INTRODUCTION

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

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 behavior 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 regarded 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.

As you might imagine, high levels of extraversion can be particularly well suited to jobs that require a great deal of interaction with other people. Teaching, sales, marketing, public relations, and politics are all jobs in which an extravert might to well. Introverts prefer less social interaction so jobs that require lots of independent work are often ideal. Writing, computer programming, engineering and accounting are all jobs that might appeal to a person low in extraversion.

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

Anxiety experienced during competition, known as competitive anxiety, can be defined as the feeling of apprehension an individual may experience in response to perceived threats during competition (Martens, 1977). Clearly there are situations in sport where athletes will doubt their own ability to put across a desired impression, either because of their own perceived lack of ability or due to external factors. For example, a skilled athlete who feels he needs to win to demonstrate his ability may still lose to a better competitor or because of factors beyond his control such as illness or injury. In these situations the inability to convey the desired impression may be perceived as a threat to athletes, social-identity, which may result in feelings of anxiety.
**Statement of the problem**

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

**Delimitations**

The study was conducted only sports player of cricket and other team game player of India irrespective of their affiliation to a geographical region of India, socio-economic status, caste, colour or creed.

**Limitations**

1. Questionnaire research has its limitations. As such any bias that might have crept into the subject response on their account may be considered as limitation.

2. The tests were administered at different points of time considering the availability of the subjects, their mood states as a result of winning or losing a particular match.

**Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses formulated in this study:

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

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

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

**Definition and Explanation of the Terms**

**Personality**

Personality is defined as ‘distinctive patterns of behaviour (including thoughts and emotions) that characterize each individual’s adaptation to the situations of his or her life.

**Extroversion**

An extrovert is someone who likes to be social and whose interests mostly lie with things beyond him/herself, such as other people and the physical environment. Extroverts are not as concerned with themselves and thus do not focus much on their own thoughts or feelings.

**Neuroticism**

An enduring tendency to experience negative emotional states, such as anxiety, anger, guilt and depression. Those who score high on neuroticism scales are more likely than average to respond poorly to stress and to interpret situations as threatening or hopelessly difficult.
Anxiety

Anxiety is a subjective feeling of apprehension and heightened physiological arousal. It is accompanied with elevated level of arousal and feeling of tension and apprehension.

Sports Competition Anxiety

A tendency to perceive competitive situations as threatening and to respond to these situations with feelings of apprehension or tension is sport competition anxiety.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the present study would help the Physical Education teachers, sports trainers, administrators and the physical educationists in their professional which are discussed below:

Once the causes of the psychological problems in the Cricket and Other sports Players are understood by the coach with the help of sports psychologist, various kinds of remedial techniques may be applied and help may be rendered to overcome the excessive emotional problems which affect their performance.

The present study at least, partially, may help predict what stuff is likely to succeed in competitive cricket and other team game players. Finally, this study is a probe into a complex composition called “sports-person” with a view to remove the misconception now surrounding his/her both inside and outside the world of sports.