CHAPTER IV

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Psychology is at once the oldest and the youngest of the sciences. Even in the most primitive tribes there are some formulations about the nature of the self and the nature of the mind. In fact, folk tales, mythology, and proverbs, in all languages of the world, reveal the interest of main himself and his knowledge about his desires and frustrations and his achievements and failures. Primitive animism is itself an evidence of the interest in his relations to other persons and objects. The essence of animism is that every material body whether it is the sun or the star, the river or the mountain, the plant or the animal, contains a second being within it, which is of a substance different from the material body.

Thus animism postulates some the tribal man to understand the behavior of all the beings on earth and in the sky. Further the men of medicine of the ancient as well as the modern tribal groups are masters in the techniques of suggestion and hypnosis. The mantravadin of the village is a post-master in the technique of hypnosis though modern science has learnt about hypnosis only within the last hundred years. It is a familiar fact that when the daughter-in-law of the house behaves in a hysterical fashion and becomes violent, the mantravadin of the neighborhood is invited and with his chants and rituals he not only drive out the demon or the ghost, who is supposed to have been in possession of the woman, but also arranges skillfully some concrete evidence of the departure to the demon or ghost buy a loud sound of a stone dropping in the tape or a well in the neighborhood.

Psychology may be broadly defined as the science of mind. The word is derived from the Greek and means the science of the soul. In ancient and medieval times psychology was regarded as a branch of philosophy dealing with the principle of life, sensation, intelligence and conation, especially in human beings. It was essentially speculative and static, in contrast to the modern practical and dynamic study of psychology. The chief psychological these of the scholastics included the unity and unifying power of the soul, it’s essential connection with the body, its spirituality and immortality, and freedom of the will, and the dependence of the intellect upon sense data. Modern psychology, is, however, regarded as a branch of experimental
biology. The kind of definition now generally behaviour and thought. Its predominantly experimental character has led to a decline of interest in such purely speculative questions as that of the relation of mind to body. It is known that mental process are related to changes in the nervous system, but the experimental psychologist is inclined to be little interested in whether this relation is one of parallelism or mutual interaction.

The tendency of physiological psychology has regard both psychical and physiological events as different aspects of the same series of events. On the other hand, there all still exponents of the integrationist’s view that psychical events act on the nervous system and are acted on by events in the nervous system. Generally the experimental psychologist is impatient of such problems, which affect little if at all his actual observation, and he is inclined to suspect that the existence of such questions is merely due to the inadequacy of language to express relationships of an order so remote from the problems of practical life with which language was designed to deal.

Athletic is sometimes called the complete game because nearly every part of the body is exercised. It is a game that can be enjoyed by individuals regardless of their age or sex. Although the game is primarily dominated by men, Women in recent years are being introduced to it and more and more playing every day. Although this book deals primarily with the four-wall version of the game, many of the fundamentals, strategy and techniques can be applied to the other variations of the game.

Athletic is a game of brains over brawn, a truly thinking game. Because of the speed of the game and the way the ball caroms off of the walls, floor and ceiling quick mental reactions are a must. To improve your game you must think in the court as well as play in it. Every shot should be carefully studied, every mistake carefully analysed. Athletic requires and teaches quick mental reactions. This is good training for immediate decisions needed in everyday life situations. It would be exceptionally hard to precisely appraise quantity of individuals presently playing Athletic in India.

However, one thing is certain and that is the fact that the number of people participating is steadily increasing. This increase in enthusiasts is due to more and more people realizing the values to be gained from playing Athletic and then actively pursuing these values. Those people who have felt the exhilaration of a fast game of Athletic have been challenged by this highly competitive sport and thereby have become regular participants. Athletic players like to mention
the release of mental tension brought about by their fast-paced game. Now they have some scientific evidence to back up their claim. That is, if you agree that aggression is one of those mental tensions we need to release harmlessly from time to time. A study by 31-year-old Captain James D. Eaton of the Air Force, assigned to Penn State to earn a master’s degree in physical education, shows that Athletic can reduce anxiety. And the reduction of aggression doesn’t depend on winning. Now teaching at the Air force Academy, Jim discovered that the outcome of matches played by 32 skilled Penn State course work, Jim plays Athletic for the recreational and physical fitness benefits.

According to his report, the research problem he undertook was a rest of the hypotheses that Athletic was as aggression reducer. In the winter of 2001, he administered a standard psychology test called the Adjective Check List to the 24 personality variable measured, was analysed. Before their match, the men had to check off from the list of 300 adjectives those which they felt best described themselves. They took the same test after their match. The difference in the scores measures the rise or fall in aggression. Of the 32 men ranging in age from 22 to 55, nine recorded a higher score following their match. But their scores weren’t nearly enough to overbalance the net loss registered by the other 23. Such a simple comparison of raw data isn’t nearly sophisticated enough to be relied on in this day and age. Statisticians demand “significant” variations in data before any conclusions are drawn, and Jim’s research is replete with two tailed tests, Wilcoxon harmonized sets, z-scores and Mann-Whitney U study.

