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## Effect of Psychoticism and Sports Participation on Emotional Intelligence of Players and Non-Players

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### Abstract

The aim of the study was to find the effect of psychoticism & sports participation on emotional intelligence of players & non-players, for this 200 male in which 100 players & 100 non-players were selected as a sample. All the selected male players represented in at least interuniversity level tournament. Emotional intelligence of the subjects was assessed by emotional intelligence inventory prepared by S.K. Mangal & Shubhra Mangal (1995) was preferred, while psychoticism was assessed by Hindi version of Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory (J.E.P.I.) prepared by Menon (1978) was used. To find the effect of the psychoticism & sports participation on emotional intelligence 2x2 ANOVA techniques was used. Results showed that psychoticism & sports participation showed their main effect upon emotional intelligence of selected subjects.

**Keywords:** Emotional Intelligence, Psychoticism, Personality

### Introduction

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a relatively new and growing area of behavioral investigation, having matured recently with the aid of lavish international media attention. EI refers to the competence to identify and express emotions, understand emotions, assimilate emotions in thought, and regulate both positive and negative emotions in the self and in others. The construct has received widespread, international attention, both within secular and academic circles, ever since its inception in the 1980s. Subsequently, researchers have purportedly made important strides toward understanding its nature, components, determinants, developmental track, and modes of modification. Although first mentioned in the psychological literature nearly two decades ago, it is only in the past five years or so that emotional intelligence has received widespread public attention.

Few fields of psychological investigation appear to have touched so many disparate areas of human endeavor, since its inception, as has emotional intelligence. Seemingly acknowledging this fact, the American Dialect Society selected it among the most useful new words or phrases of the late 1990s (American Dialect Society, 1999; see also Mayer, Salovey & Caruso, 2000). Indeed, for a concept that up until 1995 had received short shrift, the impression that the sub discipline devoted to the study of emotional intelligence is a pivotal area of contemporary

### Methodology

200 male subjects of 100 players & 100 non-players each were selected from different colleges of Punjab State. The selected male players at least represented inter-university level tournaments, while the non-players had not played any games.

To measure emotional intelligence of selected subject's emotional intelligence inventory prepared by S.K. Mangal & Shubhra Mangal (1995) was used. To find the effect of psychoticism and sports participation on emotional intelligence of female players and non-player's 2x2 ANOVA techniques was used.

### Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics and ANOVA summary are presented below in table no.1:

It is evident from table no. 1, that the main effect of psychoticism ( $F = 16.71$ ) upon emotional intelligence of male subjects is statistically significant beyond .01 level. Hence, it can be said that psychoticism has a definite role in influencing the magnitude of emotional intelligence in

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specific direction. The 'F' of 3.21 reported in above mentioned table is statistically insignificant, thus it can be said that participation in sports as a independent variable unable to influence emotional intelligence of male players. The joint effect of psychoticism X participation in sports and the 'F' value 18.65 reported in above table

is statistically significant beyond .01 level and thereby indicates that the joint effect of psychoticism and participation in sports is statistically significant. Male non-players with low psychoticism exhibited more emotional intelligence compared to high psychoticism players

**Table 1:** Psychoticism (A) x Participation in Sports (B) on Emotional Intelligence of male Subjects

Psychoticism	Participation in Sports (B)			M
	A1 High	B1 B2 Female Players	Female Non Players	
		M=63.25 N=58	M=52.40 N=44	52.66
	A2 Low	M=63.07 N=42	M=67.60 N=33	67.36
	M	63.16	60.00	

ANOVA Summary

Effect of Psychoticism (A) x Participation in Sports (B) on Emotional Intelligence of male Subjects

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
A	2394.670	1	12394.670	16.71**
B	423.867	1	423.867	3.21(NS)
AB	2515.619	1	2515.619	18.65**
Within treatment (Error)	22140.422	173	127.979	

\*\* Significant at .01 level, NS Not Significant

### Conclusions

1. Sports participation unable to influenced emotional intelligence of selected male players and non-players.
2. The main effect of psychoticism upon emotional intelligence of male players and non-players was observed to be significant.
3. The interaction effect of psychoticism and sports participation together influenced emotional intelligence of male players and non-players.

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