CHAPTER - IV

INTERPRETATION OF DATA AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Table 2.1
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of Footballers and non footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>3.11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 level

As per table 2.1 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of footballers and non footballers.

With regards to psychoticim of footballers and non footballers they have obtained the mean values of 12.06 and 13.09 respectively, which are given in table 2.1 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=3.11, p<.05) footballers and non footballers. Non-footballers having more psychotic tendency as compared to footballers which means that footballers players incur significantly less psychotic tendency.
Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of footballers and non footballers are presented graphically in figure -I.

**Figure-I:** Showing Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of footballers and non footballers.
Table 2.2
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of extraversion of Footballers and non footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>4.37*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.2 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of extraversion of footballers and non footballers.

With regards to extraversion of footballers and non footballers they have obtained the mean values of 10.12 and 8.21 respectively, which are given in table 2.2 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=4.37, p<.05) footballers and non footballers. Footballer’s players having more extrovert tendency as compared to non-footballers players which means that non-footballers players incurr significantly less extrovert tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extrovert of footballers and non footballers are presented graphically in figure-II.
Figure-II: Showing means scores and standard deviation of extraversion of footballers and non footballers
Table 2.3
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Footballers and non footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>16.88</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>3.48*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>18.33</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.3 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of footballers and non footballers.

With regards to neuroticism of footballers and non footballers they have obtained the mean values of 16.88 and 18.33 respectively, which are given in table 2.3 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 3.48, p< .05) footballers and non footballers. Non-football players having more neurotic tendency as compared to football players which means that footballers players incur significantly less neurotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of footballers and non footballers are presented graphically in figure –III.
Figure III: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of footballers and non-footballers.
Table 2.4
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie scale of Footballers and non footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.10</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>0.9NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Footballers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS – not significant

As per table 2.4 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie of footballers and non footballers.

With regards to lie scale of footballers and non footballers they have obtained the mean values of 9.10 and 9.22 respectively, which are given in table 2.4 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in (t= 0.9) footballers and non footballers.

Mean scores of lie-scale of footballers and non footballers are presented graphically in figure-IV.
Figure IV: Showing mean scores of lie-scale of footballers and non-footballers.
As per table 2.5 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Extraversion of Girls Footballers and girls non-footballers.

With regards to Extraversion of Girls Footballers and girls non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 13.24 and 11.50 respectively, which are given in table 2.5 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 9.88, P < .05) Girls football and non-girls football players. Girls’ football player’s having more Extrovert tendency as compared to girls non-footballers which means that girls non-footballers incur significantly less Extrovert tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-V.
Figure-V: Showing means scores and standard deviation of extraversion of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers
Table 2.6
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Psychoticism
Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls Football Players</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls Non- Football Players</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14.08</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>7.34*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.6 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.

With regards to psychoticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 13.09 and 14.08 respectively, which are given in table reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 7.34, P < .05) Girls footballers and girls non-footballers. Girls footballers having less psychotic tendency as compared to girls non-footballers which means that girls non-footballers incur significantly more psychotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychotic of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-VI.
Figure VI: Showing means scores and standard deviation of psychotic of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.
Table 2.7
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls Football Players</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>6.57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non- Girls Football Players</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.7 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Neuroticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.

With regards to Neuroticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 10.08 and 9.32 respectively, which are given in table 2.7 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 6.57, P < 0.05) Girls footballers and girls non-footballers. Girls footballers having more Neurotic tendency as compared to girls non-footballers which means that girls non-footballers incur significantly less Neurotic tendency.

Mean scores of Neuroticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-VII.
Figure VII: Showing mean scores of Neuroticism of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.
Table 2.8
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of lie scale of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls Football Players</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Girls Football Players</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>7.29*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels*

As per table 2.8 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie Scale of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.

With regards to Lie Scale of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 10.16 and 8.41 respectively, which are given in table 2.8 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 7.29, P < 0.05) Girls footballers and girls non-footballers. Girls footballers having more Lie scale tendency as compared to girls non-footballers which means that girls non-footballers incur significantly less Lie scale tendency.

Mean scores of Lie Scale of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers are presented graphically in figure -VIII.
Figure-VIII: Showing means scores of Lie Scale of Girls footballers and girls non-footballers.
Table 2.9
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Boy’s footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>16.76</td>
<td>7.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>4.90*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.9 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 16.76 and 11.46 respectively, which are given in table 2.9 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 4.90, p < 0.05) boys footballer and boys non-footballer. Boys footballers having more neurotic tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less neurotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure IX.
Table IX: Showing means scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of boy’s footballers and boys non- footballers.
Table 2.10

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of boy’s footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>14.62</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>2.86*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non- footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>16.28</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.10 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 14.62 and 16.28 respectively, which are given in table 2.10 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.86, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boy’s footballers having more psychoticism tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less psychotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure -X.
Figure-X: Showing means scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.
Table 2.11

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>17.44</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non- footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>19.12</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>2.74*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.11 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of extraversion of boys footballers and non-footballers.