After these calculations were performed, the official conclusion was: “The analysis revealed a significant decrease in aggression levels of subjects from the pre-play to the post-play condition.” The won-loss records and the change in test scores were then examined. Tables in the report reveal that 17 players won and 15 losers had four among them who chafed under their defeat.

According to the scores, the aggressive nature of this quarter rose. Again, the statistical searchlights were shown on 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 Athletic 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 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 20026. Another eight courts, considerably older, are seldom used by Penn State Athletic ers. Jim’s report states that he chose Athletic for his investigation because “through familiarity with Athletic 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.”

Through this natural setting for aggressive play, he felt that Athletic could serve as an attractive medium for release of that sometimes troublesome personality quality. There was another premise, a broader one, often articulated by physical educators. “If through continued research, it can be determined that physical events can provide an arena for the release and catharsis of aggression, then sport has the potential to make a significant contribution to the social well-being of man.” The intent of this work, therefore, was to show what athletics can offer the individual in terms of controlling or releasing his aggressive urges, not what aggression can do for athletics. The discoveries of research have a tendency to help the view that games help to drain off mental strain, including hostility. But Jim and his advisor, Dr. Dorothy V. Harris, associate professor of physical education, would hesitate to claim that this study was conclusive proof.

To more fully analyze aggression and the relation of the loss of it to physical exercise, they would like to see some research organized around a combination of tests. Also useful would be a comparison of non-physical and physical activities. For example, aggression changes in people playing bridge should be compared to those evolving from a sports event. The Penn State researchers believe this to be the first aggression measurement study of people playing a recreational sport. They contrast their work with previous studies aimed at characterizing aggressiveness in athletes fighting for the league title or for a spot in individual standings.

Captain Eaton’s report cites the natural sports experience-the joy of competition combined with minimum pressure-as a recreational situation where minimum outside forces
come into play. And after all that’s what most of us want. Billions of us who play sports for fun now have some objective evidence to buttress our belief that we receive a mental as well as physical payoff from our recreation. Athletic -The Lifetime Game… physical Fitness the Fun Way. One thing in common in taking a full study of our stalwart post-40 players…. those who continue to perform creditably, who enjoy the true competition, and reap the “Fountain of Youth” benefits throughout their lives are the ones who keep their weight under control and play the game on a regular basis. Phil Elbert is no doubt an exception insofar as total physical output at age 41 is concerned. How many fellows around who play the game almost daily, then “taper off” in late afternoon with 5-7 miles of sprinting and jogging? Can a player be at a peak performance after 40?

The interest in present day games is affected by different physical, physiological, sociological and mental components. Amid preparing, other than great build and physical wellness of the competitor, fundamental accentuation is laid on the improvement of different sorts of engine aptitudes included in the amusement and in addition on showing the methods, strategies and strategies of the diversion.

As of not long ago, the mentors have been giving careful consideration to the social and mental variables which despite the fact that have been demonstrated to help execution in occasions in the higher focused games. It is only recently that sports administrators and coaches have realized the importance of the psychological preparation and training of players to enable them to bear the strain and stresses inherent in sports participation. Thus, now games coach and mentors have begun giving more essentialness to the mental molding or the building the mental make-up of the players before their challenges in the national and global rivalries.

In cutting edge aggressive games, mental readiness of a group is as vital as showing them the diverse abilities of a diversion with investigative routines. In nowadays, the groups are arranged to play, as well as to win the recreations. Furthermore for winning the recreations, it is not just the capability in the abilities which matters additionally the soul and demeanor of the players with which they play. The mental demeanor of every individual player and of the group can help or thwart their execution. The vast majority of the mentors concur that the physical qualities, abilities and preparing of the players are amazingly imperative, however they likewise feel that great mental or mental planning for rivalry is an important segment for achievement.
To win in international meets or to attain peak performance in competition which is aim of Higher sports in this age of competition. And it is on this factor that the coaches try to concentrate. With a specific end goal to achieve the target and finish the social desire, the players likewise buckle down, overlooking their solaces in their day by day lives and hone for a long time a day. Stress, both mental and social represses the crest execution of players. Unless the players are arranged rationally and mentally for the challenge, they are not ready to attain the craved results. The mental preparing must be given to the players by the coaches to face distressing circumstance happening amid the opposition.

Sport has become a psycho-social activity, full of tension, anxiety, fear and stresses. In competitive sports, teams and individual players play to win and this spirit of winning the matches and individual events causes many psychological stresses. So the job of the coach is to prepare or train the individual athlete as well as teams in such a way that the players individually as well as, in their capacity, as members of the team are to bear all types of stresses and overcome the effect of over-stresses and strains which may deteriorate the sports performance. The players need to undergo such an arduous, training that they should be able to have physical load during practice schedules and can have psychic stress during the period of competition, because it is during competition that athletes as well as teams inevitably come under psychological stress.

