeas, ET A. L. Tsiokanos. Al. (2004) abstract: purpose: the purpose of this test the physical fitness of all urban and physical Greek algometric the scaling. Methods: the sample consisted of 360 (189 urban and 171 physical; age 12.3 ± 0.42 years) and 247 (125 boys and 122 physical; age 12.3 ± 0.43 years) girls. The sample was representative (32 - 64 %) in the 12 years of age recommended Trikala prefecture for children. The volunteers were assessed for BMI, body fat % and we'll sit and not discard it, basketball (BT), vertical jump (VJ), grip (Hg), 40m sprint, agility, and 20. In the light of experience gained, the associations, and fitness, and algometric scale was the base of natural logarithms (a), the fitness-for-use parameters significantly correlates with body fat. Results: independent samples t tests revealed that VJ (P<0.05) was significantly higher than living in urban, as the boys than the physical counterparts. Similarly, BT also significantly better (P<0.05), the urban girls, whereas HG significantly greater (P<0.05) the physical girls.

R. B. R. B. Patil, e.g. one to obtain. For exam Doddamani, prepare for, Al (201, 2), Abstract: Introduction: body mass index (BMI) one of the factors, which determines the individual's health is too fat or the higher fat content, it is desirable that the has a negative impact on the person. Or under the influence of these unnecessary or harmful effects on the body fat. Modern life styles the comparison population decreased physical activity physical urban population. Stress Test the aptitude assessment valuable. Therefore, the present study the comparative assessment of the physical fitness physical farmers and urban athlete Gulbarga equivalent. Materials and methods: the study apparently healthy men 30 farmers and 30 physical urban athletes age 20 and 30 years of Gulbarga class. Anthropometric measurements were recorded, the body mass index (BMI) calculations and the systolic blood pressure (SBP), Diastolic Blood Pressure exercise, (DBP) pulse pressure (PP), and the average mean arterial pressure (MAP), Heart Rate (HR), the practical activity, HR, HR, and % Recovery Heart Rate; % RHR) beats per minute (BPM) to each group.

Results: the BMI was significantly lower (P<0.05) and the physical farmer group urban athlete. The significant increase in SBP (P<0.05), the map (P<0.05), post-SBP (P<0.001), post-DBP (P<0.05), post-PP (P<0.05), and the map below (P<0.001) in urban athlete group than the physical. Peak-HR (P<0.001), after 1 min (P<0.001), significantly decreased the physical agricultural producer. -But the RHR (P<0.001) and PFI score (P<0.001) was the physical farmer group increased significantly in the
urban athlete. The negative correlation between BMI and recovery heart rate, BMI and PFI score the physical agricultural producer group in urban athlete. Conclusion: the increase in physical farmer group lower BMI and lower peak pulse and heart rate faster recovery after your workout, the PFI score and the RHR % of urban athlete. According to the results cardiovascular efficiency more physical farmer Gulbarga division, in contrast to the Karnataka urban athlete. Key words: physical agricultural producer, urban athlete, recovery, Harvard heart rate.

Pongprapai S, Mo-suwan L may not be a difference. (1994), this is the research of 259 for Elementary school children (average age 9.2 years) selected at random from a child three weight and height were 90-110 % (normal 111), > 110-120% more weight (25), obesity (123) < 120 % of the reference value for the Bangkok children. Physical fitness tests, measurement of speed (50 meters), flexibility (SIT), abdominal strength and durability (30 seconds), Vital capacity (spirometer), and the indirect submaximal bicycle maximum oxygen uptake (VO2 max-ergometer). The results showed that the physical fitness test statistically significant (p < 0.05) between groups, with the exception of the flexibility in boys. But the girls, only 50 meters, sit down and VO2 max was not a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05). The gender comparison the aptitude tests, the normal-weight children better than girls (p < 0.05) the tests with the rubber. There was no statistically significant differences between sexes in overweight and obese children. This study showed that the obese children physical fitness was not worse, than the normal children, in particular, the measured 50 meters both sexes, sit and VO2 max test. Thus, the induced by the practice of obese children right physical fitness and weight loss. The physical fitness between the sexes: the boys girls right were not significant for physical fitness, weight only. There is no clear explanation as to why the mass is the gender difference is that the physical fitness. Lifestyle, physical capabilities and the genetic factors must be taken into account in the interpretation of the physical fitness.

Virgolici B, As Mohora M Al. (2005), this is the study of oxidative stress and inflammation, and the diabetes and obesity. The purpose of this test was to learn about the twenty obese patients, the oxidative stress type 2 diabetes (D) and twenty obese subjects (group-O) and compare the results with the balanced values twenty healthy
A spectrophotometric method. The plasma parameters are as follows: ceruloplasmin, d-ROM (reactive oxygen metabolites can be determined), alpha-dicarbonyls, the values of patients and healthy. Patients greater than the alpha-dicarbonyls (D-H, p<0.047 and the O-H, p<0.043). There was no significant difference in plasma ceruloplasmin and d-ROM level. O-D group, compare to the above parameters were very close. The use of antioxidant capacity (AC) was higher than in the O-H group (P<0.001) and in the larger group O-D (P<0.02). The large AC the obese patients may be due to hyperuricemia. The negative correlation between AC and d-ROM and the positive correlation between ceruloplasmin concentration and the network is the group D. For the stress that the type 2 diabetes and obesity, and the oxidative stress in plasma, in the same way. Oxidative stress may be the "connector" between the two diseases. Body Fat reduction, it is likely that, in the obese individuals (the oxidizer being evaluated) results, and the frequency of obesity related diseases such as diabetes.

Dipayan Choudhuri, So Choudhuri, Vas Kulkarni, the physical aptitude test index (PFI), the fifty boarding (Sainik), to school children (mean 0.48 FT, 13.18 years), and forty-four Non-Residential to school children (mean 0.66 SD, 13.15 years), Bijapur, Karnataka, according to the survey by Harvard University. The height (cm), weight (kg), chest circumference (cm), and the center arm (cm) has been recorded the physical anthropology. (BMI (kg/m2). This results in bad physical anthropology Non-Residential school children, and he showed it to the PFI score (60.56 FT, 13.49), the general public (Sainik) to school children (average 85.7 FT, 16.91). Regular exercise and physical structure of more uniform diet right physical fitness the population (the children) school Sainik Non-Residential compare it to the athlete.

Louis Aronne J. (2002), this study the barriers to the treatment of obesity, health assessment and the lack of knowledge between providers, obesity, an independent risk factor for morbidity and mortality is not an appropriate training and medical treatment is the with obesity. If, however, the increased danger to health and the emotional consequences, and obesity, the priority is the doctors, and treat. Obesity, researchers have published, to help the evidence-based, practical guidance, obesity, and the best training for doctors, medical. The mechanical support rating and
evaluation is an important element of obesity, the patient's medical care. Evaluation begins with classification (BMI), the overweight and obesity, and the BMI 25 and 30 kg/m2 respectively. In high-risk patients, BMI, waist circumference, cardiovascular risk factors and it should be to begin with the weight loss program, if there are no contraindications for use. Evaluation includes the complicating factors, such as the type 2 diabetes, and obesity and sleep apnea population factors, and the drug use can contribute to the obesity. Special attention should be paid to the physical test will not often be carried out in accordance with the obese patients test involving pelvic organs. This information allows the physician to the program for each patient. Despite the fact that it the most challenging part of the obesity, I don't care that the resources are available.

