CHAPTER - IV

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Table -1

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of body mass index among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body Mass Index</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>22.89</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant:

Table -2 Show that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of body mass index between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to body mass index in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 20.88 and 22.89 respectively, the result reveals statistically significant difference of body mass (t=3.04<.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students; Urban collegiate students was found to get more body mass index as compare than rural collegiate students, which means that rural collegiate students incur significantly less obese as compare than their counterparts.

According to the scores, the aggressive nature of this quarter rose. Again, the statistical searchlights were shown ion the winner versus loser data. The result: “No huge distinction in animosity levels of players from the pre-play to the post-play state when considering the factor of winning or losing a Rural and Urban Collegiate Students match.” The players in this recreational sports setting didn’t worry much about their won-loss record. That’s about the way in which many take the game. The player recognizes that he’s swept a few cobwebs out of his brain and worked some sweat and fat out of his body.
These benefits—mental relaxation and physical fitness—recreational sports are supposed to offer. Of the 32 men serving as guinea pigs, five were professional physical educators from University’s College of Fitness, P. E. and restoration. The others were vacations. Their skill was attested to by tournament standings and the Intramural Office.

All were told in a general nature of the reason for the test they took. A maximum of four players at a time were tested, and each flicked through the adjective list swiftly in accordance with the instructions. The test location was the foyer of the “new” eight-court complex built in 2002. Another eight courts, considerably older, are seldom used by Penn State Rural and Urban Collegiate Students. Jim’s report states that he chose Rural and Urban Collegiate Students for his investigation because “through familiarity with Rural and Urban Collegiate Students and by self observation during play, it seemed apparent that the nature of the game demanded highly aggressive play for a competitor to be successful.”

The mean (S.ds.) time of semi-Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was 17.15 (3.04). Their weight was 52.18 (16.33) Kg, what's more their stature was 160.02 (5.91) cm. Then the mean (S.ds.) time of Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was 24.07 (7.78), their weight was 61.92 (8.09) kg and their stature was 171 (12.04) cm. It had been speculated that there would be no noteworthy contrast of identity qualities regarding neuroticism between Semi-Urban and Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students Players. The consequences of the study uncovered the presence of measurably critical distinction of identity attributes regarding neuroticism was found. In this manner the theory of the study was not acknowledged.

It had been estimated that there would be no critical distinction of identity attributes concerning psychoticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students Players. The consequences of the study uncovered the presence of factually noteworthy contrast of identity qualities as for psychoticism was found. Consequently the results have neglected to reject the speculation of the study. It had been guessed that there would be no huge contrast of identity distinction concerning extraversion between Semi-Urban and Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students.
Players. The aftereffects of the study show that measurably huge contrast of identity qualities was found. Consequently the speculation was not acknowledged. The aftereffect of the study did backing to the theory of the study where in, It was expressed that there would be no noteworthy contrast of identity qualities regarding untruth scale on the grounds that, t-degree uncovers no measurably huge distinction of identity characteristics concerning falsehood scale. It has been speculated that there would be no noteworthy distinction of identity qualities concerning extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered the presence of measurably noteworthy contrast of identity qualities as for extraversion was found. The aftereffects of the study was neglected to reject the speculation, in this way the theory was not acknowledged.

It has been speculated that there would be no critical distinction to identity qualities as for psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered the presence of factually huge contrast of identity qualities concerning psychoticism was found. Subsequently the theory was rejected. It has been conjectured that there would be no huge distinction of identity characteristics concerning neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study showed that measurably critical contrast of identity attributes as for neuroticism was found. In this way the theory was not acknowledged.

It had been theorized there would be no huge contrast of identity characteristics concerning falsehood scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The aftereffects of the study uncovered that measurably huge contrast of identity characteristics concerning falsehood scale was found. These results have neglected to reject the invalid speculation of the study. In this way, the speculation was not acknowledged.

It had been speculated there would be no huge distinction of identity qualities concerning neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered that measurably huge distinction of identity qualities concerning neuroticism was found.
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It had been theorized there would be no noteworthy contrast of identity attributes as for extraversion of semi-Urban young men and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered that factually huge distinction of identity attributes with regard to extraversion was found. These results have neglected to reject the invalid theory of the study. Hence, the speculation was not acknowledged.

It had been speculated there would be no critical contrast of identity attributes concerning falsehood scale of semi-Urban young men and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered that factually huge distinction of identity qualities concerning untruth scale was found. These results have neglected to reject the invalid theory of the study. Therefore, the theory was not acknowledged.

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It had been theorized there would be no noteworthy distinction of identity characteristics regarding extraversion of semi-Urban higher age (25-30) and higher age (25-30) Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The consequences of the study uncovered that factually noteworthy contrast of identity characteristics as for extraversion was found. These results have neglected to reject the invalid speculation of the study. Therefore, the speculation was not acknowledged.

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It had been estimated there would be no noteworthy distinction of identity characteristics as for untruth scale of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. The aftereffects of the study uncovered that no factually huge contrast of identity qualities as for untruth scale was found. Along these lines, the speculation was not acknowledged.

In neuroticism, the individual reacts to some distressing stress situation with more than the usual amount of sadness and dejection. There is high level of anxiety and apprehensiveness, together with diminished activity, lowered self-confidence and a general loss of initiative. Eysenck (2007) has proposed that the neuroticism, stability dimension is more associated with the hypothalamus. His explanation revolves centrally around the hypothesized instability of the autonomic nervous system. He maintains that autonomic nervous system reactions are rooted in the person’s constitutional structure, which mediates the reaction of the sympathetic nervous system to incoming stimuli. Though people react differently to sympathetic stimulation and to the way the para-sympathetic system is controlled. Eysenck, nevertheless, feels that it is the autonomic nervous system that does, in fact, control emotionality. In this context, introverts are seen to be more chronically aroused than extraverts, and neurotic or unstable people then to become aroused more easily than stable people.