In modern competitive sports, the role of anxiety in sports performance has attracted the attention of sports scientists. As the physical load during training of Athletic Players for international competition is increasing day-by-day, the psychic stress during competition has been intensified. It has been realized that during their participation in competitive sports, the players and athletes are also anxiety-prone. Hence in these days, psychological training of the players and athletes has attracted a greater attention than in the past.

It is agreed by most of the sports scientists that besides developing the physical and physiological aspects of the players i.e. power, strength, endurance, agility and speed as well as providing the best type of the training, unit and unless the players and athletes the mentally prepared for contest, they cannot win in any competition or attain their peak performance which is considered the optimum objective of the modern sports.
Thus, it has become necessary to conduct research to know which psychological factors enhance sports performance. There is a need to conduct research on the national and international Athletic Players with respect to some psychological characteristic. It is also essential to know what type of emotional problems like anxiety, fear, aggressiveness or stresses occur when they have to face some strong opponent and how to overcome these problems to achieve the optimum level of achievement / performance. It may be possible if proper research on scientific lines is conducted on the top level Athletic Players. In view of this, five psychological variables namely visual reaction time, auditory reaction time, extraversion, neuroticism and competitive anxiety were selected and the relationship of disjunctive reaction time, both visual and auditory with extraversion, neuraticism and competitive anxiety was examined in the present study.

The great majority of empirical research in sport personality has utilized assessment devices which embody the factor theory as their main premise. As expressed by Cattell (2003), the factor theory searches for consistencies in behavior. It is assumed that internal dispositions or traits are relatively stable and so enduring that they override environmental or situational influences. This infers that questions cold be asked in any situation and the responses to generalized to a sport situation. Thank for example he broad category of anxiety. Is knowing that a person low on an omnibus inventory of anxiety enough to conclude that he will never exhibit anxiety; are there no situations in which his heart rate may increase a little.

The situation position as exemplified in Mischel’s [2009] social learning theory, appears to go too far to the other extreme, entering into open debate with personalize. This paradigm can be regarded as the antithesis of the factor theory and maintains that behavioral variation is primarily a function of the situation in which a person is placed.

Sports execution has been discovered to be identified with some identity variables. Extraversion and neuroticism are among the variables which impact sports execution notwithstanding numerous other identity variables. Extraversion has been found to be highly related or supportive to dominance and sociability in athletes and sports participants by Sperling (2002), Tillman (2004), Ruffer (20025), Whiting & Stembridge (20025), Wernet and Gottheil (20026), Bruner (2009), Kane (2000) and Ikegami (2000). Extraversion, as per Alderman (2004), is a develop developing out of Jung's (2003) early assignment of the two noteworthy state of
mind of identity: the extraverted mentality, which situates the individual to the outer, target world, and the contemplative demeanor, which arranges one towards the internal, subjective world.

Eysenck (2007) whose development of the two broad personality dimensions of neuroticism-stability and extraversion-introversion provides the major underlying theoretical structure of this trait. He portrays extraverted people as:

"Friendly, incautious, uninhibited, included in gathering exercises, amiable, amicable, needing energy, and having numerous social contacts. They stick their necks out and take chances, act on the spur of the moment, are optimistic, aggressive, lose their temper easily, laugh a great deal, and are unable to keep their feelings under control."

According to Eysenck (2007), extraversion is at best a behavioral description of personality, but that it does possess biological causal source implication. He believes that extraversion can be explained at the neural level in that his extraversion-introversion scale reflects métier of excitatory-inhibitory functions of vital cortical nervous system. He (2007) also proposed that the extraversion associated reticular-cortical loop systems of the brain stem. It means that the dimension involves the reticular activating system. His proposal was founded in the belief that cortical excitation in response to external stimulation (such as the effects of competition) is more in hermits than in gregarious person.

It is through the linkage of the reticular formation and hypothalamus with personality dimension that Eysenck believes differing personalities will reflect their positions on a level of arousal continuum. For example, cortical excitation in response to external stimulation (e.g. a tension situation in sports) is postulated as being higher in introverts than in extraverts. This is because he saw introverts as having weaker nervous systems than extraverts. Conversely, he believed that inhibition will be higher in extraverts as they possess stronger inhibitory mechanisms because of their stronger nervous systems.

The explanation behind this is that weaker sensory system is more delicate and starts to react at jolt intensities which are incapable for solid sensory systems. This results in the weaker framework's reactions being closer to the most extreme level of reacting than those of a stronger framework through the jolt force continuum. Eysenck feels that this represents the cortical supremacy of introverts as producing a constraint of their behavior in accordance with conditioned and learned patterns of response that lead to the emergences of those personality
traits characterizing introverts. Conversely, the absence of such supremacy leads to an absence of such constraints and to the emergence of extraversion traits.

**Barbant and Jose (2003)**: Directed a similar investigation of anthropometric and physical wellness estimations of Brazilian and American school kids. Ten subjects for this were 2342 young men and young ladies selected in a government funded educational system in Brazil and America amid 1992 school year. Wellbeing rehashed physical wellness test battery and physical capacity tests were directed. The light and weight of the subjects were additionally embraced into thought. The consequences of the study was demonstrated that stature and weight expanded at roughly same rate and the young ladies was fundamentally taller & heavier than the young men amid immaturity. The American young ladies and body were taller and heavier than the Brazilian young men and young ladies.