**Ismailov RM, Leatherdale ST (2010)** this study more and more sense obesity and overweight status differences between different geographical areas are also important public health implications. What is the purpose of exploring the distribution factors (e.g., Demographic and lifestyle), overweight and obesity among young people in urban, suburban and physical settings. A is a research in a cross-sectional study used data gathered the students self-reported (9-12) can be operated at either 76 or the Ontario secondary schools visit Ontario, Canada, the forms-study (2005-2006). The 578 w/ 34 eligible students have been selected to the physical activity module of 76 participating schools, 73.5 % (N = 25; (50.8 % and 416 % urban/49.2 the survey. Univariate approach, multivariate analysis has been carried out measurements mass is the body mass index and self-employed, the self-employed person concept and reported data lifestyle factors. In the overweight and obesity research, 14.3 % and 6.3 % respectively. The overweight in urban, suburban and was the physical area, 14.6 % and 13.8 % and 15.1 % of the total, and the obesity prevalence 6.3 % and 6.0 % and 6.7 % and the difference is significant (CHI(2) =16,53, p<0.05). The multivariate logistic regression analysis, the age, while watching TV, the urbanization and the body weight is also important that the overweight and obesity. Therefore, the research has established that the overweight and obesity, and they are, they would understand that this will vary depending on whether or not this is the case with health professionals may be the urbanisation or tailor programs different areas in the existing programs, or the destination where it is most affected.
**Wolf, Michaela S.**, (2011), please try to understand the role in the Community design, obesity, and the relationship between the tests project possible, obesity, Nebraska, the parks and four counties. The park is to contribute to the important health benefits, such as obesity, reduces the risk to the increasing physical activity. That the park, the crime rate and maintain the facilities it is important to understand that the greater benefit to communities, in order to benefit from, inter alia, the parks, the right fitness. A study investigating the potential distance of the park may be a limiting factor Szabolcs Szatm Nebraska state) IN THE Adams, Douglas, Lancaster and the Lincoln themes this study. Expected that the distance from may not be greater houses and parks physical Szabolcs szatm Adams and Lincoln and obesity, and the maximum. The index car parks should have been established in each county and the distance of the park and the four nearest homes for the elderly. These are the analysis of the data and compare it to the obesity, in the Shire. Obesity, and the demographic information is already available from sources the county health institutions, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral risk factor Surveillance (BRFSS), (2010), the census (2011), a healthy American (2011) and of the UNMC physical health works (2009) research branch. The urbanised/ Micropolitan area selected risk trends (Smart Card), the obese residents of Adams, Douglas, Lancaster and the Lincoln county: 30.5, 26.6, 24.4 and 29. The parks the average physical dwellings, but this was the only significant difference is the distance to the Lincoln county, where parks on average more than a mile was not the homes for the elderly. The average, the Douglas county is the closest farthest away from the houses and parks in Lincoln county homes for the elderly. Lincoln county reported the worst general health and obesity, the second highest. Lancaster County reported the lowest obesity rate and the best. The parks and the great social value in order to prevent obesity, the physical activity, which helps. The service is the car park. This test is not is supported by the assumption that the most obese was the farthest from county. But the hypothesis that physical bodies The greater distances between parks and homes and a higher rate of obesity. With obesity is multifaceted and the study of the suggests that, the solution is to examine, however, the parks, and the social and economic problems, obesity, should be taken into account, and parks, and deeply integrated social and economic life.
There was Hodgkin's disease, Hamlin MJ, e.g. et al. (2010), this study deals with childhood obesity, and the long-term effects on the children. This study was intended to study the urban composition of the body, the physical differences of input of energy and the physical activity and the new Zealand children. This information collected by the large national cross-sectional population surveys in the New Zealanders 5-15 children nutritional survey (2002, DH02). Schools were randomly selected to participate in the selected schools, the students. The body composition measurement has occurred on the school. The energy intake, physical activity and simultaneously on the screen the interviews and the questionnaires given by child and parent/guardian. And do not have to be calculated from the statistical analysis system (SAS inst, Cary, NC, USA). There is a difference between the proc mixed groups were analyzed after adjusting the socio-economic and ethnic origin. There are no differences between groups by the method of least squares means ± 95% confidence limits (CL), unless otherwise specified, and the p<0.05. The result: the students significantly lower BMI physical children, less than a good circumference and thinner than urban children skinfold measurements. The skinfold thickness in the ethnicity and the socio-economic status. In addition, the urban children 1.3 times more likely to be overweight or obese to physical boys (95% confidence limits 1.1 - 1.6, p<0.01) and the urban girls 1.4 times more likely to be overweight or obese girls than the physical (95% CL 1.2 -1.7, p<0.01). It was not significant difference the energy input of the daily physical and urban children. Similarly, there was no significant difference in the frequency of physical activity it is a sad and urban children. The physical basis of the results established the following: the difference is in the composition of the body physical children than urban children. This finding and other western countries is different differences may be due to physical and social environment of New Zealand. More research necessary to understand these potential environmental physical-urban differences.

Alderman (1974) is of the opinion that, the emotionality of sportsmen and sportswomen significant "rooted, constitutional, that is, the neural level or increased anxiety the vegetative nervous system. This genetically modified the everyday be constitutional basis the individual's behavior. It appears that the neuroticism, this is the great emotionality or emotional instability". Emotional instability characteristic is the "small" the frustration tolerance is immaturity, instability, high excitement,
evasiveness, worriedness and neurotic fatigability: the emotional stability of typical of sportsmen and sportswomen, maturity, stability, and the quiet reality" unless otherwise specified, the neurotic fatigue". This is generally felt that the high emotionality is connected to, or the best general neuroticism Eysenk, and the emotional stability that the prey (1964) personal integration, or a mature man's feelings.

It was found that the power of the few personality variables. Neuroticism Extraversion variables affect the performance and the sport a variety of other personality. Extraversion, it was found that the dominance and for athletes is extremely related to and supporting the participants in the sport and Sperling (1942), Tillman (1964), Ruffer (C. 1965), (1965), Wernet & Stembridge and Gottheil (1966), Bruner (1969), chase (1970) and Ikegami (1970). Extraversion, alderman (1974), the Construct it was developed by Jung (1933) Two main attitudes the personality: the early extraverted, the external, objective world, and the direction of Richard Munn, which the internal, subjective world. Eysenck (1947), in which the two great individuality neuroticism-stability, and subject of his introversion-extraversion main underlying theoretical structure. He thinks the extraverted individuals:

"Outgoing, impulsive, and it is part of the group activities, and with a friendly, easy-to-remember, desire, excitement and many social relations, stick their necks and take chances, the minute, optimism, aggressive, easy-to-loses his temper, he laughed at, and does not know its own feelings.

The Eysenck (1947), extraversion is not the best for the behavioral description of the personality, but the biological causal factors source. Extraversion it can be explained by the fact that the fact that the neural level subject of his introversion-extraversion scale reflects the excitatory-inhibitory function on the center (to) nervous system. (1967) also suggested that the reticular extraversion - complete system and the brain. This means that the size includes the reticular activating system. On the proposal of the Commission, the excitation was founded by the belief that the external stimuli (e.g. The competition) is higher than extraverts introverts.