Marbles under the elms in the village square. Hundreds of thousands of them annually put on their first roller skates or master the technique of the bicycle. And some are fortunate enough to learn to ski or ice-skate. More than half of them develop a love for swimming in pools and lakes and rivers. Over the years, there has developed a very real conviction that childhood is a time for play and that our children must have a full measure of it if life is to be judged good. Time enough later on, we say, for the serious business of making a living or establishing a home. Play now while you are young and can enjoy it to the fullest!

In American there are roughly fourteen million men and women who fish for sport each year, and thousands more who do it for a living. These fishermen spend a billion dollars a year on their equipment. There are millions of licensed hunters and millions more who shoot for fun at targets. Golf attracts six million people every year,
and howling is the favorite sport of perhaps even more. The six billion dollars or more invested in motorboats in the inland and slat waters of the country, when added to the amount spent by those who canoe or sail, brings boating into focus as a standout amongst the most prominent games on the American scene. More than seventy million individuals pay to go to baseball challenges every year. They come to see hundreds of thousands of players. Roughly sixty million people watch football each season; the players in action range from little fellows barely able to see from under their oversized helmets to great professionals stars who play the game for money. Dancing in one or more of its various forms attracts vast numbers. Whether in the round dance of the ballroom or the square dance of the ballroom or the square dance of the husking bee or carnival young and old find in dance the answer to their need for self-expression and for fun. The dancing classes of the country are filled with children learning not merely the steps but also the social skills that go with the particular forms of dance most frequently used in our society. Summer find hundreds of thousands bound for the beach, the mountain lakes, and the neighborhood swimming pools. Swimming, diving, surfboarding, scuba diving, water-skiing, and boating have their devotees; the water seems to challenge the skills of people of all ages. These activities offer emancipation from the restrictions on movement which our society imposes through the highly conventional life we are supposed to lead. People fret under such restrictions and, when the opportunity is at hand or can be created, revert to the natural state of willing participation in play.

The investigation of human physical estimations by another science anthropometry. Which was wide application as one of the key parameters constituting the selecting diagnostics of any diversion or games.

The investigation of body sort has critical place in the field of games.

The physical structure particularly the tallness and a safe distance have unmistakable definitive focal point in numerous amusements and games, comparably segmental length of individual body parts, particularly the leg length and a safe distance are of extensive preference in specific diversions. The anthropometric variables selected for the study are height, weight and arm length.
Anthropometric measurements of body structure are the oldest type of body measurement, known, dating back to the beginning of recorded history. It was also an early type of testing in physical education. On the theory that exercise should be prescribed to affect muscle size, emphasis was placed upon muscle symmetry and proportion. In the year 1862 (Hit Chock) and later Sergeant produced profile charts to reveal how to individual compared with their standards.

Another use of anthropometry is to determine relationship between structure and motor performance. Observations of such relationship are common place observe the well proportional bodies of wrestlers and gymnasts, the super structure of great sportsman. The handball competitor’s solidarity of top-flight Rural and Urban Collegiate Students they massive build’s of great shot-putters and discus throwers.

It would facilitate the coaches in providing appropriate training to know whether traits like extraversion and neuroticism are related with the sports performance. Whether personality traits undergo a change with the participation in sports or with the knowledge of the personality traits of the Rural and Urban Collegiate Students Players, their achievement can be predicted. It would also help the coaches to find out the level of personality of the top level Rural and Urban Collegiate Students Players and then apply the different relaxation techniques to bring their anxiety/arousal to the optimum level. With an improved understanding of the personality level sports psychologists would be facilitated in identifying the various sources of anxiety state and would evolve the mechanisms how to reduce the competitive anxiety. Results would add further knowledge to the existing literature of sports psychology especially the role of reaction time, extraversion, neuroticism and psychotic’s sports performance. The findings of the study would provide a guideline to the future research investigators in sports psychology and sports sciences to conduct further research in this field.

Engine abilities amid game movement are impacted by practice-related obligations and prompts the advancement of suitable postural sensorimotor methods. Fencing is exceedingly obliging visual checking and fast engine abilities while holding effective offset control. On the other hand, gun shooting is a static action obliging a high control of body influence. Thus, this study led by Herpin et al., (2010)
intended to assess parity control and the related neurosensory association through reproducible postural undertakings with and without tangible clash. Twelve master fencers, 10 master shooters and 10 inactive controls have performed a static posturographic test and a tactile association test (in 6 diverse tangible circumstances based upon influence referenced vision and help surface, C1 to C6). Shooters yielded a superior equalization control amid C1 (eyes open) and C2 (eyes shut) than fencers and controls. Fencers demonstrated a superior equalization control in C5 (eyes shut with influence referenced help surface) than shooters and controls. While this study affirms the helpful impacts of physical exercises on parity control, a differential impact on offset attributes because of the procured particular engine abilities was likewise noted. Notwithstanding high proprioceptive affectability in sportsmen, dynamic stipulations in fencing power fencers to forever select the most important data to oversee better tactile clashing circumstances.

Conclusion

Measurably huge contrast of identity qualities as for extraversion between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban Women Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more psychotic inclination as contrasted with urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. Measurably critical contrast of identity attributes regarding psychoticism between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players cause noteworthy more maniacal propensity as contrasted with their partners. Factually noteworthy contrast of identity qualities as for extraversion between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got less socializers.

Factually critical distinction of identity attributes regarding falsehood scale between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Factually noteworthy distinction of identity attributes regarding extraversion between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban Women Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more hypochondriac inclination as contrasted with urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. Factually
noteworthy contrast of identity attributes concerning psychoticism between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found.

Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players cause huge more insane propensity as contrasted with their partners. Factually huge distinction of identity qualities as for extraversion between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have get less social butterfly.

Factually huge contrast of identity attributes as for falsehood scale between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban Women was found to have got more liars. Factually critical distinction of identity qualities regarding neuroticism between semi-Urban young men and urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban young men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more masochist propensity as contrasted with urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players.

Factually critical contrast of identity qualities regarding psychoticism between semi-Urban young men and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players bring about critical more crazy propensity as contrasted with their partners. Factually huge distinction of identity attributes as for extraversion between semi-Urban young men and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more outgoing people. Measurably noteworthy distinction of identity qualities regarding falsehood scale between semi-Urban young men and urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban young men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more liar. Factually critical distinction of identity attributes regarding neuroticism between semi-Urban young men and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Semi-Urban young men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more psychotic inclination as contrasted with Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate
Students players. Factually critical distinction of identity attributes regarding psychoticism between semi-Urban young men and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players acquire critical more crazy propensity as contrasted with their partners. Factually noteworthy contrast of identity qualities regarding extraversion between semi-Urban young men and urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got less socializers. Factually noteworthy contrast of identity qualities as for falsehood scale between Semi-Urban and Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students Players was found. Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more liars. Factually huge distinction of identity attributes as for neuroticism between semi-Urban Women and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found.

Semi-Urban Women Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more masochist inclination as contrasted with Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. Factually noteworthy distinction of identity qualities as for psychoticism between semi-Urban Women and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players acquire noteworthy less insane inclination as contrasted with their partners. Factually noteworthy distinction of identity qualities as for extraversion between semi-Urban Women and Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Urban men Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players were found to have got more socializers. No Statistically critical distinction of identity attributes regarding untruth scale between semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found.

Measurably critical distinction of identity attributes regarding extraversion between higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and (25-30) Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found. Higher age (25-30) Semi-Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found to have got less extravert inclination as contrasted with Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players. Factually noteworthy contrast of identity attributes as for neuroticism between higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students
players was found. Higher age Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players bring about noteworthy more psychotic inclination as contrasted with their partners. Factually noteworthy distinction of identity qualities regarding psychoticism between higher age (25-30) Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players discovered higher age Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found to have got more outgoing individual. No Statistically noteworthy distinction of identity qualities as for falsehood scale between higher age semi-Urban and higher age Urban Rural and Urban Collegiate Students players was found.

Meanwhile, a concise study of activities portrayed as socio-economic exploration undertakings demonstrates that they cover an extremely wide range in connection to the foundations and capabilities of the specialists, the systems utilized and the topic tended to. It is clear that drawing an agreeable limit around these ventures that will recognize them from different fields of try, is prone to be to a great degree troublesome, if not unimaginable. The saying "society" (and henceforth the prefix ‘socio-’) applies in its broadest sense to all human movement. There will subsequently inexorably be territories of cover with numerous different sorts of examination, case in point with restorative exploration, with numerical displaying, or with narrative workmanship. The yields of financial exploration might likewise be hard to recognize from different sorts of distribution, case in point from news-casting, life story or specialized manuals.

In drawing up a definition it appears essential to keep away from at one great building something which is so expansive as to be unimportant, and at the other, something which is narrow to the point that it neglects to catch the full reality of the practices which are at present assigned as 'financial exploration' by the EU-financed examination group.

Hayward (2011). directed a study on "Financial Benefits of Sport", CIGEPS Journal. At the Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (hereinafter alluded to as "CIGEPS"), which occurred at UNESCO Headquarters from 7 to 8 July 2010, discourses were had over the best intends to reorient CIGEPS to make it more compelling. As a component of this methodology, it was concurred that the Committee ought to have a solid support
capacity. It was likewise concurred that, so as to be valid and successful in this part, CIGEPS ought to consider dispatching astounding examination into key game and physical training issues and to manage the wide scattering of this data. One proposal, as delineated by the Secretariat, could be to create a concise monetary investigation of the commitments that game and physical instruction make to social and financial improvement.

This report presents draft terms of reference for examination into the financial profits of game and physical training. It is prescribed that CIGEPS considers these terms of reference and guides the Secretariat to commission the examination.

Wilson (2004), led a study on "Canada The Socio-monetary Benefits of Sport Participation in Canada". Fortifying Canada inspects the effects and profits of game investment on people and groups, and on Canada's economy and society.' It investigates how brandish cooperation influences economic execution, wellbeing, abilities advancement and social attachment. It considers the associations between upgraded game interest and other open approach needs.

This report is focused around examination of unique information from The Conference Board of Canada's National Household Survey on Participation in Sport, and an universal writing survey directed by the Conference Board.

Path et al. (2009) researched the factorial legitimacy of the 33-thing self appraised Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS: Schutte et al., 1998) for utilization with competitors. In stage 1, substance legitimacy of the EIS was evaluated by a board of masters (n = 9). Things were assessed regarding whether they evaluated EI identified with oneself and EI concentrated on others. Content legitimacy further inspected things regarding mindfulness, regulation, and usage of feelings. Content legitimacy results showed things portray 6-elements: examination of own feelings, regulation of own feelings, usage of own feelings, hopefulness, social aptitudes, and evaluation of others feelings. Results highlighted 13-things which make no immediate reference to passionate encounters, and thusly, it is sketchy whether such things ought to be held. Stage 2 tried two contending models: a solitary component model, which is the commonplace way scientists utilize the EIS and the 5-variable model (confidence was
disposed of as it turn into a solitary thing scale emulating stage 1) distinguished in stage 1. Affirming element investigation (CFA) comes about on EIS information from 1,681 players showed unsuitable fit lists for the 33-thing single variable model and worthy fit files for the 6-component model. Information were re-examined in the wake of evacuating the 13-things needing passionate substance, and CFA results demonstrate incomplete backing for single variable model, and further backing for a five-component model (confidence was disposed of as an element amid thing evacuation). Regardless of empowering results for a diminished thing rendition of the EIS, we propose further acceptance work is required.

