Abstract

The field of physical education has gone through many cycles over its long history. These cycles range from a strict authoritarianism to the liberal democracy of today. This transformation to the democracy has opened the field of physical education up to many new sciences, which are creating many new professional opportunities. If the cycles of physical education continue, these new professions will hopefully pave the way to future discoveries and studies of physical education.

Extraversion is characterized by positive emotions, surgency, and the tendency to seek out stimulation and the company of others. The trait is marked by pronounced engagement with the external world. Extraverts enjoy being with people, and are often perceived as full of energy. They tend to be enthusiastic, action-oriented individuals who are likely to say "Yes!" or "Let's go!" to opportunities for excitement. In groups they like to talk, assert themselves, and draw attention to themselves.

Introverts lack the social exuberance and activity levels of extraverts. They tend to seem quiet, low-key, deliberate, and less involved in the social world. Their lack of social involvement should not be interpreted as shyness or depression.
Introverts simply need less stimulation than extraverts and more time alone. They may be very active and energetic, simply not socially.

The purpose of the study was to study the extroversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and sports competition anxiety among cricket and other team game players.

The following hypotheses formulated in this study:

1. It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference in extroversion between Cricket and Other team game players.

2. It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference in neuroticism of Cricket and Other sports players.

3. It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference in psychoticism between Cricket and Other sports players.

4. It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of sport competition anxiety between Cricket and Other sports players.

The present study was conducted 500 cricket and other team game players of India. Keeping in view the objectives, the players were categorized into two main groups: Cricket (N=250) and Other Team Game (N=250) players. The sample
representing the different college of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The data was collected from 2009 to 2011.

The Sports Competition Anxiety Test is latest and most popular sport-specific anxiety test whose purpose is to assess individual difference in sports competitive trait anxiety or the tendency to pursue competition situation, as threatening, and / or to respond to their situation with elevated state anxiety.

Sports Competition Anxiety Test Questionnaire (SCAT) prepared by Rainer Martens, was originally constructed for children (ages 10-15), its adult version was developed later on by suitably modifying the instructions and items. A reliability quotient of 0.85 had been reported for the adult version of SCAT.

The Eysenck Personality questionnaire (Appendix-B) was used to assess the level of Personality Trait of the players. The test retest reliability of the questionnaire was reported to be 0.79.

The questionnaire on personality traits (Appendix-B) prepared by Eysenck has eighty nine items, which has three categories namely: Extroversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism.
Mean scores and standard deviation of Cricket (N=250), Other Team Games (N=250) and the total sample (N=500) were calculated in all the four variables i.e. sports competition anxiety, Eysenck Personality Trait (consisting of Three categories Extroversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism).

This was a comparative study of two (Cricket and Other Group) of team game players for finding out difference in criterion measure the mean difference of these groups were tested for significance by ‘t’ test and level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

The present study deals with the comparison of personality traits between cricket and other sports players with respect to Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism and Sports Competition Anxiety. The data was collected with the help of Sports Competition Anxiety, Eysenck personality inventory. This inventory provides three psychological dimensions viz; Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism.

From the analysis of data it has been found that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players in the extroversion level. It is evident that cricket and other team game players in extroversion test differed significantly, as the obtained t-value 7.11 is much more than the tabulated value t0.05 (2, 448) = 1.645. It is obvious that there is significant difference between
cricket and other team game players on extroversion level at 0.05 level as the mean difference 11.744 and 10.776. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected between these groups at extroversion level.

From the analysis of data it has been found that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players in the neuroticism level. It is evident that cricket and other team game players in neuroticism test differed significantly, as the obtained t-value 5.71 is much more than the tabulated value $t_{0.05} (2, 448) = 1.645$. It is obvious that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players on extroversion level at 0.05 level as the mean difference 10.648 and 9.848. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected between these groups at neuroticism level.

From the analysis of data it has been found that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players in the psychoticism level. It is evident that cricket and other team game players in psychoticism test differed significantly, as the obtained t-value 49.37 is much more than the tabulated value $t_{0.05} (2, 448) = 1.645$. It is obvious that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players on psychoticism level at 0.05 level as the mean difference 10.86 and 9.28. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected between these groups at psychoticism level.
From the analysis of data it has been found that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players in the sport competition anxiety level. It is evident that cricket and other team game players in sport competition anxiety test differed significantly, as the obtained $t$-value 49.37 is much more than the tabulated value $t_{0.05} \ (2, \ 448) = 1.645$. It is obvious that there is significant difference between cricket and other team game players on sport competition anxiety level at 0.05 level as the mean difference 10.86 and 9.28. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected between these groups at sport competition anxiety level.