This linkage the formation of the personality dimension reticular hypothalamus and, I think, that other's opinion does not reflect the continuum
Eysenck personality. For example, the external stimulus-excitation causes (such as the situation requires that the sport) is higher than the extraverts introverts. This is because he saw it too, that the weaker neurological introverts than extraverts. In contrast, because he thought that blocking is greater than the extraverts a stronger inhibitory mechanisms of neurological stronger. The reason for this is that weaker sensitive nervous system, and starts to respond to the high-intensity stimulus nervous system has no effect. This system has the answers with the weaker is closer to the highest level, in a stronger stimulus intensity through the continuum to respond. Eysenck you feel that this a-introverts supremacy, which hinders the learned behavior and the answer is that the personality profiling introverts live weight that emergences. In contrast, if it is not present, does not lead to such restrictions and the nation-state system characteristics extraversion.

The alderman (1974) - in the Eysenck may also be interpreted as indicating that the power supply and the high extraverts the inhibitor, in which introverts is not the other. Athletes, was a very different, and if the answer to such levels of competition conditions, or you may not primarily in accordance with extraverts and introverts. For example, if an athlete, there is a problem have extraversion, more and more and more on the game, the great subject of his introversion, but it would be better able to handle, and the channel in the game because he was strong inhibitory mechanism”.

It appears that the market dominance in one of the most important personality traits characteristic of sportsmen and sportswomen to two interesting consequences for the sporty performance, e.g. (1) the extraverts Eysenck starvation and the sensory little difference is greater than physical pain because a higher threshold. This explains why the sportsmen and sportswomen, and even physical LY, very active, and relatively tolerant of physical pain, which in most long-lasting events and the hard physical training programs in education. 2. The generally accepted fact that a optimum level, the stimulation, or activation, there is the maximum power to the person. In general, the inverted U-curve relationship shows that the person concerned, a woman up to an optimal performance, after which further deterioratio representation.
Alderman Eysenck (1974), "the that the personality variables, and claimed that if extraverts neurological effect stronger intensity, which contained a higher threshold (e.g.), a higher level, that the power is reduced. This is, of course, is true of a great athlete. It is resistant to ultra-high-level representation and the intensive competition in the viewers more vociferous reactions in general, without the loss of performance, one of the most important features of a successful athlete. A partial explanation for this to withstand a neural explanation of extraversion Eysenck - trait that is continuously the for athletes. ".

Eysenck (Early 1960S, developed by two great personage, the scale, the extraversion continuum is a subject of his introversion, and the N-scale, the continuum between neuroticism and stability. Despite the fact that it is basically the personality, behavior, made an attempt to show a causal link between the personality characteristics biological sources. He also believes that behavioral characteristics can be explained by the neural level reflects the F scale and the excitatory and inhibitory functions of central nervous system (e.g. The cortex) and the N-scale is to the excitation of autonomic nervous system.

Neuroticism responds to the stress, the individual some unpleasant situation more than the usual quantity in the sadness and depression. High level decreased anxiety and self-confidence and activity, and the general decline in. Eysenck (1967) suggested that the persistence, the hypothalamus neuroticism. The explanation is rotating around the center the autonomous nervous system hypothesized. It also maintains that the vegetative nervous system reactions rooted in the ground person constitutional structure, which will forward the incoming stimuli the nervous system. Although different people, in order to encourage and respond to the sympathetic the para-sympathetic system is controlled. Eysenck, yet feels that the autonomous nervous system, in fact, emotionality. In this context must be provided with introverts and extraverts had attracted more than chronic neurotic or unstable the people, and it is much easier than the enraged people stable.

If, however, Eysenck (1947) finds that neuroticism (emotional instability) indicates that, "the general emotional-neurotic and of responsibility". Neuroticism-stability already explains the bipolar dimension of instability the vegetative nervous system. He also maintains that the autonomous reaction is essentially depends on the
individual's constitutional structure, which will forward the compassionate or voluntary reaction of incoming stimuli. In spite of the fact that it appears that the normal way to respond to the different individuals, and the way in which indicates to the para-sympathetic. In spite of the fact that this is the autonomous nervous system by Eysenck emotionality is likely to be the individual differences. This is essentially a conceptualization and the previous thoughts integratio Jung (11039), Pavlov and all that sort (1934) and hull (1952), who suggested that the inhibitory functions and differences between the excitatory nervous system taking into account the atmospheric human personality.

Alderman (1974) is of the opinion that, the emotionality of sportsmen and sportswomen significant "rooted, constitutional, that is, the neural level or increased anxiety the vegetative nervous system. This is reflected in the genetically and constitutional way, the individual's everyday behavior. It appears that the neuroticism, this is the great emotionality or emotional instability". "Tolerance is characterized by a emotional instability, frustratio immaturity, instability, high emotion evasiveness, Ness, neurotic fatigability of the emotional stability of sportsmen and sportswomen, typical "maturity, stability, the realism" in the neurotic fatigue". This is generally felt that the high emotionality is connected to, or the best general neuroticism Eysenk. and the emotional stability to the organization (1964) calls integratio personal feelings or catch a ripe.

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada Bishanbindu Chattopadhyay (2005) research man college students (N = 381) residing in the various districts, the east India classified also can be separated into two groups, the urban (N = 193) and physical (N = 188), studied the anthropometric skinfold thickness in the body in the body fat. The percentage of Body Fat was significantly higher (P < 0.001) the urban group of students (12.07 ± 3.04) than the physical (11.04 ± 2.63). The skinfold average the biceps, triceps, subscapular regions, it has been found that the major city (P < 0.01), but that this significant difference is in the ear, and the lap skinfolds were found between the two groups. Most of the data subjects more than two groups against the abdominal skinfold the biceps, triceps, suprailiac skinfolds. It was found that the college students of eastern Indian poorer than the young men in North America, Europe, Japan, and North Indian.
Mohan B., Kumar N may not be a difference. (2004) have been carried out, the present study the long-term high blood pressure and obesity, the apparently healthy school the children physical and urban, and then the standard requirements. The teen apparently healthy children at school 2467 a total of 11-17 are urban and 859 students in recent years, the physical area. It was a total 3326 students, 189 sustained high blood pressure; The urban areas sustainable high blood pressure, and 6.69 % (N = 165) and physical area 2.56 % (N = 24). The men both physical and outnumbered urban and extra-urban areas. The systolic and diastolic blood pressure of hypertensive urban population and the physical stock significantly higher than the systolic and diastolic blood pressure in normotensive (urban normotensive systolic blood pressure: 115.48 + /- 22.74 mm Hg systolic blood pressure, and the urban hypertensive: 137.59 + /- 11.91 mm Hg systolic blood pressure, physical normotensive: 106.31 + /-19.86 mm Hg systolic blood pressure, physical hypertensive: 131.63 + /-10.13 mm Hg.

Diastolic Blood pressure and the urban normotensive: 74.18 -17.41 mm Hg + /- in steps urban hypertensive Diastolic Blood Pressure: 84.58 + /-8.14 mm Hg diastolic blood pressure, physical normotensive: -16.96 + 68.84 mm Hg Diastolic Blood Pressure (hypertensive, physical: 79.15 + /-7.41 mm Hg). The urban strategies population was much more than 287 (11.63 %) overweight students and 58 (2.35 %) obese. The physical stock 44 overweight and obese students (4.7 %) (3,63 %) and 34. There was significant increase the frequency of high blood pressure both the physical and the urban population and the urban students have higher body mass index, the index is 4.52 m long and normal body weight of the large m was long and bloody-frequency (n = 96), the overweight was 15.33 % (n = 44) and the fat was 43.10 % (n = 25). The physical, the overweight students sustained high blood pressure showed it to the frequency with which 6,82 % (N = 3) and obese was 61,76 % (N = 21). The students of normal body weight index has proved to be the physical area hypertensive. The average body mass index the hypertensive population both physical and substantially higher than the urban population, as its own normotensive (mean body mass index in urban normotensive group: 20.34 + /-3.72 kg/m2; hypertensive group: 24.91 + /-4.92 kg/m2; the physical body mass index normotensive group: 18.41 + /-3.41 kg/m2; hypertensive group: 21.37 + /-3.71 kg/m2; p<0.01). This based on the study's conclusions, the high blood pressure increases the urban environment, the younger age groups. Blood Pressure is often elevated in obese children weak
compared to the level. This is probably the changed habits, lifestyle athlete, a high-fat diet and physical activity decreased.