Singh et al. (2012) analyze the 'passionate development' among college understudies. The examiners had chosen two hundred (N = 200) male and female subjects, out of which one hundred [n = 100] sportspersons (N = 50 male and N = 50 female) and one hundred [n = 100] non-sportspersons (N = 50 male and N = 50 female) who were examining in different subsidiary universities and yard of Panjab University, Chandigarh. Sportspersons were the individuals who had taken an interest in Inter-school and Interuniversity rivalries in different recreations/sports. Non–sportspersons were those understudies who did not take an interest in any amusement or game movement. The age of all subjects was extended between 18 to 26 years. To gather the obliged information for the present study, 'passionate development' poll arranged by Singh and Bhargava (1988) was controlled. t test was connected to focus the importance of distinction and course of contrast in the mean scores of every variable between male sportspersons, female sportspersons, male non-sportspersons and female non-sportspersons. The results uncovered critical contrasts on the sub-variable Social Maladjustment between male sportspersons and female sportspersons. Nonetheless, no critical contrasts were found concerning enthusiastic precariousness, passionate relapse, identity breaking down, absence of autonomy, 'enthusiastic development' (complete) between male sportspersons and female sportspersons. The results as to male non sportspersons and female non-sportspersons uncovered noteworthy contrasts on enthusiastic unsteadiness, passionate relapse, social maladjustment, identity deterioration, absence of freedom and feel.

Bal et al. (2011) examination was to figure out whether there are cognitive mental components utilized as a part of rivalry and preparing which separate
competitors taking an interest in an open and shut ability sport. Also, elements separating effective from less fruitful members in the open expertise game of football and the shut aptitude game of vaulting were recognized. A sum of 40 between varsity competitors (n = 20; footballers) from open-ability and (n = 20; gymnasts) from shut aptitude games finished the passionate sagacity poll (Eiq16). The Eiq16 measures 16 enthusiastic skills covering the capacity to precisely see feelings in one-self as well as other people, use feelings to encourage considering, comprehend passionate implications, and oversee feelings. Understudy's t-test for autonomous information was utilized to survey the between-gathering contrasts. The level of p ≤ 0.05 was viewed as noteworthy. The results uncovered noteworthy contrast in examination toward oneself (p = 0.0004), investigation of others (p = 0.0137), representation toward oneself (p = 0.0274), reasoning (p = 0.0189), judgment (p = 0.0010), critical thinking (p = 0.0310), unpredictability (p = 0.0036), moves (p = 0.0013), openness (p = 0.0061), discretion (p = 0.0562) and others (p = 0.0490)

Zamanian et al. (2011) contemplated an examination of enthusiastic knowledge in top players in a few games and non-competitors. Besides, 160 ladies including 90 handball, futsal, and b-ball players taking an interest in 2009-2010 head group (30 ladies in each one gathering) and 70 non-competitors rounded out the Bar On Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i). This poll comprises of 15 subscales for a general appraisal of passionate knowledge. The consequences of factual examination demonstrated that the subscales of critical thinking, bliss, freedom, stress resilience, acknowledgment toward oneself, enthusiastic mindfulness, interpersonal relationship, idealism, regard toward oneself, drive control, and compassion were essentially higher in players than non-competitors. Between-gathering examinations uncovered that there is a huge contrast between handball players and the various gatherings in the critical thinking subscale. The non-players demonstrated a critical contrast from all the competitor amasses in the satisfaction subscale. Passionate mindfulness of the handball players was fundamentally not quite the same as that of the non-competitors and b-ball players (a < 0.05). Considering the above discoveries, we can say that passionate sagacity is higher in competitors than non-players, since they should always control and deal with their feelings under distinctive states of preparing and rivalry. Since enthusiastic knowledge can be learned, it appears that cooperation in games exercises can be considered as a variable for creating this peculiarity.
Ilyasi et al. (2011) mulled over relationship between game introduction and enthusiastic insights among male college understudies. One hundred eighty one understudies (18-30 years) were chosen haphazardly. Sport introduction and Baron enthusiastic brainpower poll were utilized to accomplish the objectives. Results demonstrated that there is a positive connection between game introduction and passionate discernment and a positive connection between aggressiveness and objective setting with enthusiastic knowledge among group and people players, however there is no critical relationship between passionate insights and win introduction and no noteworthy level of enthusiastic sagacity and game introduction among group and people competitors. As a rule, it appears that physical movement and mental elements reason games predisposition and enhance passionate discernment. The consequence of this exploration affirms that there is no critical contrast between game introduction and passionate insights among group and individual competitor.