With regards to extraversion of boys footballers and non-footballers have obtained the mean values of 17.44 and 19.12 respectively, which are given in table 2.11 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.74, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having less extrovert tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incurr significantly more extrovert tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XI.
Figure XI: Showing means scores and standard deviation of extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.
Table 2.12
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie-Scale of boys footballers and boys Non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>20.52</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>2.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.12 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 20.52 and 19.00 respectively, which are given in table 2.12 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.29, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having less lie scale tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less Liar tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure -XII.
Figure XII:  Showing means scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys Non-footballers.
Table 2.13
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of boys footballers and boys Non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys football Players</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>11.96</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.39*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-football Players</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.13 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of boy football and non-football players.

With regards to neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 11.96 and 11.50 respectively, which are given in table 2.13 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=3.39, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having more neurotic tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less neurotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XIII.
Figure XIII: Showing means scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers
Table 2.14

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>11.96</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>4.17*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels*

As per table 2.14 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 11.96 and 11.56 respectively, which are given in table 2.14 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t = 4.17, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having more psychotic tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less psychotic tendency.
Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XIV.

**Figure XIV:** Showing means scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers
Table 2.15
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>16.80</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14.99</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>6.20*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.15 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 16.80 and 14.99 respectively, which are given in table 2.15 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t=6.20, p < 0.05) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having more extrovert tendency as compared to boys Non-footballers which means that boys Non-footballers incur significantly less Extraversion tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XV.
Figure-XV: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.
As per table 2.16 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Lie Scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 12.63 and 13.94 respectively, which are given in table 2.16 reveals that the significant difference was found out in ($t = 3.50, p < 0.05$) boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers having less liar tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur significantly less liar tendency.

Mean scores of Lie-scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XVI.
Figure XVI: Showing mean scores of Lie-scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers
Table 2.17
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of girls footballers and boys Non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16.63</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>2.66*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.17 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Neuroticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 16.63 and 14.67 respectively, which are given in table 2.17 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.66, p < 0.05) girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls footballers having more neurotic tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incurr significantly less neurotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XVII.
Figure-XVII: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers
### Table 2.18
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of girls footballers and boys footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>2.86*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>10.22</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels*

As per table 2.18 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to psychoticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 12.30 and 10.22 respectively, which are given in table 2.18 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.86, p < 0.05) girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls footballers having more psychotic tendency as compared to boys footballers which means that boys footballers incurr significantly less psychotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XVIII.
Figure XVIII: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers
Table 2.19
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of Girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.87</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>3.01*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.19 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Extraversion of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Extraversion of girls footballers and boys non-footballers, they have obtained the mean values of 10.87 and 11.95 respectively, which are given in table 2.19 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 3.01, p < 0.05) girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls footballers having less extrovert tendency as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incurr significantly more extrovert tendency.

Mean scores of Extraversion of girls footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XIX.
Figure XIX: Showing mean scores of Extraversion of girls footballers and boys non-footballers
Table 2.20
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>1.76*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = Not Significant

As per table 2.20 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie Scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

With regards to Lie Scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers they have obtained the mean values of 12.00 and 11.80 respectively, which are given in table 2.19 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in (t= 1.76) girls footballers and boys non-footballers.

Mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers are presented graphically in figure-XX.
Figure-XX: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Lie Scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers.
Table 2.21
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion of Lower age (16-19) girls footballers and higher age (20-24) boys non-footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Footballers</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers (16-19)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers (20-24)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>5.51*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

With regards to Extroversion of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) they have obtained the mean values of 16.25 and 18.37 respectively, which are given in table 2.21 reveals that the significant difference was found out in \( t = 5.51, p < 0.05 \) of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers. Girls Footballers (16-19) was found to have got less extrovert tendency which means that Boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significantly more extrovert tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of extroversion of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) are presented graphically in figure-XXI.
Figure-XXI: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of extraversion of Girls footballers (16-19) and Boys (20-24) non-footballers.
Table 2.22

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Girls footballers (16-19) and Boys non-footballers (20-24).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers (16-19)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17.72</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>3.54*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers (20-24)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>20.22</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.22 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of girls footballers (16-19 age) and boys non-footballers (20-24 age).