Harre (1988), self-concept Kho-Kho is formed, the strong and weak, and thus the functions. Self-concept may also extend the attitudes and beliefs and atmospheric. Self-concept depends on what person you feel the situation, "you know, I am not only, and then I also, but the situations and circumstances tendencies and abilities, which, nevertheless (or." social constructionists - Self - the learned. The gorward, that does not learn the same way as in the other objects in the world, and the inductive procedure of the human attribute, aggregation, and also one of the social knowledge (Bigler & Liben, 1992; das & Ghadially, 1988; and views from Arun Gupta, 1994; Heller, 1993; & Signorella Liben, 19150; Slaby & Frey, 1975).Miller's (1990) also describes, that even if the boys and girls from childhood and a collection of the complex with each other - self, the girls, should be encouraged to augment their skills - I feel - and also the practice you have learned about the other (s) ".When the concept of the self-certain Kho-Kho faith my own personal properties. Yes, its own concept, in which the person about himself. These ideas the emotional experiences, habits, memories, professions and the measured values. This is a specific mechanism, rather than many attitudinal jets self-sustaining. The baroness Kho-Kho assessment self-concept as dominant or submissive, emotional or social or seclusive the group certain extent what he consciously or unconsciously compares. No one is born is already fully self-concept. Experience has shown that the criticism and the success or failure. This in our family, our friends, what is the society, and the world around us, ripe and evaluate the physical, social and emotional characteristics.

Hopkins (1973) studied with his own perception of the disabled people in and announced that the handicapped children handicapped persons is a feature. This is the physical appearance of the personality of the critical variables physical LY for handicapped children. Dreikurs (1948) reported that almost half of the 40 model used consciously seriously cripple children and the ability to, and it really is. Everyone it was a poor self-concept, their self-image was distorted and unemployed. These are felt guilty fear more than able-bodied children. These poor exhibit self-concepts. Shakespeare (1975), these tests with the test more disabled people, and if the wrong people were compared. He felt that he was in the right, that must be converted to a
man of positive self-concept, and can themselves be making contribution is worth to society. The test results have shown that the less people would have liked it better adjusted and less social.

Goodenough, Karp (1974) first introduced the concept of spiritual discrimination during the course of studies The cognitive Kho-Khodifferences style. "Differentiationf - indicates that the structure of the complex psychological (Witkin, 1978). According to the study of another similar Berry (1966) compared the Temne and the Inuit groups and it was found that the children the Temne seriously punished and disciplined, and more physical LY Eskimo children, as it depends on how much freedom, and were encouraged to rarely punished the early responsibility. As with most test results. Studies have shown that the family socialization experiences (Dyk. 1969; Dyk & Witkin, 1965; Witkin, 1965; and Witkin et al., 1974) is an important difference is in the psychological factors. Therefore, if there is reason to believe that the two types differ in the spiritual children families discrimination. The family is likely to be greater attention field independent, children (Busse, 1969; Dawson,1967; Dreyer, 1975), and the extended family structure is the addiction, however, the nuclear family structure, one must obtain the deviation. To prepare for this exam, independence (Witkin et al. Holtzman, 1974; do you want to, Guerrero & Swartz, 1975). The adaptation (Berry & Kim, 1988), and support systems for Kho-Khos (Caplan & Killilea, 1976; Cohen & wants, 1985) is an important stress factors based on the experience gained by the changes. It is obvious that Kho-Khos, who accept, coexistence and assimilation strategies, experience less stress, who adopt or vulgar strategies experience greater stress (berry, 1990; Berry & Kim, 1988; Mishra, Sinha & Berry, 1996). The social support mechanisms, it turned out that the social isolation Kho-Khos heightens the stress (Cohen & wants, 1985; Fondacora & and, 1987). Also Kho-Khos own psychological make up is an important variable is the practice. For example, the earth-independent Kho-Khos, who happened to be the cognitively, we emphasize the need to, in less than one Kho-Khos depends on, who, it appears that less cognitively controlled (Berry & Annis, 1974; Mishra et al., 1996).

Mishra & Somani (1993) suggested that the correlation coefficient between the results obtained by the mental health and stress at work turned to negative inspectors.
(1999, Jagdish Yadav and starvation, has indicated that he also was negative the positive self-assessment, the reality, the personality, authonomy grouporiented learning approach, the environmental protection and the general mental health.

Kothari (2000) have expressed that it was not significant difference in the T. B. : patients age, is not, marital status, education and the entire mental hygiene whereas, income, and T. B. patients is not significant.

Ojha (2002) found that in the social anxiety significantly higher orthopaedically handicapped group. Urban and Orthopaedically orthopaedically handicapped, socially anxious more in relation to disabled people. If, however, little of the mental health, the group-oriented approach, its own evaluation the personality, and positive, that LY significant physical disabilities. Latha (2002) showed that the greater anger comma (, 22) and the high scores score hostile (< 9,29) significantly increases the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD).

Khan (2003) said that mentally healthy, and I think it is also not without teachers to good society. And that, moreover, the teachers should be aware and to the mental health programs and practices, so that the driver and the student s guardian/parent, and accordingly, if necessary.

Rathi, Nath & Akhani (2003) showed that personal values rather than hostellers religious scholars day in and day out, and great health scientists personal data. There was no significant difference between the two groups of mental health.

Subjective well-being (locking plate for SWB) is a abstract master construcut Kho-Khos along the affective reactions of life experience the positive-negative continuum (Okun, 1987).The subjective well-being operationalized (Okun, Melichar & Hill,1990) the life of happiness and moral satisfaction. Diener and, therefore, Lucas & Smith (1999) found that in order to subjective well-being of general scientific preparation specifice instead of a category A phenomena which foreign people emotional responses, the domain global decisions and life.

The Diener, used equipment, Seidlitz & Diener (1993) positive correlation was found in the income and the subjective well-being, but Clark & Oswald singled out (1994) DIS does not find a statistically significant effect on the income of the sample.
britanni high representative. Smith & Razzel (1975) found that the income often keep the great suffering. Thus, even positive stress can cause changes in income, the more positive effects. May not be offset Dinear lately. In 1999, the review of year-over-year, reported that the linear growth of revenue in America but could not find results. It seems, therefore, that there is no relation between the income between the findings and the relationship between well-being. Bradley and Crowyn (2002) mate for the children, and that SES influences more family and neighborhood. The effect of the Children has its own unique characteristics, family characteristics and external support. Evans and Eshelman Kantrowitz (2002) found that the better quality the elderly residents, is independent of the multiple demographic factors (e.g. Income, gender), I feel that its own, which, it appears that the house and the positive effect of quality. Gorden, wild Lahey, old et al. (2003) describes the marriage does not correspond to that of the family income and the neighborhood may be a positive and negative social comparison, and can affect the young people to participate in the social networks and enriching. Bookwalter and Delenberg (2004) found that there are considerable differences among the economic groups. The poorest, the traffic and the quartiles house will play the most important role in deciding whether the richest quartiles sanitation, water, energy, education and healthcare are relatively more important.