Hemmatinezhad et al. (2012) concentrated on relationship between enthusiastic sagacity and inclination with group proficiency and execution in first class handball players. The measurable populace comprise of all Iranian male handball players (n=115) (9teams) that took part in unrivaled handball matches in Iran (March 2010). Members were n=95 volunteer players (M=21/46, Sd=2/31) that finished Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) that comprise of 5 sub-scale (Self-mindfulness, Self-administration, Self-inspiration, Empathy, Social aptitudes). Things are evaluated on a 5-point scale secured by "not in any manner" (0) to "amazingly" (4)and the Brunel Mood Scale with 6 sub scales(anger, disarray, dejection, weakness, pressure, and force) are appraised on a 5-point Likert scale extending from 1 (firmly concur) to 5 (emphatically oppose this idea). Feltz adequacy toward oneself survey, were utilization to assessment of competitors capability toward oneself as well. The Handball player's execution investigation regarding the timetable of rivalry in end of rivalries that was partitioned to three sections (top parts: superior, second part: center execution and three section: feeble execution). Keeping in mind the end goal to investigation the information, After utilization of K_s (pe0/05) and persuaded about information ordinariness, were utilize the illustrative measurement (mean, standard lapse) and multivariate examination of change (ANOVA), Post-hoc results were
directed on those subcomponents of enthusiastic knowledge that exhibited factual noteworthiness at p< .05 level, Pearson coefficients to research contrasts between variables (p<0/05). The finding of exploration demonstrated a huge relationship in the middle of disposition and capability toward oneself (F=5/29, p<0/000) and execution (F=3/46, p<0/000) in handball players. Despite the fact that there weren't huge relationship between Self-mindfulness (sig=0/23) and Empathy (sig=0/16) with passionate sagacity, generally speaking there were critical relationship between (F=6/28, p<0/03) enthusiastic insights and execution.

Uluçan (2012) examine the EI (Emotional Intelligence) levels of players in diverse limbs of game regarding some demographic variables. In the study, a 5-dimensional and19-thing scale was utilized, which was produced by Shuutle et al. (1998) and afterward subjected to a legitimacy and dependability concentrate on by M. Path (2010) for utilization in games. A sum of 480 individuals partook in the study. It was watched that EI expanded fundamentally in parallel with the increment in age levels, and that the EI levels of cooperative individuals were discovered to be altogether higher than that of players in individual limbs of game.

Path et al. (2009) explore connections between enthusiastic sagacity and memories of mind-set states connected with ideal and useless execution in aggressive game and scholastic circumstances. Sport understudies (N = 436) finished a report toward oneself Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS), whilst review records of mind-set states connected with ideal and useless donning rivalry and scholarly examination execution were recorded utilizing the Brunel Mood Scale. Rehashed measures MANOVA results demonstrate that disposition states connected with ideal and broken execution are circumstance particular (Sport x Academic Interaction: Pillai's Trace 8,428 = .70, p < .00, Partial estimated time of arrival squared = 0.09). Contrasts in inclination states in the middle of ideal and useless execution were more professed for sports circumstances, accordingly proposing state of mind states are connected with execution, yet the way of these connections are circumstance particular. A further investigation was finished to investigate the part of enthusiastic brainpower in intervening state of mind execution connections. A MANCOVA looking at contrasts in inclination states by execution (ideal and broken execution) by circumstance (game and scholarly) controlling for EIS scores demonstrated a huge three way association
Discoveries show that self-reported convictions of enthusiastic insights are connected with ideal states of mind states for diverse circumstances. Future examination ought to keep on investigating the impact of passionate discernment in execution settings. A definitive target being to create an understanding of the part passionate insights plays in contextualized ideal execution.

Chi et al. (2007) concentrated on relationship among initiative styles, association responsibility and enthusiastic sagacity influenced to business people's employment execution. The study analyzed the relationship through transformational and value-based administration styles affected occupation execution by intervening the impact of association duty furthermore investigated the directive part of passionate insights on the relationship between initiative styles and employment execution. Results got from studying a specimen of 186 business people in Thailand demonstrated that association responsibility was finished intervening the relationship between administration styles and employment execution. Correspondingly, the enthusiastic brainpower of salesmen was directing the relationship between initiative styles and occupation execution. Suggestions for exploration and practice of this finding will be examined.

Chow et al. (2005) think about wellbeing related physical wellness in Hong Kong youth, with and without intelligent incapacity (ID). A stratified, irregular specimen of 457 young with mellow ID (272 young men, 185 young ladies, CA 6–18 years) finished 6/9-moment run, sit-up, sit-and-achieve, and aggregate of skin fold assessments. Wellness information for youth without ID were acquired from at one time made standards. MANOVA (age x sex) and pattern investigation were utilized to look at wellness in youth with ID. Test t–tests were utilized to contrast wellness execution in the middle of youth and ID, and secured standards for youth without ID. Guys with ID performed better on the 6/9-moment run (p = 0.03), sit-ups (p = 0.02) and had lower skin fold measures (p = 0.01) than females, while females performed better on the sit-and-achieve (p = 0.01) than guys. The adolescent with ID exhibited lower scores on the 6/9-moment run, contrasted with those without ID (p = 0.04), however exhibitions on other test things changed as indicated by age and sexual orientation. There were few contrasts in physical wellness between Hong Kong youth
with and without ID; nonetheless, both gatherings showed up greatly unfit contrasted with companions in other created nations.

Aboshkair et al. (2012) considered to quantify wellbeing related wellness of youngsters focused around distinctive execution levels of the physical training system. An alternate was to focus the impact of anthropometric and social elements on understudies' wellbeing related wellness. An aggregate of 918 understudies' age 13, 14, and 16 years of age were chosen from three distinctive execution levels program. The aggregate score of the agenda inquiries was utilized as criteria as a part of ordering execution levels in Selangor schools. Statures and weights were measured, from which the BMI was computed. Information concerning understudies’ family pay were gathered from school records. Information on understudy contribution in a mixture of PA amid and outside of school hours were assembled from data given by understudies (SKAF survey). Tanner, self-reported appraisal was utilized to gauge understudies' phase of development. Length was considered as marker of juvenile development. While, understudies' wellbeing wellness was measured by a battery of wellbeing wellness tests. Viability of these variables on understudies' wellbeing related wellness was controlled by contrasting the prepost-wellbeing wellness tests scores of understudies. Results demonstrated that youngsters in the high-execution level have better-wellbeing wellness execution on both pretest and post-test estimations than kids in the low-usage level. On the other hand, wellbeing wellness exhibitions that reflect huge contrasts were diverse among age bunches. The more established age bunches by and large performed preferred on general wellness tests over did the more youthful age bunches. A few covar iates had solid associations with preand post-test wellness scores for distinctive age gatherings, for example, tallness, weight, BMI, development status, time used in PA, race, and family wage. Varieties of wellbeing related wellness execution between understudies included in this study are probably helping the distinctive usage levels. Accordingly, a generally modified and managed PE system can create the wellbeing status of understudies at all levels of instruction.

