METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains brief description of the selection of subjects, design of the study, reliability of data, selection of variables and the statistical procedure used for analyzing the data.

Selection of the Subject

The present study was conducted on 300 male and female physical education students of India. Keeping in view the objectives, the players were categorized into three main groups: English (100), Hindi (100), and Marathi (100) medium physical education students age ranged from 21 to 30 years. The data was collected individually through a Eysenck personality inventory from English, Hindi and Marathi Medium Physical Education Students by contacting at the venue of PES College, MSM College and Dr. B.A.M. University.

Reliability of Subjects

The subject’s reliability was ensured by assuring the players that their response would be kept confidential and would be used only research purposes. It was made clear to the subjects that their responses had nothing to do with their suitability for the selection of the team. And the subjects were requested to express freely and frankly as per the instructions contained in the each instrument. This naturally had a salutary effect on them with the result that their bias in responding to the questions/statements contained in various instruments was minimized and reliability of data enhanced considerably.
Selection of Variables

In the present study, care was taken to pin point the variables for Personality Traits aspects which were not only relevant but also closely related to the purpose of this study. Therefore, based on literary evidence, correspondence with the experts and scholar’s own understanding as well as keeping the feasibility aspect in mind besides importance of personality aspects, the following variables were selected for the purpose of this study:

1. Neuroticism.
2. Psychoticism.
3. Extroversion.
4. Lie-Scale.

Administration of the Test

As explained in the foregoing pages, the tests were administered to the three sample groups inter collegiate, north zone intervarsity, and all India intervarsity man football players. The managers of all the teams were contacted personally and requested to permit their respective team members to serve as subjects for this study. Subjects were contacted personally when they were not busy and their sincere co-operation was solicited.

Necessary instructions were given to the subjects before the administration of each test. At the same time research scholar motivated the respondents by promising to send a separate abstract of the conclusions of her study to each of them. It was clearly explained to the subjects that overall purpose of the study was to allow each subject to acquire deeper insight into her psychological functioning.
E. P.I. were distributed to English, Hindi and Marathi medium Physical Education Students and instruction were given to the students before filling these inventory by the researcher.

**Personality**

Personality (Extraversion / Neuroticism) was assessed by Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) written by H. J. Eysenck.

The Maudsley personality inventory (M.P.I.) was designed to give a rough and ready measure of two important personality dimensions: Neuroticism or emotionality, and Extroversion. Each of these two traits is measured by means of 24 questions, carefully selected after lengthy item analysis and factor analysis. It must suffice here to say that Neuroticism refers to the general emotional stability of a person, his emotional over responsiveness, and his stability to neurotic breakdown under stress. Extraversion, as opposed to introversion refers to the outgoing, uninhibited, sociable proclivities of a person.

A review of literature by Eysenck (1960) has disclosed strong support for a view which recognizes the existence of two very clearly marked and outstanding important dimensions; these have been called, respectively Extraversion - Introversion and neuroticism emotional stability - instability. Eysenck (1956) claims further that this is the only inventory in existence which has included only questions, all of which formed part of one single 87 factor analysis; there are reasons for beating with considerable cautions clam for inventories built up once more piece meal fashion.

There are 89 questions in all in the Form – A of the MPI, 24 questions pertains to E (Extraversion) factor and 24 to N (Neuroticism) factor. The responses given by the subjects were
scored in accordance with the prescribed key to determine whether the E or N was present or absent. Scoring was done with prescribed key which clearly showed, after counting the total number of E or N separately, as to what quantitative level was a factor present. The total score, in each case, on E and N factors would not exceed 89, minimum being zero.

The manual of the inventory tells us that the mean score of the normal population on E factor is 28.08 and on N factor it is 23.29. If the mean score on E factor, of this population goes above this, the sample on average, may be considered to be more extrovert, similarly if the mean score on N factor goes above this, the sample may be considered to be more neurotic. Eysenck (1963) considers neuroticism to be significantly closer to introversion.

**Scoring:**

A translucent scoring key is available, for each of the two scales. The instructions to use this key are given on the key itself. Score page-1 first, then the second page, and add the scores. Make sure the key and the questionnaire which is being scored are properly aligned; the numbers in front of the questions on the inventory should correspond with the numbers of the key.

**Statistical Procedure**

Mean score and standard deviation of English (N=100), Hindi (N=100), and Marathi (N=100) medium physical education students and the sample (N=300) were calculated in all the Four variables i.e. neuroticism, psychoticism, extroversion and lie-scale.

One-way analysis of variance was applied to find out the significance of mean difference among English (N=100), Hindi (N=100) and Marathi (N=100) medium student in each of the variable. This was followed by Least Significance Difference Test (L.S.D.) of Post-hoc
comparison to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 level.