OH(1954) sport operators Kabaddi Kho-Khosports extraverted do not participate in it. It was also found that the sport enthusiasts and dual Kho-Kho less according to your needs.

Husman (1955) has shown, boxers, wrestlers and abbreviation, excellent characteristics, such as the aggressive tendencies. The findings are also leading the country, more than a more criminal than the supergo boxers boxers and a lower cumulative and more intensity than aggression.

Booth (1958) examined the differences in the personality, the MMPI have made a great football player and track and field athletics. The result showed that the track and field in different sports and track and field-scale is the MMPI differed significantly.
Niblok (1960) has established that the urban athletic energetic, enthusiastic, optimistic and effective, more and more and more extraverted.

Slusher (1964), the MMPI has established that even there is a difference between the personality of sportsmen and sportswomen, who took part in the various sport and the athlete.

Carson - study (1963) the group less than you would like to stress the importance of the stabilometer better than the ultra-violent groups early learning. Also, more than one level of learning, and also, it is important to how much stress determining must be present at the learning situation. The job's complexity and the relations between expectancies of intersting complexes athletic performance is to (usually) the expectation that the man will no longer have been less than people are less anxious. The phenomenon can be observed a subject.

As a result, Nelson & langer- (1963) study the results of learning previous study the literature of anxiety (1960) concluded that the high and low level in the learning process because of the anxiety, whereas the learning medium anxiety care ideal environment.

Behrman (1967) study of the differences between a personality not swimmers and swimmers. During the test, the personality the differences between men and between the college swimmers and swimmers are not the personality traspits fins float training and the common. Subjects were compared on the personality tests, interviews, map of the biographic regions who do not learn swim to the objects. Comparative studies have shown that the difference between swimmers and swimmers and the students, and not to the students.

Etal Peterson (1967) reported that female athlete who participated in the women with the competitive Kho-Khosports Kabaddi sport, adventure, and sensitive, self-contained and more forthright manner.

Rushall (1967) comparing man emotional Intelligenceof urban swimmers swimmers also found that in the city social, noisy and the behavior of its own, it seemed that Kho-Khoistic selfish and a man. It was also found that the urban athletes, swimmers, Munn was more than a city is not primarily the float.
Almost all men strive to ensure that it is fear, and anxiety (1967) impact of many theories Lavitt there is worry for the performance, and although it appears that the interaction of amounts required in order to maximum tasks, it appears that all theories agree that the high anxiety (Browne, 1962, null 1943.1965) Norbert Wiener, a number of the individual techniques, circuit elements appeared (1978) visual engine operation (Rome 1976) Summ hypnoses Morgan (1972) cognitive behavioral training (Horton and Shelton, 1978), and a progressive relaxation (Tulko Topsi Dowen and Lanning, 1982) and 1976 more athletic transcendental meditation techniques are used, biofeedback, zen, and allows the gamers, autogenic training and sentic cycles Beson, 1975) (the well-known hypothesis the Liebert And Morris (1967) and Sarson (1975) the anxiety is the characteristic of the malicious characters preoccupation driver. This task is not to the point, in particular, the "woory cognitions". The example, an athlete is a negative departure concentrates his thoughts more and more the problem is with the concept on the attention to the task, and the competition. It is therefore necessary to carry out the tasks, the cognitions such the first approach will be irrelevant. In addition, the anxiety, the higher level. He was nervous, do not feel that the athlete and overacted. This aspect is the "emotionality" Liebert and Morris. The second approach to reduce the anxiety with the expectation than the concentration. And, finally, anxious athlete before the start of the examination, in order to avoid the danger in general, the competition in the market and the social recognition. This is the correct application of the methods to encourage necessary. This is the third approach is the behavioral cursed-system the cognition expected further feedback and emotion.

Mulumpy (1968) and Ogilvie (1968) carried out is also a related test, where four urban athlete athlete the Kabaddi sport, i.e. deemed Kho-Khosports Kho-Khosports, Kabaddi is very hot, the sport and the athletes, but not the different factors. The athletes, the extraverted Kabaddi Kho-Khosports Kho-Khogroups. This was the discussion of Peterson, Weber and Trousdale (1967). It was also found that the sports group Kabaddi Malumpy extraverted, not less than, the sportsmen and sportswomen. If, however, Kho-Kho urban athlete, the troubled, cracks, tough extraverted and Kabaddi athletes was lower than the driver, and a smaller extraverted learnes crack.
The study Malumphy (1968) participants in the sport, it was found that more conscientious and persevering, but less imaginative and less) is not the sport. Newman (1968) suggested that the participation in the athletic competition in the high-level personality dimension. He felt that sportsmen and sportswomen, it is difficult, but a good many consientious less imaginative and less) it is not sport.

He felt that sportsmen and sportswomen and friends, and much more aggressive approach to confidence in more problems, more critical, extraverted themselves and not more than the actors. Ogilvy (1968) also found similar traits must, emotional stability, strong, energetic, self-contained, low voltage level, self-consistent and self-assuredness outgoingness also related to athletic results.

And views from Arun Gupta (1969) studied the Intelligenceof hockey champions are not emotional the MMPI test. This examination showed that the result is the best hockey champion ma scale scale is to the PF low. Hockey champions, it was found that large capability, reliability, rather than extraversion, worry less, and less intelligent, compared to non track and field.

Singer (1969) compared the basketball and tennis players the Epps) and also meets new survivors players also also and sportsmen and sportswomen of the highest and lowest ranked the sport. The Kabaddi scored significantly baseball lower than the other two groups, the eavesdropping is variable, such as the tennis the variable, is less than the normal group autonomy and lower than the tennis group dominance. Both the soccer and tennis team score significantly higher than the normal aggression factor for the group. There is no difference between the high and low range is not baseball player.

Prey (1970) relationship between the second person complex Variable "extraversuion" and the "athletes" (sprinters), and it was found that more often not extraverted. He also claimed that the distance is larger, subject of his introversion.

Slevin (1970) the stai-ed at the test I Ching calculator the anxiety the new gross motor Ching calculator task. The results have shown that typical great fear of him is also significantly higher overall scores and significantly less than the low scores is not a characteristic.
Dorsey (1976) discovered that relaxation training is not filled with anxiety or of a Member State of the gymnastic performance. Study carried out by Smith (1977), is not the regular desensitization general uneasiness weightlifters collegiate assessor.

Nideffer (1976) has concluded that, in the attention style flexibility is essential to the track and field. Mental errors, because a Kho-Kho a lost, when intentional and/or the focus.

The CTA, Martens, the competitiveness, the tension is set the best feeling of fear" (Marton, 1977 p. 23) while status indicates that the stress is characterized by anxiety, the subjective feeling of fear, and tension, which does not include the road or the activation or the autonomic nervous system (Spielberger, 1966.17 p.). Therefore, the usual anxiety anxiety is relatively stable in the endanger the safety factors of Kho-Kho.

French (1977) also found that biofeedback training significantly improved the engine's capabilities. Another area in the recent past is attracted great attention.

Both types of the anxiety of a sport competition anxiety (central office) (Marten Mickos, 1977), is not a reliable and valid general anxiety and anxiety Spielberger (1970) State inventory (SAI) has proved to be the effective state. OSA the competitive short (site) (Marten Mickos, Burton, and Simon, and Rivkin, 19150) and due to a race condition investigators (Gruber and Beauchamps, 1979. Scalan Ragan and 1978.