Yadav (2012) analyze the wellbeing related physical wellness among young men considering in diverse school of Mathura. For the overview the specialist has picked schools to be specific Kendriya Vidyalaya and Shree Ji Baba Saraswati Vidhya
Mandir, Mathura. One hundred subjects, (50 from both schools) were haphazardly chosen. The accompanying variables were tried in their regarded schools i.e. persistence, nimbleness, stomach quality, Shoulder quality, body structure and adaptability. The dependability was built on the premise of test retest strategy. Adaptability (Sit and achieve test was utilized and it was recorded as a part of cm), Muscular quality (curve knee sit-ups test was utilized and it was recorded as a part of numbers), Shoulder bulky quality (Bend arm hang test was utilized and it was recorded as a part of Sec), Agility (Shuttle run test was utilized and it was recorded as a part of one tenth of Sec), Cardio-Vascular Endurance (12 min run-walk test was utilized to gauge the cardio-vascular persistence and it was recorded closest every 25 meter), Body Composition (Fat percentage), to figure out the critical contrasts among the schools, "t" test was utilized and the level of centrality was 0.05 level of certainty. The examination of the information uncovered that there were no huge contrasts of wellbeing related physical wellness among young men examining in diverse schools of Mathura. The understudies from Kendriya Vidyalaaya and Shree Ji Baba Saraswati Vidhya Mandir, Mathura did not demonstrate any factual noteworthy contrasts in wellbeing related physical wellness parts in particular Endurance, Agility, Flexibility, Body Composition, Abdominal quality, and Shoulder quality. From the discoveries it was see if there should arise an occurrence of adaptability and body structure, Shree Ji Baba Saraswati Vidhya Mandir, was better in contrast with Kendriya Vidyalaaya, yet factually not critical. In the event that Cardio- Vascular Endurance, Abdominal Strength, Agility and shoulder Strength Kendriya Vidyalaaya was better in contrast with Shree Ji Baba Saraswati Vidhya Mandir.

Ruiz et al. (2006) considered Health-related wellness evaluation in youth and youthfulness: an European methodology focused around the AVENA, EYHS and HELENA studies. Results from cross-sectional and longitudinal studies, for example, Alimentación y Valoración del Estado Nutricional en Adolescentes: Food and Assessment of the Nutritional Status of Spanish Adolescents (AVENA) and the European Youth Heart Study (EYHS) individually, highlight physical wellness as a key wellbeing marker in youth and youthfulness. Moderate and lively levels of physical action animate practical adjustment of all tissues and organs in the body (i.e. enhance wellness), consequently likewise making them less defenseless against way of life related degenerative and perpetual infections. To recognize youngsters and
young people at danger for these significant general wellbeing maladies and to have the capacity to assess the impacts of option intercession methodologies in European nations and universally, similar testing philosophy crosswise over Europe must be produced, tried, settled upon and included in the wellbeing checking frameworks right now a work in progress by the European Commission (EC): the Directorate General for Health and Consumer Affairs (DG SANCO); the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), and so on. The Healthy Lifestyle in Europe by Nutrition in Adolescence (HELENA) study gathering arrangements, besides everything else, to depict the wellbeing related wellness of youths in various European nations. Encounters from AVENA and EYHS will be exploited. This audit outlines results and encounters from the formative work so far and proposes a set of wellbeing related wellness tests for conceivable use in future wellbeing data frameworks.

Gill et al. (2010) think about physical wellness segments in particular pace, quality, perseverance, readiness and adaptability between female understudies fitting in with provincial and urban set-ups. The study was done on 100 female understudies, 50 rustic and 50 urban of Punjabi University, Patiala. The information was gathered by utilization of estimations of stature and weight and additionally by application of tests like bouncing, venturing, running, adaptability test, and so on. The information was broke down and contrasted and the assistance of factual systems in which math mean, standard deviation (S.d.), standard lapse of mean (SEM), t-test were utilized. Country female understudies were discovered to be predominant in quality, continuance, pace and spryness. Urban female understudies then again, were discovered to be heavier and unrivaled in undertakings like adaptability.

Amusa et al. (2011) concentrated on wellbeing related physical wellness among rustic grade school kids in tshannda, South Africa. The financial change in South Africa over the earlier decade may have made a less dynamic way of life and a decrease in wellness among South African kids. This study tries to present the information on the wellbeing related physical wellness of the Tshannda rustic school youngsters in evaluations 1 to 7 and to assess age and sexual orientation contrasts in physical wellness among the Tshannda kids, of which data is not yet accessible. The statures, body mass and skin folds of the kids were measured and the Euro fit test battery was utilized to evaluate the youngsters' physical and execution wellness. Rate
body fats, fat mass and without fat mass were ascertained. There was dynamic increment and change in the execution values from evaluation level one to seven. In the physical execution tests obliging moving the body, force and quality, the young men for the most part performed higher than the young ladies. Young ladies were better than young men in the tests of adaptability. Muscle to fat quotients was higher in young ladies than in young men at all evaluations and increments with headway in evaluations. The physical execution measures of our specimens increment in evaluation levels and with the young men having higher qualities than young ladies and in addition performing better in exercises obliging physical effort and consumption of vitality. In differences, the young ladies demonstrated prevalence in adaptability measures and collect more muscle to fat quotients than the young men. Physical wellness of these country school youngsters is by all accounts low, in this way affirming the overall decrease in wellness levels of kids.

