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Effect of psychoticism on frustration tolerance capacity of male intercollegiate sportsperson

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to find out the effect of psychoticism on frustration tolerance capacity of intercollegiate sportsperson. To conduct the study 200 male intercollegiate sportsperson (Ave. age 21.11 years) were selected as sample. The selection of male intercollegiate sportsperson was done from colleges coming under the jurisdiction of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.). The psychological data on frustration tolerance was collected by Frustration to Reaction Scale prepared by Dixit and Shrivastava (2011) while psychoticism dimension of personality was assessed by Hindi version of Eysenck's PEN inventory prepared by Menon *et al.* (1978) [5]. The demarcation of high, average and low psychoticism was done with the help of quartile method. In this way 40 subjects each were selected exhibiting high, average and low level of psychoticism. Results indicate that frustration tolerance capacity was found to be significant higher in sportsperson belonging to low psychotic group as compared to sportsperson placed in average and high psychoticism group. It was concluded that psychoticism is significantly related to frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson.

Keywords: Psychoticism, frustration tolerance, male sportsperson

Introduction

Personality as defined by Eysenck is somewhat stable and enduring organization which comprise an individual's intellect, temperament, character and physique which gives an individual the strength to deal with stressors. Theory of Eysenck includes three personality types i.e. psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism respectively. According to Eysenck, psychoticism refers to lack of feeling, lack of concentration, suspicious behaviour and anti social attitude. This dimension range from normal to psychotic. Due to nature of this dimension it can be stated that during stress or frustrating situation it can have major implications (Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett, 1985) [2].

Tolerance to a frustrating circumstances can be classified under cognitive domain. Frustration occurs when an individual meet some obstacle while pursuing a goal. When these obstacles or hurdles can not be removed or beyond the control of an individual it forms frustration. Frustration may occur due to external or internal factors. In case of sportsperson, he/she has to confront with frustration situations. The frustrating situation in sports can arise due to referee error, environmental factors, fellow team mates repeated mistakes or rehabilitation process due to injury. In order to overcome these situation a sportsperson needs to have frustration tolerance capacity which means a sustained effort both physically and psychologically. In a way personality of a sportsperson may come into force when it comes to frustration tolerance. Despite the known facts about benefits of frustration tolerance capacity, researches under the domain of sports psychology are far and few. Researchers like Rai and Gupta, 1998 [6], Gangyan, 2008 [3], Mathur *et al.* 2010 [4], Agarwal and Mishra, 2015 [1], Shambharkar and Agashe, 2016 [7] conducted studies on sportsperson and other allied fields but none assessed the impact of psychoticism on frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson. Hence the present study was carried out to assess the impact of psychoticism on frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that low psychotic male sportsperson will show more magnitude of frustration tolerance capacity as compared to high and average psychotic male sportsperson.

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Methodology

The following methodological steps were taken in order to conduct the present study.

Sample

To conduct the study 200 male intercollegiate sportsperson (Ave. age 21.11 years) were selected as sample. The selection of male intercollegiate sportsperson was done from colleges coming under the jurisdiction of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.). The sample was collected through convenience sampling under non-probability method.

Tools

Eysenck's Psychoticism, Extraversion and Neuroticism (PEN) Inventory: For the purpose of tapping psychoticism dimension of Eysenck's personality theory, Hindi version of Eysenck's PEN inventory prepared by Menon *et al.* (1978) [5]. This inventory is highly reliable and valid. Only psychoticism dimension of personality was scored off in the present study.

Frustration Tolerance (FRTO)

The psychological data on frustration tolerance was collected

by Frustration to Reaction Scale prepared by Dixit and Shrivastava (2011). The reliability of this test is 0.79. Higher the score, lower the frustration tolerance capacity was the direction of scoring as per author's manual.

Procedure

Ethical consideration were followed in the present study. Hindi version of Eysenck's PEN inventory prepared by Menon *et al.* (1978) [5] was administered to all the subjects. The response so obtained were scored numerically as depicted in manual. To create high, average and low psychotic group Q₁ and Q₃ statistical technique was used. The scores of male sportsperson falling above P75 (Q₃) were grouped in as high psychotic, scores lying below P25(Q₁) were grouped as low psychotic while scores between the above quartile were grouped as average psychotic. In this way 40 subjects each were placed in three study groups. One Way ANOVA and least significant difference test was applied for data analysis. The obtained results are presented in the form of tables.

Result & discussion

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Scores on Frustration Tolerance Capacity between High, Average and Low Psychotic Male Sportsperson (N=120)

Groups	N	Frustration Tolerance Capacity	
		Mean	S.D.
High Psychotic Male Sportsperson	40	97.05	9.17
Average Psychotic Male Sportsperson	40	96.17	9.51
Low Psychotic Male Sportsperson	40	87.41	12.69
F=7.90, p<.01			

Analysis of data shown in table 1 indicate that frustration tolerance capacity among male sportsperson differed significantly on the basis of their level of psychoticism. The calculated F=7.90 also confirms this statement at .01 level of

statistical significance.

The obtained results shown in table 1 was also confirmed by Least Significant Difference Test presented in table no. 2.

Table 2: Comparison of Mean Scores on Frustration Tolerance Capacity between High, Average and Low Psychotic Male Sportsperson (N=120) Least Significant Difference Test with Significance Level .05

Mean (I)	Mean (J)	Mean Difference (I-J)
High Psychotic Male Sportsperson	Average Psychotic Male Sportsperson	0.87
	Low Psychotic Male Sportsperson	9.63*
Average Psychotic Male Sportsperson	Low Psychotic Male Sportsperson	8.76*

* Significant at .05 level

Table 2 gives following facts about the difference in frustration tolerance capacity between three study groups:

- Statistically non-significant difference was observed in frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson exhibiting high and average level of psychoticism. The mean difference of 0.87 also proves this statistically.
- Statistically significant difference was observed in frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson exhibiting high and low level of psychoticism. The mean difference of 9.63 also proves this statistically that low psychotic male sportsperson possess more magnitude of frustration tolerance capacity as compared to high psychotic male sportsperson.
- Statistically significant difference was observed in frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson exhibiting average and low level of psychoticism. The mean difference of 8.76 also proves this statistically that low psychotic male sportsperson possess more magnitude of frustration tolerance capacity as compared to average psychotic male sportsperson.

Conclusion

The results indicate that low psychotic male sportsperson had significantly more magnitude of frustration tolerance capacity as compared to high and average psychotic male sportsperson. This finding is in line with the well established Eysenck's theory of personality in which psychoticism is defined as measure of concentration, social attitude and suspicious behaviour. Since frustrating situation requires sustained effort to overcome it, it needs greater amount of concentration, faith in others and taking social help to remove stressors. Hence it is but natural that male sportsperson with lowered psychoticism showed higher level of frustration tolerance capacity.

On the basis of results it may be concluded that personality dimension psychoticism is closely associated with frustration tolerance capacity of male sportsperson.

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