Parkins and Gruber (1978) women, who, among other things, they competed with the collegiate assessor championship is much higher than the factor (sober), and the serious thinking) compare with the non-anticipant group. William (1978) reported that the emotional intelligence is often the Elite athlete and, in particular, the city, but rather hard urban competing successfully, dominant, self-sufficient, independent, aggressive, reserved.

Kirkcaldy (1982) There was no significant difference in the personality dimension Kho-Khoathletes Kabaddi.
Mohan. Al. (1979) It was found that the players were more extraverted
nervyotucism is, many of the greater stability, and emotionality. Thakur and Thakur
(19150) study the athlete and the emotional Intelligenceof Indian university athletes
not the projective methods and found that the personality characteristics of the
athletes he's happy and affectionate, dominance, that in order to achieve the anxiety,
and the quality characteristics of the body, whereas the athlete, passivity, rejection,
collection.

Research has shown that the CTA has already completed the level of effective
state anxiety (Marten Mickos, Marten Mickos, 1977 describes how, Rivkin, Burton
1979). However, if the connection is not clear, Marten Mickos describes (1977, pp 67-
68) the relationship between the CTA and is becoming more and more latter measure
Weinberg and Genuchis (note) during test, it was found that the man's college is the
CTA golfers significantly correlates with the slice location of basal Ganglia at the
level of competition, and youth football between players with a tense man status.

The Mudra (19150) almost one-half of the standard deviation of the expected
the pre-game hunting, there is yet another 50 %, suggesting that in the future. THE
shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the additional competitive stress,
other sources, for example.

Eysenek e.g. AL. (1982) reported that the generally high psychoticism athletes
for athletes. One of them, a high psychoticism inflammation may be discribed,
aggressive, impatient, cruel, and inhuman, and shapeless.

Shukla and Sharma (1982) studied the Intelligenceof sportsmen and
sportswomen in emotional Kho-Kho and Kabaddi sport. This meant that sportsmen
and sportswomen Kho-Khosports was higher than the above characteristics: "
"conscientiousness," ye would output, the super ego, strenht Ness, with a strong and
firm in mind.

Pel. Tomporwski (1984) studied, the seven-month aerobic type of exercise for
physical fitness and operational program become institutionalized metally delayed
based on the assessment of adult. Sixty, the IQ, and I do not know that were allocated
at random (PF), caution (AC) and is not (C) groups. The networking team took part in
139 PF and training, three hours, five days a week. The practice of the daytime
running/jogging, calisthenics and received training for the network groups a special educational program: the group went on with the normal institutional training programs. Cardiovascular efficiency has improved the situation. The IQ and adaptive behavior did not improve the management. Even the standardized test is reflected in the adaptive behavior, the participants subjective reports PF training can also be used for efficient program delayed many of the place of residence become institutionalized mentally.

P.D. Tomporwski (1985) the envisaged joint and several liability become institutionalized mentally retarded adults and deeply have taken part in the seven-month program regorous aerobic type exercises. The effects of treatment for physical fitness, and the intelligence. Fifty men's and women's pairs the IQ, CA and is not the experimental (E) or (c) group. This group of the three-hour training five days a week. The program, which included aerobatics training, dance, and the training. The Group C is still the institutional training programs. Significant improvements in efficiency, cardiovascular, the affected: the adaptive behavior. Although little, standardized tests psychological and behavioral variables subjective reports, it suggests that the training program habilitation which delayed Kho-Khos seriously and deeply intellectual, usually institutional.

Thakur and Kumar (1986) found that athletes would have liked, not tender and disturbing, but not sportsmen and sportswomen comoparison personality. These results are not supported by the tea Eysenck who reported that the small sportsmen and sportswomen and neuroticism or anxiety and do not generally have the extraverted for sportsmen.

Kamlesh e.g. (1986) studied the emotional intelligence: genera" and the "Reserved" physical education majors. Eysenck personality inventory 38 of treated males was reserved for general and 10 28 38) and urban (28 general and 10 reserved) physical education majors. This means that men and urban education majors, groups differed significantly from those of the extraversion and neuroticism.

Sharma and Shukla (1986) found that the ""conscientiousness,"" ye would Kho-Khosports sportsmen and sportswomen, it was found that a higher than in the other, suerego, strong, muscular, and a strong Ness. Singh (1986) has established that
the gamers and neuroticism extraversion Kho-Khoevents Kabaddis significantly on the characteristics and personality. Two of the men and the extraverted students in towns and cities, the group more and more and more neurotic than ice hockey.

Singh and Singh (1986) found that in the students a much larger neuroticism is not sport, whereas there is no significant difference was observed extraversion scores between the two groups.

Sharma and Shukla (1986) also found that the various sport athletes special services outgoing, socially, emotionally stable, is going well, but fortunately for you, (a), clear, self-reliant, confident, strong, self-contained and calm. The other, is not affected by the sportsmen and sportswomen are reserved for the less intelligent, a weak super ego, shy, gentle thoughtful, suspicious, doubting, and indiscipline would prevail.

The Agyajit Singh (1986) compared the anxiety and the Indian competing for top-level athlete hockey player. He was found to be more athletic Negro player's functions, as opposed to the hockey player's whether males or urban.

N. S. woman (1988) of the full competition anxiety Kabaddi sports, football, basketball and volleyball man blues Panjab university 44: FB = 16, VB = 14, BB = 14 has been tested. It is the difference between the three main actors. EGO (to defeat the threat, physical threat, and the four main method for the replies, cognitive and anger, and a muscular football, basketball and volleyball groups were compared with the Endler model person X. Position mode X answer. Statistical analysis of the data between the group differences for the multisample comparison technique has been used. Both the three footballers was higher than the other group. The first three modes the sensitivity, Viscereal, muscle and congestive heart disease was not a great difference between statistical. If, however, the fourth, i.e. good footballer resoonse were higher than in the other group. The difference is statistically significant.

G. Bawa S. Debnath and Monica atudied (1989) the emotional intelligence is based on the urban national urban actors, gymnasts and cyclists. Both the three goups, it was found that extraversion category an average subject of his introversion. But if the supporter were compared on the urban operators introverts significantly more than the other two groups.
Davis & Mogk (1994) reported that elite athletes cannot be distinguished from other groups Neuroticism Extraversion, hard, purposeful (Psychoticism). If, however, meant that leisure sport groups was higher than that of any other psychoticism score scale and the groups, which only the higher extraversion scores not sportsmen and sportswomen.

Prapavessis and grove (1994) UB the study has shown that it is not linked to the pre-competitive status" personality, but a different mood was confidence in the sport the firmness and commitment, neuroticism and self-handicapping.

Peter et al. (1995) studied the 312 students, the 11 and 12. This meant that the participants have already significantly different from that of personal profiles do not participate in it. The results showed that the sport more extraverted, strong and less anxious, neurotic, depressed and confused. Elite athletes, it was found that there was more ositive mental health is not athletes. Most important feature is the positive voltage less than mental disturbances, depression, anger and.

Richard et al (1996) The test is the test of the hypothesis, that the Chinese athletes are involved with the sport of track and field, gymnastics, fencing, that psychological profiles college of Chinese athletes. This meant that rather restless Elite Chinese sportsmen and sportswomen and confidence the ministerial-level sportsmen and sportswomen.