Li et al. (2006) study was to assess the impacts of high-impact exercise intercession with objectives of enhancing wellbeing related physical wellness in one innovative Company in Taiwan. This study was led as a semi exploratory outline. Among the 54 subjects selected in the study, 26 subjects of the volunteers consented to partake in a vigorous activity program. The control gathering was contained a comparable example of 28 subjects working at the same organization. Subjects in the activity gathering took part in a 12-week high-impact activity project, while subjects in the control bunch did not take an interest. The aftereffects of investigation of fluctuation with rehashed measures of wellbeing related physical wellness demonstrated that the subjects in the activity gathering had essentially more enhancements in muscular strength quality and continuance than the subjects in the control bunch. This study demonstrated that one 12-week oxygen consuming activity system was powerful in enhancing the muscular strength quality and perseverance of workers of an innovative organization.

Jourkesh et al. (2011) contemplated examination of physical wellness level among the understudies of iau, shabestar limb. The vitality of physical wellness to wellbeing for all people has been generally archived. Physical wellness is an obliged component for all the exercises in our general public. Wellbeing related physical wellness of an individual is primarily reliant on way of life related components, for
example, day by day physical action levels. It was accepted that the low physical wellness level of an individual is connected with higher death rate. Physical wellness is additionally considered as the level of capacity to execute a physical assignment under different surrounding conditions. The motivation behind this study is to analysis, measure and assess the level of physical wellness among school understudies of Islamic Azad University (IAU), shabestar limb focused around sexual orientation. There were 450 understudies who has been included in this physical wellness test study which were 250 male students(mean ± SD; Age: 22.5 ± 8.25 yrs, Height: 174.23 ± 5.2 cm, Weight: 68.45 ± 9.29 kg) and the other 200 are female students(mean ± SD; Age: 22.75 ± 6.2 yrs, Height: 159.75 ± 5.2 cm, Weight: 56.71 ± 8.84 kg).there were 6 exercises in this test which were 12 moment run, sit-up, vertical bounce for dangerous quality, 10 meter dexterity shuttle, adaptability and push up. All these tests were assessed the level of wellness from viewpoint spryness, speed, persistence of cardiovascular, force of leg and adaptability. Physical wellness execution was better in male understudies, aside from sit and achieve test, in which female understudies performed better.
Mean value and standard deviation of body mass index among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 1.
Table-2

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of pull ups among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pull ups</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>11.47*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not Significant:-

Table -2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of pull ups between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to pull ups in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 4.54 and 2.67 respectively, the result reveals a statistically significant difference of body mass (t= 11.47 <,.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students; Urban collegiate students was found to got more pull ups as compare than rural collegiate students, which means that rural collegiate students incur significantly less upper strength as compare than their counterparts.
Figure 2

Mean value and standard deviation of pull ups among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 2.
Table-3

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of sit ups among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sit ups</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>5.66*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20.31</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*=Significant

Table -2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of sit ups between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to sit ups in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 24.16 and 20.31 respectively, the result reveals a statistically significant difference of body mass (t=<,.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students; Rural collegiate students was found to got more sit ups as compare than rural collegiate students, which means that urban collegiate students incur significantly less Muscular strength as compare than their counterparts.
Figure 3

Mean value and standard deviation of sit ups among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 3.
Table-4

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of Sit & Reach test among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sit &amp; reach test</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30.56</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>4.94*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>33.43</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS=Not Significant:-

Table -2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of sit & reach between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to sit&reach in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 30.56 and 33.43 respectively, the result reveals a statistically significant difference of sit&reach (t= 4.94<,.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students; Urban collegiate students was found to get less sit&reach as compare than rural collegiate students, which means that urban collegiate students incur significantly more flexibility as compare than their counterparts.
Figure 4

Mean value and standard deviation of sit&reach among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 4.
Table-5

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of Right hand grip test among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right hand grip test</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>33.77</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>3.21*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30.56</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*= Significant:-

Table -2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of right hand grip between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to right hand grip in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 33.77 and 30.56 respectively, the result reveals a statistically significant difference of right hand grip (t=3.21,p<.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students; rural collegiate students was found to got more right hand grip as compare than urban collegiate students, which means that rural collegiate students incur significantly more right hand grip as compare than their counterparts.
Figure 5

Mean value and standard deviation of right hand grip among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 5.
Table-6

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of left hand grip test among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left hand grip</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>32.80</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>32.71</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS=Not Significant:-

Table -2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of left hand grip between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to left hand grip in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 32.150 and 32.71 respectively, the result reveals a no statistically significant difference of left hand grip (t=0.11) was found between rural and urban collegiate students
Mean value and standard deviation of left hand grip among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 6.
Table 7

Mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of 12 minutes run test among rural and urban collegiate students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean (Mts.)</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twelve meter run</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1545.65</td>
<td>25.89</td>
<td>13.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1340.25</td>
<td>22.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not Significant:-

Table 2 Shows that mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of body 9 minutes run and walk between rural and urban Athlete collegiate students.