**Girish (2009)**: Tried 100 subjects from the provincial region and 100 subjects from the urban territory secondary school young men to look at the physical wellness AAHPER youth wellness test and NPED tests were directed to acquire the physical wellness level of the subjects. He reasoned that there was no critical difference in physical wellness level acquired from AAHPER youth wellness tests between provincial and urban secondary school young men.

**Cofield (2000)**: Examination of the beginning and last scores of the seventy examples tried for AAHPER youth wellness test uncovered a change in each one test and every part of physical wellness. It is prescribed that more arranged developers of physical instruction could be made arrangements for desir-capable physical improvement.

**Vishwanatha (1992)**: Directed a study on "Correlation of chose physical wellness parts, physiological and self idea variables in the middle of provincial and urban school young men in Kanyakumari District" He controlled AAHPER youth physical wellness test. At long last he reached the conclusion that the physical wellness of the rustic young men were superior to the urban young men. The self idea of the country young men was discovered to be superior to the young men a urban region.

Gregor and Barrie (2000) : Tried 14 years of age young men who had existed in average rustic and urban steins of ruler Edward island. Their study demonstrated that the urban young men performed better on chose wellness tests of bouncing and sit - ups. They were substandard compared to country young men in 50 yard dash and flexed-arm hangs.

Meqni (2006) : Compared physical wellness of Philippines understudies with Japanese and American understudies. He found that Philippines understudies had for the most part lower execution in draw - ups, delicate ball toss and sit - ups as contrasted with Japanese and American undertaken.

Abdulnour (2007) : Directed a study to contrast the Kuwait information and those of secondary school young men and young ladies in the united states, as showed by their performance on the AAHPER youth wellness test overview of 1975 and (b) look at the mean contrasts in physical wellness among three gatherings of young men and three gatherings of young ladies going to open auxiliary schools in Kuwait. The wellness tests incorporated (a) force up for young men and flexed arm hang for young ladies (B) flexed leg sit-up (C) shuttle run, (D) standing long hop (E)

600 yard run. (F) group example was utilized to choose the subjects in Kuwait.

At' test for autonomous examples was utilized for the correlations of the Kuwait and American study. The level of hugeness was situated at 0.05 for contrasting the gatherings in Kuwait, the ANOVA system was connected. At whatever point its F-test was discovered to be the critical at the 0.05 level, the Schaffer's method was taken after to reason where solid contrasts existed.

The measurable investigation uncovered that:

1. The physical wellness status of young men and young ladies going to open
optional schools in Kuwait was fundamentally lower than that of their partners in America.

2. The physical wellness levels of three gatherings of young men and young ladies in Kuwait open optional schools contrasted fundamentally in certain examinations. By and large, Kuwait male and female understudies in the credit unit framework performed better than their Kuwait and non-Kuwait partners in the general framework.

In short, young men and young ladies in Kuwait exhibited low levels of physical wellness. Distinctive software engineers and exploration to enhance the wellness of adolescent sters in Kuwait are suggested.

**Path et al. (2010)** examined connections between report toward oneself measures of passionate knowledge and memories of precompetitive feelings before ideal and broken physical execution. Member players (n = 284) finished a report toward oneself measure of passionate sagacity and two measures of precompetitive feelings; a) feelings experienced before an ideal execution, and b) feelings experienced before a useless execution. Reliable with hypothetical forecasts, rehashed MANOVA results showed average feelings connected with ideal execution and repulsive feelings connected with useless execution. Enthusiastic discernment connected with average feelings in both exhibitions with people reporting low scores on the report toward oneself passionate knowledge scale seeming to experience serious upsetting feelings before useless execution. We propose that future exploration ought to research connections between passionate brainpower and feeling regulation methods utilized by competitors.

**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] sportpersons (N = 50 male and N = 50 female) and one hundred [n = 100] non-sportpersons (N = 50 male and N = 50 female) who were examining in different subsidiary universities and yard of Panjab University, Chandigarh. Sportpersons were the individuals who had taken an interest in Inter-school and Interuniversity rivalries in different recreations/sports. Non–sportpersons 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 sportpersons, female sportpersons, male non-sportpersons and female non-sportpersons. The results uncovered critical contrasts on the sub-variable Social Maladjustment between male sportpersons and female sportpersons. Nonetheless, no critical contrasts were found concerning enthusiastic precariousness, passionate relapse, identity breaking down, absence of autonomy, 'enthusiastic development' (complete) between male sportpersons and female sportpersons. The results as to male non sportpersons and female non-sportpersons 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 oneself 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 tip 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 undergraduates. One hundred eighty one undergraduates (18-30 years) were chosen haphazardly. Sport introduction and Bar-on 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 noteworthy at p< .05 level, Pearson coefficients to research contrasts between variables (ph0/05). 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.