Conclusion: it appears that the practice is an integral part of the protection of the environment of social relationship the previous adults significant factors subjective. Findings the physical activity are discussed also structured environment in order to enhance global prosperity are generated during more than one development The staisfaction with life.

The tube (2001), from, that the sport is not only a 'Arry,"He said good-bye, he said good-bye to health care. The adverse consequences for the elite sport the curiosity. Gather evidence even more unfortunate consequences participations Elite sport. The Sport is also aggravate existing health problems. Serious injury or even death. The sport can also be dangerous for the environment a number of physical, emotional and social point of view. A copmmon educational and sport competition in the certain crops practices also may be harmful. Sportsmen and sportswomen are to be
sacrificed, home health, education, sports and social development "success". Sport

sport scientists medical professional and the opportunities and responsibilities of
athletes, the lawyer, the health and well-being.

And the seven Mabass Enachs (2002) response to the stressors of life negative
behavior is also associated with increased risk of disease and injury. The high
intensity exercise will block, in order to reduce the psychological stress is already
well documented. The purpose of this test was that the individual training and aerobic
dance the psychological stress of college students. The 45 students took part in this
course participate in studeents 35 weight, and 34 took part in the aerobic dance. The
survey experience from the current stressfulness reecednt life experience was and after
your workout. Repeat the week immediately after 8 aerobic dancing, but it was not a
significant difference, and the aerobic training group or the group dance. These
findings suggest that the usual routine low-intensity exercise training weight
decreases the stress instant rest.

Mukul pant (2004) the full competition level, Kabaddis Kho-Kho, accepted
combative position and is not regular. Numerous attempts have been made, the
differences, if any, of the person and the Rushall and sportsmen and sportswomen
(1970), the evaluation of the physical performance & personality, has concluded that,
"the personality is not a significant factor in the sport performance, the contract
Treschlog supports and Ellison, who found that the pain tolerance and personality, the
university and the sportsmen and sportswomen are substantially similar.

The Minesota Muliphasic personality (MMPI), booth (1958), no. 145 no 141
athletes in emotional intelligence are not athletes. The higher the score not only
sportsmen and sportswomen to anxiety and depression.

Malumpy (1970), bovine 16PF and compare to the emotional intelligence 77
120 female athletes and sportsmen and sportswomen not 43. The study found that
athletes who played Kabaddi Malumphy Kho-Khosports more extrovert, who played
sports.

Except for the Rushall and Ellison, and Freischlog, who found that the
sportsmen and sportswomen does not differ from each other. Up to athletes is "right"
or "worse" than the non-athletes depends on the observer. It appears that sportsmen
and sportswomen generally positive properties. For example, the sportsmen and sportswomen have been described and the output estroverted socially. Are there positive properties, which are likely to be beneficial for the Hungarian social situation. The athletes are not competitive with the generally accepted fact. We assumed that a Kho-Kho a strong competition in the sport. The competition is not the game. Successful competition of sportsmen and sportswomen, typical components competition should also be reinforced. Even if the fault is intermittent drive competition. COACHES day preparing a very competitive sportsmen the easier task of Kabaddi, the opponent more time must be devoted to technical preparation for the motivation. Secondly, the car always be aware that the negative experience of sportsmen and sportswomen to rough, the Win and the damage and the performance. The car and the spiritual, it is important to prepare for the technical preparation.

Kistler (1970) is a man of the university and college athletes was 116 116 sportsmen and sportswomen university, University of sportsmanship was not worse. Players Players Richardesen was not supported by findings of university study (1962). Who will be compared to students not 233 Richardson discovered that, in the latter the sportsmanship winners lower mounting, the, that a person who is not supported, but the lower your score sportsmanship sportsmen and sportswomen, the athlete who is not supported.

Seymour (1956) made an attempt the assessment of the impact of a baseball season 1956 the participants emotional intelligence is based on the Little League. The characteristics of Little League Baseball players were compared before and after 114 participants the baseball season.

Also in accordance with the data subjects were rated by teachers and her classmates had become. Participants in the meeting the teachers higher driving skills, and need not be work, but there was no significant difference between participants and non-participants.

Crenshaw & according to Kroll Ontrack, In data (1970) the study of a’ 16 PF 387 athletes. According to the study of the football players 141,71 81,94 wrestlers Karate Chop participants. The individual characteristics, and, it appears that the 4 group 2 group belongs: the football players and wrestlers, was similar to the
psychological profiles, both groups significantly different from that of world-class gymnast of server agility participants' Karate Chop and the result is not surprising, since the football is wrestling the Kho-Kho Kabaddi sport and sport. The & Crenshaw according to Kroll Ontrack, in data and perhaps can be explained by the fact that the fact that the football is strengthening and wrestling activities during regular workout, a strong and durable, flexible. The widely used the Junior High School & high school wrestling squad have made a great football player or vice versa. Also, some gymnasts, the game of football players and wrestlers. In summary the class gymnast of server agility rather smart, and he showed himself the weaker force, very early, and serious Outlook toward life. Karate Chop participants generally also is reflected in the characteristics he was tense, and he was a conscientious and independent well enough both group have made a great football player and more than one wrestler.

The singer (1969) Edward performance plan (Epps) and also meets new survivors actors). The baseball and the group of tennis players and the sportsmen and sportswomen. He felt that it is not the sportsmen and sportswomen higher pull", as the other group football autonomy. The group was higher than the football. The results have shown that tennis players also were higher than baseball players. Baseball player's score is higher than the international superstar tennis players.

Other studies have also shown that they have more of sportsmen and sportswomen to assign the higher driver, as well as the leaked. The hypothesis that the athletes of the sport specific characteristics in their possession, sports inj according to Kroll Ontrack, in some sports the data supports the individual athletes they attract. For example, if the power is the Kho-Kho tennis players, it was found that the tennis match was lost, or the job, because it does not require or the sport, tennis players score the burst extroversion or not. But is expected to be the dominant position. Kho-Kho sport alderman technician students perhaps the dominance-definition.

Researchers attempt to distinguish between the superior and inferior performance in various sports. According to Kroll Ontrack, In data & Carlson (1976) reported a difference between participants of different capabilities and the wrestlers Karate Chop. The singer has already referred study compares the soccer and tennis player, it is not found no difference in highly successful and less successful tennis players. Burton Merriman (April 1960), Merriaman has established that motor is
capable of emotional intelligence significantly upper motor group also scored more than the smaller group. Power and interest.

M.A. Davidson's (March 1957) Davidson's', Has examined the group and of the organization's built-in 150, seven-year children emotional anxiety symptoms, anxiety and ectomorph. Among them was and meticulous, and nervous and conscientious person. The correlations in general, the type and to the psychological characteristics.

L. Rees (1950) concluded the organization, person, or theme. He concluded that the constitutional factors responsible mental anomaly, the correlation was building a extroversion and organization. He was an intensely psychopathic paranoia as well and also between crime.

H. Harrison, Clarke and K. H. Peterson (1961), as opposed to the 10-15 year age groups of boys and can be divided into four categories of capabilities in the athletic Negro. The category III II the exceptional, I am good, regular participant, and not Party, comparison NP a viz. school and grammar school.

The general school-wide 35:7 percent was the boys category III medium, 28.5% was the mesomorphs and ectomorphs. The endomorphs and very few endomorphs is located in this category. Certain type of boy, Category II should be allocated the same way. Inter alia, to the junior high school was the boys of the category III type than endomorphs is much smaller than in school.