With regards to 12 minutes run and walk in rural and urban collegiate students they have obtained mean value were 1545.65 and 1440.25 respectively, the result reveals a statistically significant difference of (t=13.34, p<.05) was found between rural and urban collegiate students. Rural collegiate students was found to got more aerobic fitness as compare than urban collegiate students, which means that rural collegiate students incur significantly more aerobic fitness as compare than their counterparts.
Mean value and standard deviation of 12 minutes run and walk among rural and urban collegiate students are presented graphically in figure 7.
Table 8

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of self awareness intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-awareness</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.95NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not significant

Table 8 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the self awareness emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 14.30 and 11.45 respectively which are given in table 8 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=1.95) rural and urban students.
Figure-8

Means and standard deviations of self awareness emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 8.
Table 9

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of empathy intelligence scale of Rural and urban students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empathy</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>12.80</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>1.66NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.90</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS=Not Significant

Table 9 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the empathy emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 12.80 and 14.90 respectively which are given in table 9 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in (t=1.66) rural and urban students.
Means and standard deviations of empathy emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 9.
Table 10

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of self motivation intelligence scale of rural and urban students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Motivation</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.84*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.23</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 10 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the self motivation emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 14.1 and 10.67 respectively which are given in table 10 reveals that the significant difference was found out in \( t = P < 0.05 \) rural and urban students; rural students was found to have got more self motivation emotional intelligence as compared to urban students which means the urban students incur significantly less self motivation emotional intelligence.
Means and standard deviations of self awareness emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 10.
Table 11

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of emotional stability intelligence scale of rural and urban students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional stability</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>2.40*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 11 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the emotional stability emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 13.98 and 11.43 respectively which are given in table 11 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.40P < 0.05) rural and urban students, rural students was found to have got more emotional stability emotional intelligence as compared to urban students; which means the urban students incur significantly less self awareness emotional intelligence.
Means and standard deviations of emotional stability emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 11.
Table 12

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of managing relations intelligence scale of rural and urban students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing relations</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.45*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 12 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the managing relation emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 14.04 and 11.20 respectively which are given in table 12 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=2.45, P < 0.05) rural and urban students, rural students was found to have got more managing relations emotional intelligence as compared to urban students which means the urban students incur significantly less self managing relations emotional intelligence.
Figure 13

Means and standard deviations of managing relations emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 13.
Table 13

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of integrity intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>19.45</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>2.98*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15.27</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the integrity emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 19.70 and 19.24 respectively which are given in Table 13 reveals that the significant difference was found out inof rural and urban students. Urban students less integrity emotional intelligence as compare then rural students.
Figure 13

Means and standard deviations of integrity emotional intelligence of rural and urban students are presented graphically in figure 13.
Table 14

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of development intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Development</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.18</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>2.62*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 14 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the self development emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 14.18 and 11.40 respectively which are given in table 14 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=2.62, P < 0.05) rural and urban students, rural students was found to have got more self development emotional intelligence as compared to urban students, which means the urban students incur significantly less self development emotional intelligence.
Means and standard deviations of self development emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 14.
Table 15

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of value orientation intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value orientation</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>17.98</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>1.06NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15.09</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not Significant

Table 15 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the development emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 17.98 and 15.09 respectively which are given in table 15 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in (t= 1.06) rural and urban students.
Figure 15

Means and standard deviations of value orientation emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 15.
Table 16

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of commitment intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.78</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>1.19NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.39</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not Significant.

Table 16 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the commitment emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 11.78 and 14.39 respectively which are given in table 16 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=1.19) rural and urban students.
Means and standard deviations of commitment emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 16.
Table 17

Mean Scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of altruistic behaviour intelligence scale of rural and urban Athlete students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altruistic behavior</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.69</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>1.79NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = Not significant

Table 17 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of the altruistic behaviour emotional intelligence scale of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean value of 14.20 and 13.57 respectively which are given in table 17 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=1.79) of rural and urban students.
Figure 17

Means and standard deviations of altruistic behaviour emotional intelligence of rural and urban Athlete students are presented graphically in figure 17.
Table 18

Means scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of rural and urban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychoticism</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>2.60*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 0.05 levels

As per table 18 shows that the mean scores standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of rural and urban students.

With regards to psychoticism of rural and urban students they have obtained the mean values of 15.80 and 13.09 respectively, which are given table 18 reveals that the significance difference was found out in (t=2.60, P< 0.5) of rural and urban students having less psychotic tendency as compared to rural students, which means that rural students incur significantly more psychoticism tendency.
Figure 18

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of rural students and urban students are presented graphically in figure 18.
Table 19

Means scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of rural education and Urban Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuroticism</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>6.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level.

As per table 19 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of rural education and Urban Players

With regards to neuroticism of Rural and Urban students they has obtained the mean values of 16.60 and 14.80 respectively, which are given table 19 reveals that the significance difference was found out in (t=6.00, P< 0.5) of Rural and Urban students having less psychotic tendency as compared to rural education, which means that rural education incur significantly more psychoticism tendency.
Mean scores and Standard Deviation of neuroticism of rural students and urban students are presented graphically in figure 19.
Table 20

Means scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Extraversion of rural and urban students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extraversion</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.88</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>1.74NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS= Not Significant

As per table 20 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of extraversion of rural and urban students.

With regards to extraversion of rural and urban students has obtained the mean values of 16.60 and 14.80 respectively, which are given table 20 reveals that theno significance difference was found out in (t= 1.74) of rural and urban students.
Mean scores and Standard Deviation of extroversion of rural and urban students are presented graphically in figure 20.
Table 21

Means scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie-scale of rural and urban students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lie-scale</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>19.45</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>2.60*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15.27</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*= Significant

As per table 21 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of rural and urban students.

With regards to lie scale of rural and urban students they has obtained the mean values of 11.24 and 11.02 respectively, which are given table 21 reveals that the significance difference was found out in (t=2.60, p<.05) of Rural and Urban students.
Figure 21

Mean scores and Standard Deviation of lie scale of rural and urban students are presented graphically in Figure 21.