Ulucan (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 impact. Discoveries show that self reported convictions of enthusiastic insights are connected with ideal state of mind states for diverse circumstances. Future examination ought to keep on investigaing 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 directing 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 × 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 covariates 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 25meter), 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 Vidyalaya 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 Vidyalaya, yet factually not critical. In the event that Cardio-Vascular Endurance, Abdominal Strength, Agility and shoulder Strength Kendriya Vidyalaya 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, Alimentation y Valoración del Estado Nutritional en Adolescents: 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.

Chao-Chien and Yi-Chun (2012) inspect the impact of hopping rope preparing on the wellbeing related physical wellness in understudies with savvy impedance. Nine understudies matured between 13-15 and who at Chung-Shan Junior High School in Taichung City were chosen as the study test. Utilizing the irregular examining technique, understudies were separated
into the trial gathering (N=6) and the control bunch (N=3). Tests of wellbeing related physical wellness were directed previously, then after the fact the preparation. The matched t-test and examination of covariance (ANCOVA) were utilized as a part of the factual examinations for the test outcomes

**Tarandeep et al. (2012)** examined the correlation of wellbeing related physical wellness segments in the middle of urban and country grade school youngsters. The example was 20 Subjects, 9 years old 10 of urban grade school youngsters (young ladies) and 10 subjects of rustic elementary school kids (young ladies). Five Health related physical wellness segments (40 yard dash, standing wide bounce, handgrip, sit and reach and 600 yard run/walk) were taken. The result demonstrates that the static quality of provincial kids' was essentially higher than the urban school youngsters. In any case there is no critical distinction of rate, dangerous quality, adaptability and cardiovascular perseverance parts in the middle of urban and provincial elementary school youngsters.

**Shrivastava et al. (2011)** inspected the cognitive, full of feeling and conative parts of identity helping in abnormal state sports execution. Tests of FDI cognitive style, sensation looking for, attribution style (locus of control scale) were controlled on the interuniversity players (abnormal state execution bunch) and on intercollegiate players (low level execution bunch). The aftereffects of the separate investigation shows that the two gatherings of players were fundamentally distinctive in their cognitive style, attribution style, and sensation looking for identity measurements segregate capacity (Wilks lambda=0.82, p<.001). Critical F degree shows that the three identity measurements separate exclusively, the two gatherings in games execution. The identity measurement attribution style (outer locus of control) in games execution helped for abnormal state execution, 50.72% of the aggregate segregates, commitment of FI cognitive style for the abnormal state execution in games was 32.80%. Sensation looking for commitment was discovered to be most minimal of the aggregate differently.

**Karad and wahid (2011)** the distinctions in the Personality characteristics in the middle of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players; as to neuroticism psychosticism and extraversions. In this study 50 Kabaddi and 50 Kho-Kho players chose as subjects. Their age extended between 17-25 years, who were taking an interest in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University between university Kabaddi and Kho-Kho tournaments.held at Vaidyanath College Parli-Vaidyanath and M.i.t. School, Aurangabad 2010 The Esyenck Personality Inventory (E.p.i.) was directed to
figure out the Personality characteristics of the Kho-Kho and Kabaddi players, as to neuroticism extraversion, psychoticism and Lie-Scale. Means Scores for neuroticism, psychoticism extraversion and Lie-Scale for these two sorts of players were registered. t-test was utilized to think about the noteworthiness contrast in the middle of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players, t-degrees for extraversions, psychoticism are (3.17, P < .01), (t=2.63, P<.05) separately demonstrating that Kabaddi players are less outgoing person and more maniacal than Kho-Kho players.

Aurelian et al. (2011) concentrated on identity of the football player helps in unequivocal mode to him assertion in the football of extraordinary execution and it jars to show a solid impact over the presentation of the football game. The point of the examination action comprises into find the compelling arrangements concerning the insistences of the footballers, through the use of the particular routines and methods of psycho-sociologistical preparing. For to attain what we proposed through the point of the examination, we utilized the following routines: the strategy for the perception; the test technique; the factual strategies; the system for the dialog. The aplication at players of the strategies for information of the identity enhances the strokes of identity, of inspiration, temper, particular however and general considering. The inquiries of the mental test constitute imperative spot focuses in the foundation of the methodology of change concerning the identity. The ramifications of the mentor in the change of the identity strokes of the footballer helps the wearing execution.

Happiness contemplated the social cause and social versatility examples of chose specimens of previous competitors from the University of California at Los Angles. The specimen spoke to 20 separate games. The results demonstrated that the vagrants of competitors originated from the white collar class players contending in physical games tented to come structure lower social roots. The players contending in non-contact and no-group activities and 60% of the fathers are soccer players were remote conceived. Different competitors who had a considerable number of remote conceived fathers included wrestlers, tennis players and gymnasts. Competitors from catholic homes were discovered most in Soccer, Fotball and Basketball where as players of Jewish foundation were dominating in vaulting, wrestling and swimming. A high % kids just were found among tennis players though a prevalent number of wrestlers were drawn from 2 youngsters families.