With regards to neuroticism of girls Footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) they have obtained the mean values of 17.72 and 20.22 respectively, which are given in table 2.22 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 3.54, p < 0.05) girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) was found to have got less neurotic tendency, which means that boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significantly more neurotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation neuroticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) are presented graphically in figure -XXII.
Figure-XXII: Showing mean scores and standard deviation neuroticism of Girls footballers (16-19) and Boys non-footballers (20-24).
Table 2.23

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of psychoticism of Girls footballers (16-19) and Boys non-footballers (20-24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers (16-19)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>13.31</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-fFootballers (20-24)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>2.39*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2.23 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of psychoticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24).

With regards to psychoticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) they have obtained the mean values of 13.31 and 14.88 respectively, which are given in table 2.23 reveals that the significant difference was found out in (t= 2.39, p < 0.05) of girls footballers and boys non-footballers (20-24). Girls Footballers (16-19) having less psychotic tendency as compared to their counterparts which means that boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significantly more psychotic tendency.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) are presented graphically in figure- XXIII.
Figure XXIII: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of Girls footballers (16-19) Boys non-footballers (20-24).
Table 2.24

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale of Girls footballers (16-19 age) and Boys non-footballers (20-24).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean Scores</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls footballers (16-19)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>18.82</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>0.83 NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Non-footballers (20-24)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>19.64</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = Not Significant

As per table 2.24 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of Lie scale of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24).

With regards to Lie Scale of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) they have obtained the mean values of 18.82 and 19.64 respectively, which are given in table 2.24 reveals that the no significance difference between girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24).

Mean scores and standard deviation of Lie scale of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24) are presented graphically in figure-XXIV.
Figure-24: Showing mean scores and standard deviation of Lie scale of Girls footballers (16-19) and Boys non-footballers (20-24)
Discussion of Findings ::

The present study deals with the comparison of personality traits between Footballers and non footballers with respect to neuroticism, Extraversion, Psychoticism and Lie-scale at various stages. The age ranged of footballers and non-footballers were (16 to 25) years. The data was collected with the help of Eysenck personality inverntory. This inventory provides four psychological dimensions viz; Neuroticism, Extraversion, Psychoticism and Lie-scale.

In this study total 200 footballers and non-footballers as subject for present study players were selected. The data was treated statistically by employing “t” test to determine the significant difference of personality characteristics between footballers and non footballers.

The mean (S.Ds.) age of football players was 20.99 (3.02). Their weight was 58.10 (17.33) Kg. and their height was 169.20 (5.92) cm.
Mean while the mean (S.Ds.) age of senior footballers was 21.07 (7.78), their weight was 61.92 (8.09) kg and their height was 171 (12.04) cm.

It had been hypothesised that there would be no significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to neuroticism between footballers and non footballers. The results of the study (Table-2.1) revealed the existence of statistically significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to neuroticism was found (t = 3.11, P < .05) between footballers and non footballers. Non-footballers was found to have got more neurotic tendency as compared to footballers, which means that footballers incur less significant neurotic tendency as compared to their counterpart. Thus the hypothesis of the study was not accepted.

It had been hypothesised that there would be no significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to extroversion of footballers and non footballers. The results of the study (Table 2.2) revealed the existence of statistically significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to extraversion was found
(t= 4.37, P < .05) between footballers and non footballers. Footballers was found to have got more extrovert tendency as compared to non-footballers , which means that non-footballers incur significantly less extrovert tendency as compared to their counterparts. This may be due to the difference of nature of between footballers and non-footballers. Thus the results have failed to reject the hypothesis of the study.

It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality difference with respect to neuroticism between footballers and non footballers. The results of the study indicates (Table 2.3) that statistically significant difference of personality characteristics was found ( t = 3.48, P < .05) between footballers and non footballers. Footballers was found to have got less neurotic tendency as compared to non-footballers, which means that non-footballers incur significantly more neurotic tendency as compared to their counterparts. This may be due to maturity difference between footballers and non footballers. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted.
The result of the study did support to the hypothesis of the study where in (Table 2.4) \( t= 0.9NS \) it was stated that there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale because, \( t \)-ratio reveals no statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale.