Javet S Breedlove (1978) emotional intelligence gymnastic performance estimated on the basis, and this was the concept. Jacksons long-time personality research and self-concept is the TN the small female gymnasts were compared with 48 collegiate assessor supporter these devices to power four Kho-Khos gymnastic events (vault, the balance of payments, the parallel bars and practices) and the all around the center sores events, significant results to the gymnasium, self-concept and the physical, moral and ethical self, complete the entire column variability, the personality and the frequency R further statistical analysis techniques for the selected group emotional intelligence would be the trace element measurement predict the gymnastic performance. But this was not significant factor.
Earl. R Jones (1973) introduced the anxiety theory and the high school wrestlers. The theme of the test. The anxiety and the waiting and the Kho-Khos performance scores and data do not match. It was concluded that the emotional intelligence was not needed in order to ensure that the anxiety, that all affect the life expectancy and the actual performance of the great wrestlers themes who made of low-level anxiety more than great school you need when you need it. The group anxiety and the highest score is at a small result. The minimum performance for high anxiety and a small group is necessary.

Harpeet Shergili (1991) a study of the personality differences between successful and unsuccessful volleyball player. The 24 included in the sample successful and unsuccessful volleyball players Intelligence measured emotional 16 PF and 24 ST-AI application forms of discriminant analysis was the difference between the two. The results indicate that two groups discriminated against it, the right to the variable. The result is also showed that while the factor (easy), force (ego), g (Superego) and H (a) the characteristics of successful players, anxiety, worry and dominate characteristic features which the is not successful.

The default Meiors N. (1973) the 16PF questionnaire was cattel oparticipating university athletes 110 seven different sports. This is the test showed that this is not more than the warm heart, than the athletes and the front-to-athlete. Individual differences in the sportsmen and sportswomen reported the swimming-pool, volleyball, wrestling, waterpolo and accurate.

Joan, Elise makes dud photos (~ 1981), 250 topics in emotional questionnaire Intelligence of comparison of the yound adult female athlete female athletes and college female athlete. The purpose of this test is to was that the similarities and differences in emotional Intelligence of College young adults and the adult female athlete. The result indicates that the vehicle is not a significant difference is that the whole personality profile three women. However, there are considerable differences between the women 0.01 level competitive, and is not competitive. The position of women was significantly lower than the college, such as the adult women and young adult women. Sociability was significantly lower than the young adult female athlete. Adoption social presence and self-employment is not significantly the groups.
March 1992 Harpreet Shergill), the personality test has been carried out on the difference between the high and low anxiety urban hockey player. During the test, the personality was the urban hockey player. The whole sample 49 playful as can be divided into two groups the spielberger typical anxiety indicators 1970. One group was not fear of the player with 28. Two groups of 21 member state was due to lower gamers, as it was. Cattel 1970 was the 16 PF his own emotional intelligence. A distinction should be made the analysis of personality analysis. The results showed that the two player's score to the higher emotional intelligence: the six group OF less intelligent V V s common sense and, I was clever, very timid Vs), but fortunately, it is not, and I am very glad to see that the forthright manner Vs subject matter with a group of V, and we scored, I am to go on, emotionally stable, I'm humble feeling Vs Vs vs i conscientious, tough, strong. I think that the Vs Vs young anspcl practical and imaginative and I am the conservative Vs Iexperimenting group, a V and V S ten separate and quiet.

M. L. Kamlesh (1986) a study on 191 athletes who participated in the ST 41 higher education institution and the fine athletic testsnamely torrence, creative thinking, torrennces study (not-verbal the fonn, standard progressive matrices (adult) the Ravent, Esyenck was not (A), and a,S, Dr. N. K. Examination of Lal Dutt reaction. He discovered the Dr. N. K. Lal Dutt. As a result did not reveal any significant differences between the different athletic group (high-performance and low energy boys/girls) these variables (leaves the creativity, intelligence, anxiety, neuroticism extroversion subject of his introversion and submission and ascendance) is a high-performance is not displayed, the negative trend of positive operators do not differ from those of the female athlete man athlete varibales significantly different from a

H. Hirage Yanade and H. (1970), Tokyo university's personality (TPI) to the athletes and the club's soport the Tokyo university, students who remained on the sports clubs and neurotic Depressive cycle and tnorebhypoxia also like the students, who has disappeared, they assumed that it may be that a typical neurauticism anxiety and of the personal watercraft and the success, and he was worried the neurotic Kho-Khos or simply is not in the track and field.
Jr. E. G. Boath and O. E. Jr. and (1958). Both and compare with the MMPI personality was the University's fresh man and sportsmen and sportswomen who have taken part in only Kabaddi. Kabaddi and Kho-Khoor Kho-Khosport. He concluded that there is no substantial difference in the MMPI Kho-Khosports variables, who took part in.

The default P. LA. (1954) attempt to establish that each professional baseball. The consultant group 49 major League players were compared with the 64 group is not successful major League players. The state of Minnesota more bi-phasic personality and personal data sheet, indicate that the major League Guild workers less dough should not be.

a) The story has decided to exercise self-discipline of desire.

b) Adjust the profession requiring social contact, a professional football, or heal and others.

c) Job initiative.

Michael J. Cattel Montyomery (1977) the athletic and motivated the questionnaire 16 ac 13 collegiate assessor basketball player, Boise State University in spring 1976 the difference between emotional intelligence the collete men and women basketball players. The result is a drive, aggressiveness and self confidence, which is of significant difference between men and women basketball players found,05. There is no significant difference in the hearts of prover while driving, guilt, emotional and spiritual characteristics of difficulty the truth of the hardener. The results showed the the platform 16 is significantly higher than the men.

Shri L. Peterson, William Trondale Jersomen Weber and Septmber (1967), Peterson and his companions and emotional intelligence is already there, if the women competing in sports, and Kabaddi Kho-Khosports women's competition. The 16PF questionnaire was the theme. Test was the difference between the groups. It is concluded that the women participating in Kho-Khosports, rated higher the dominance, the personality adventurees, sensitivity, and self-service ridiculism extroversion, and he jumped up in the factors, the stability of intelligence, the contact of his consociation sergeancy, supecting or ergic, great.
Edward C. Olson (1967) has attempted to differences between the personality of man, this is no longer the tennis players a personality difference between the men's tennis players made by tennis experts two group. They were "Champions, more than one internal command extrovert pragmatic and was more than mere great tennis players.

Miers default C. (1973) the cattel was Hungary 16 PF 110 participating university was 7 different SPORTS, results of the investigation show that the spare athletes more outgoing and warm heart, the first place athlete. Individual differences have been reported in athletes, swimming pool, volleyball, wrestling, waterpolo and accurate.

Gary L. (1973) adnubusted Benningto cattel's junior Senior High School. The questionnaire 90 man high school subjects have been selected 30 themes. In order to ensure that gymnasts, 30, and 30 have been involved in organized athletics, Aova that it is shown that the 14 differences between groups. The results are given in the gym, and the soccer groups were higher than the results have not attracted me. The groups were not 13 different factors 14 personality.

Rjinder S. Ranu (1981), 16PF questionnaire used for sportsmen 40. the sport football, volleyball, basketball, track and field, gymnastics, wrestling and cricket. T test determined the significance of difference between a personality characteristics. It is concluded that the athletes and sportsmen and sportswomen and the emotional stability, and the athlete, and the realism and the life, more than gentle midedness protability and greater emotional and on their own and the higher social perception to other factors, the significant difference.