Has creek's study tried a hypothetical clarification of low social class foundation impacts the degree and sort of games interest. A self managed survey was directed to 340 understudies
(80 female competitors, 119 female non-players, 80 male competitors and 61 male non-competitors) Results showed that social class and sexual orientation collaborate such that level of games. Support, as showed by both of the group aggressive versus individual/ double nature of game or by the cost of interest in a game, and the social class foundation of its members was found.

Greendorfer (2000), mulled over the financial variables that impact female investment in different sorts of groups, individual and blended games. She theorized that game sort would be a capacity of financial status. The investigation of the social class information which incorporated two measures training and occupation, uncovered that group activities members were related to lower related to higher financial status. Where individual and double games members were related to higher financial status.

Sharma (2001), concentrated on the differentials of non-sportsman and college speaking to sportsmen in the aggregate specimen on identity, thought toward oneself, sagacity and financial status variables. The subjects were 538 male school understudies drawn for the conditions of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. He reasoned that (1) He presumed that Hockey sportsmen score fundamentally higher on the scholarly status (As) measurement of the financial status. Variable than sportsmen of the staying four games bunches. (2) The Mean contrast with respect to the expert status (PS) measurement, Hockey sportsmen have gotten the most astounding mean score took after by Football, Hockey, Volleyball and Basketball sportsmen. (3) Inters port wage status (IS) contrasts exist just in the Hockey Vs Basketball correlation, the previous being absolutely higher than the letter. (4) On the societal position (SS) measurement, took after by Hockey, Volleyball, Hockey and Basketball sportsmen. (5) The huge differential example among the chose games bunches on the composite financial status variable is the same concerning as measurement. Hockey sportsmen score the most elevated of all on this variable followed in the slipping request by Football, Volleyball, Hockey and Basketball sportsmen.

Kumar and Singh (2001), examined 70 senior wrestlers experiencing National Coach camp for the XI Asian recreations held at Beijing, China, September, 1990 These wrestlers senior plausible who were chosen after the senior national wrestling title. To evaluate chose mental qualities of financial status, taking after government sanctioned tests were directed and information was gathered: (a) Sports Anxiety Test of Rainer Master's (Hindi Version), (b)
Maundsley Personality Inventory (Hindi Version) (c) Socio-monetary Status Scale Questionnaire of Kappor and Kocher (Hindi Version) The investigation of information has plainly uncovered that Indian wrestlers of National and International level are outgoing person, have low level of games rivalry uneasiness and have low level of neuroticism. It was additionally discovered that Indian wrestlers originate from center financial status gathering of the Indian culture.

Ravi (2001), mulled over 314 college Men players chose from different colleges of Tamilnadu. The motivation behind his study was to find out the financial status of Tamilnadu college Men players in Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Football, Ball badminton, Shuttle Badminton, Table Tennis, Kabaddi and Athletics amid the scholastic year 1989-90 He directed a poll and found that the college Men players favored the games and amusements on the premise of their group, zone from where they hail, calling of their guardians on the premise of salary of their guardians. The financial status can likewise be considered as one of the impacting components in their choice of the diversion and hence their games incredibleness.

Karuppain (2001), considered to decide how far the financial status is connected with cooperation in games and amusements. For this reason he chose 639 college players in all groups. After cautious investigation he inferred that individual's financial status impacted his chance for cooperation in amusements and games. Some were conceived from rich families and some from poor families however all the players didn't partake in all diversions and games exercises. It was likewise observed that youngsters developing in destitution ridden society play the diversions which acquired less use and the individuals become in privileged wage society played the amusements which brought about more use. This sort of execution had been in presence today as well as from aged times. This study uncovered the same actuality.

Muthuraman (2002), contemplated 420 locale level Kabaddi players. The reason for his study was to determine the financial status of Tamilnadu area level school Kabaddi players amid the scholarly year 1989-90. He reasoned that out of 420, 190 (45%) were from planned group, 185 (44%) were from retrogressive group. A sum of 375 (89%) Kababbi players product from retrogressive group and planned group.
Thomas (2001), considered the relationship of physical wellness to chose part of erudite and scholastic execution, co-curricular interest and financial status. His subjects were seventh and eight evaluation young ladies and a two called study model was utilized as a part of directing this task and mix of diagnostic and factual system, for finishing this study.