It has been hypothesised that there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of girls footballers and non-footballers (girls). The results of the study (Table 2.5) revealed the existance of statistically significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to extraversion was found \( (t=9.88, P < .05) \) between girls footballers and non-footballers (girls). Girls footballers were found to have got more extrovert tendency as compared to girls non-footballers, which means that girls non-footballers incur less significantly extrovert tendency. The results of the study was failed to reject the hypothesis, thus the hypothesis was not accepted.
It has been hypothesised that there would be no significant difference to personality traits with respect to psychoticism of girl’s footballers and girls non-footballers. The results of the study (Table 2.6) revealed the existence of statistically significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to psychoticism was found \( t=7.34, \ P < .05 \) between girls footballers and girls non-footballers was found to have got more psychoticism tendency as compared to girls footballers. Which means that girls footballers having less psychoticism tendency as compared to their counterparts. This may be due to the age difference. Thus the hypothesis was rejected.

It has been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of girls footballers and girls non-footballers. The results of the study indicated (Table 2.7) that statistically significant difference of personality characteristics with respect to neuroticism was found \( t=6.57, \ P < .05 \) between girls footballers and girls non-footballers. girls non-footballers was found to have got less neurotic tendency as compared to girls footballers. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesised there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of girls footballers and girls non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.8) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale was found \( t = 7.29, P < .05 \) between girls footballers and girls non-footballers. Girls footballers was found to have got more liar as compared to girls non-footballers, which means that non-footballers incur less significant liar as compared to girls footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.9) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism was found \( t = 4.90, P < .05 \) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got more neurotic as compared to boys non-footballers. Which means that boys non-footballers incur less significant neurotic as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.10) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism was found ($t = 2.86$, $P < 0.05$) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got less psychotic as compared to boys non-footballers. Which means that boys non-footballers incur less significant more psychotic as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.11) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion was found ($t = 2.74$, $P < 0.05$) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got less extrovert as compared to boys non-footballers. Which means that boys non-footballers incur more significant extrovert as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesised there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.12) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale was found \((t = 2.29, P < .05)\) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got more liar as compared to boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur less significant liar as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.13) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism was found \((t = 3.39, P < 0.05)\) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got more neurotic as compared to boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur less significant neurotic as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.14) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism was found \((t = 4.17, P < 0.05)\) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got more psychotic as compared to boys non-footballers which means that boys non-footballers incur less significant psychotic as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of boys footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.15) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion was found \((t = 6.20, P < .05)\) between boys footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to have got more extraversion as compared to boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur less extrovert tendency as compared to boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesized there would be no significant
difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of boys
footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed
that (Table-2.16) statistically significant difference of personality traits
with respect to lie-scale was found \((t = 3.50, P < .05)\) between boys
footballers and boys non-footballers. Boys footballers was found to
have got less liar as compared to boys non-footballers, which means
that boys non-footballers, incur significant more liar as compared to
boys footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis
of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant
difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of girls
footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed
that (Table-2.17) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism was found \((t = 2.66, P < .05)\) between girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls
footballers was found to have got more neurotic as compared to
boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur
significant less neurotic as compared to girls footballers. This results
have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the
hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesised there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of girls footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.18) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism was found \((t = 2.86, P < 0.05)\) between girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls footballers was found to have got more psychotic tendency as compared to boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur more significant less psychotic tendency as compared to girls footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesised there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of girls footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.19) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion was found \((t = 3.01, P < 0.05)\) between girls footballers and boys non-footballers. Girls footballers was found to have got less extrovert tendency as compared to boys non-footballers, which means that boys non-footballers incur more significant more extrovert as compared to girls footballers. This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of girls footballers and boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.20) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale was found \((t = 1.76)\) between girls footballers and boys non-footballers. The result of the study full support to the hypothesis. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of girls footballers (16-19) and (20-24) boys non-footballers. The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.21) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion was found \((t = 5.51, P < 0.05)\) between girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers. Boys Non-footballers (20-24) was found to have got less extrovert tendency as compared to girls footballers (16-19), which means that boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significant more extrovert as compared to girls footballers (16-19). This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.
It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.22) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism was found ($t = 3.54$, $P < .05$) between girls footballers age (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). Girls footballers (16-19) was found to have got less neurotic as compared to boys non-footballers (20-24), which means that boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significant more neurotic as compared to girls footballers (16-19). This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.23) statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to psychoticism was found ($t = 2.39$, $P < .05$) between girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). Girls footballers (16-19) was found to have got more less
psychotic as compared to boys non-footballers (20-24), which means that boys non-footballers (20-24) incur significant more psychotic tendency as compared to girls footballers (16-19). This results have failed to reject the null hypothesis of the study. Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized there would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). The results of the study revealed that (Table-2.24) no statistically significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie-scale was found (t = 0.83) between girls footballers (16-19) and boys non-footballers (20-24). Thus, the hypothesis was not accepted.