Gives study uncovered "associates, as contrasted and family and educators were the strongest indicator of youngsters' dynamic association with in the family connection, fathers turned out to be more critical powerful, moms were from a higher instructive foundation, had more noteworthy sports and were more dynamic both presently and adolescence"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Semi urban</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
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<td>Age (Year)</td>
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<td>2.33</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Weight (Kg)</td>
<td>55.03</td>
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<td>Height (Cm)</td>
<td>167.25</td>
<td>14.12</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Training days (Week)</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
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<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Components</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Training duration (Hours)</td>
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<td>.78</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Competition in one year</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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Table 1.1 shows the Mean scores and Standard Deviations of the different components of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.
Table 2.1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>3.17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>12.78</td>
<td>3.01</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.1 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of neuroticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

Concerning neuroticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 11.08 and 12.78 separately, which are given in table 2.1 uncovers that the critical contrast was figured out in (t=3.17, p<.05) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Athletic player's having less psychotic propensity as contrasted with Urban Athletic players which implies that Urban players cause fundamentally more hypochondriac inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of crazy of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 1.
Figure-1

Avg. scores and S.D. of psychotic of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.
Table 2.2

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of psychoticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
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<td>13.09</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>1.63ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>11.29</td>
<td>2.98</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NS=not Significant

According to table 2.2 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of psychoticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

With respect to psychoticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 13.09 and 11.29 individually, which are given in table 2.2 uncovers that the noteworthy contrast was discovered in (t=1.63) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

Mean scores and standard deviation of crazy of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 2.
Figure-2

Avg. scores and S.D. of psychotic of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players
Table 2.3

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of Extraversion of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.63*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>1.92</td>
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</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.3 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Extraversion of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

With respect to Extraversion of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 9.11 and 7.92 individually, which are given in table 2.3 uncovers that the huge distinction was figured out in (t= 2.63, p<.05) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Athletic player's having more Extraversion inclination as contrasted with Urban Athletic players which implies that Urban Athletic Players acquire essentially less Extraversion propensity.
Mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure –

Figure 3

Avg. scores and S.D. of extraversion of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.
Table 2.4

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of Lie scale of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9.76</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>0.17NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>3.34</td>
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</table>

NS – not significant

According to table 2.4 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of Lie of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

With respect to lie of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 9.68 and 9.76 individually, which are given in table 2.4 uncovers that the no huge contrast was figured out in (t= .17) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

Mean scores of falsehood scale of Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure 4.
Figure 4

Table 2.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>4.65*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9.28</td>
<td>1.92</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.5 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players.

With respect to Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players they have acquired the mean estimations of 11.24 and 9.28 separately, which are given in table 2.5 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was figured out in (t= 4.65, P < .05) semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic player's having more Extravert inclination as contrasted with Urban Athletic players which implies that Urban Women Athletic players bring about altogether less Extravert propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players are displayed graphically in figure 5.
Figure-5

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of extraversion of semi-Urban

Women and Urban Women Athletic players
Table 2.6


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.27</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>3.91*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>12.69</td>
<td>4.01</td>
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</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.6 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Athletic Women players.

With respect to psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players they have gotten the mean estimations of 11.27 and 12.69 separately, which are given in table uncovers that the huge contrast was figured out in (t= 3.91, P < .05) semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic player's having less crazy propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic players which implies that Urban Women Athletic players cause essentially more insane inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of crazy of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players are introduced graphically in figure 6.
Figure 6

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of psychotic of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players.
Table 2.7

Avg. scores, S.D. and t-ratio of neuroticism of Semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>3.61*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.7 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Athletic Women players.

With respect to Neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 41.94 and 36.62 individually, which are given in table 2.7 uncovers that the critical contrast was figured out in (t=3.61, P < 0.05) semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic Player's having more Neurotic inclination as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Player cause essentially less Extravert propensity.

Mean scores of Neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 7.
Figure 7

Table 2.8


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>3.87*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.8 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Athletic Women players.

With respect to Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 11.05 and 10.04 individually, which are given in table 2.8 uncovers that the critical distinction was discovered in (t= 3.87, P < 0.05) semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic Player's having more Lie propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Player cause altogether less Lie inclination.

Mean scores of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure 8.
Figure-8

Avg. scores and S.D. of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Women Athletic Players.
Table 2.9

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>T-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>3.71*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>11.21</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.9 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players.

As to neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 13.06 and 11.21 separately, which are given in table 2.9 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was discovered in \((t= 3.71, p < 0.05)\) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having more hypochondriac inclination as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Players acquire essentially less masochist propensity.
Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 9.
Table 9

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.10
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11.61</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.96*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>13.01</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.10 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players.

As to psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 11.61 and 13.01 separately, which are given in table 2.10 uncovers that the huge distinction was discovered in (t=2.96, p < 0.05) semi-Urban kid and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having more psychoticism inclination as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Players acquire essentially less crazy propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 10.
Figure-10

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.11

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of extraversion
of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11.32</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>3.43*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.11 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of extraversion of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players.

With respect to psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 11.32 and 13.41 individually, which are given in table 2.11 uncovers that the huge distinction was figured out in ($t = 3.43, \ p < 0.05$) semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having less social butterfly propensity as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Player causes fundamentally more socializer inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure 11.
Figure 11

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.12

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie-Scale of Semi-Urban boy and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boy</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>3.19*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.12 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Lie Scale of semi-Urban kid and Urban Men Athletic Players.

With respect to Lie Scale of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 13.26 and 11.00 separately, which are given in table 2.12 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was discovered in (t= 3.19, p < 0.05) semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having less outgoing individual inclination as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Player acquire altogether less Liar propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of semi-Urban young men and Urban Men Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 12.
Figure 12

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of semi-Urban boys and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.13

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>14.21</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>4.11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.13 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of neuroticism of semi-Urban kid and Urban Women Athletic Players.

Concerning neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 14.21 and 12.65 separately, which are given in table 2.13 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was figured out in \( t=4.11, p < 0.05 \) semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having more hypochondriac propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Players acquire fundamentally less masochist inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure 13.
Figure 13

Showing means scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.
Table 2.14

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>14.54</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>4.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12.62</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.14 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of psychoticism of semi-Urban kid and Urban Women Athletic Players.

As to psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 14.54 and 12.62 individually, which are given in table 2.14 uncovers that the noteworthy contrast was discovered in (t= 4.01, p< 0.05) semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having more crazy propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Player cause altogether less maniacal inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 14.
Figure 14

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.
Table 2.15

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>4.12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.15 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Extraversion of semi-Urban kid and Urban Women Athletic Players.

Concerning Extraversion of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 12.33 and 10.92 separately, which are given in table 2.15 uncovers that the huge contrast was discovered in (t=4.12, p < 0.05) semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having more psychotic propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Players acquire fundamentally less Extraversion inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Extraversion of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in **figure 15**.
Figure 15

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Extraversion of semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.
Table 2.16
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale
of Semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban boys</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12.36</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>4.77*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.16 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of Lie Scale of semi-Urban kid and Urban Women Athletic Players.

As to Lie Scale of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 12.36 and 14.05 individually, which are given in table 2.16 uncovers that the critical distinction was figured out in (t= 4.77, p < 0.05) semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players. Semi-Urban young men Athletic Player's having less liar propensity as contrasted with Urban Women Athletic Players which implies that Urban Women Athletic Players acquire fundamentally less liar inclination.

Mean scores of Lie-scale of semi-Urban young men and Urban Women Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 16.
Figure 16

Showing mean scores of Lie-scale of semi-Urban boys and Urban Women Athletic Players
Table 2.17

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>T-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.46*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.17 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

As to Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 12.39 and 10.53 individually, which are given in table 2.17 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was discovered in \((t= 2.46, p < 0.05)\) semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic Player's having more hypochondriac inclination as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Players bring about fundamentally less psychotic propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 17.
Figure 17

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players
Table 2.18

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Psychoticism of Semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12.54</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>3.59*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.18 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

As to psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 12.54 and 11.05 individually, which are given in table 2.18 uncovers that the noteworthy distinction was figured out in (t= 3.59, p < 0.05) semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic Player's having more masochist inclination as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Players cause fundamentally less insane propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players are introduced graphically in figure 18.
Figure 18

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.19

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of Semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>4.21*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.19 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

With respect to Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 10.06 and 11.94 separately, which are given in table 2.19 uncovers that the huge distinction was figured out in \( t=4.21, p<0.05 \) semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players. Semi-Urban Women Athletic Player's having less socializer propensity as contrasted with Urban Men Athletic Players which implies that Urban Men Athletic Player causes fundamentally more outgoing individual inclination.

Mean scores of Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 19.
Figure 19

Showing mean scores of Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.20

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale of Semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban Women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>1.81NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>11.59</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = Not significant

According to table 2.20 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

With respect to Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 110.08 and 11.59 separately, which are given in table 2.19 uncovers that the no huge contrast was figured out in (t= 1.81) semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 20.
Figure-20

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.
Table 2.21

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of higher age (25-30) Semi-Urban and Higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>3.52*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.23 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-degree of Extraversion of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players.

With respect to Extraversion of semi-Urban Women and Urban Men Athletic Players they have acquired the mean estimations of 11.16 and 13.34 separately, which are given in table 2.23 uncovers that the critical distinction was discovered in ($t= 3.52 p < 0.05$) of higher age (25-30) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players. Higher age (25-30) Semi-Urban Athletic Players was found to have got less outgoing person propensity which implies that higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Player cause essentially more socializer inclination.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players are displayed graphically in figure 21.
Figure-21

Showing mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players.
Table 2.22

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>3.26*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25-30) High age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25-30) Higher age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

According to table 2.22 demonstrates that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-proportion of neuroticism of higher age (20-25) Semi-Urban and Urban Athletic Players.

Concerning neuroticism of Higher age (20-25) semi-Urban and higher age (20-25) Urban Athletic Players they have gotten the mean estimations of 11.54 and 13.02 individually, which are given in table 2.22 uncovers that the huge contrast was figured out in (t= 3.26, p < 0.05) of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (20-25) Urban Athletic Players. Higher age (25-30) Semi-Urban Athletic Players was found to have got less masochist inclination which implies that higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players cause essentially more hypochondriac propensity.

Mean scores and standard deviation neuroticism of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players are exhibited graphically in figure 22.
Figure-22

Showing mean scores and standard deviation neuroticism of higher age (25-30) semi-Urban and higher age (25-30) Urban Athletic Players.