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## An analysis of selected psychological parameters among interuniversity baseball, softball and cricket players

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the differences of Psychological parameters i.e. Empathy, Self-motivation and Emotional stability among female Baseball, Softball and Cricket players. The survey method through the technique of questionnaire of emotional intelligence (Hyde et al. 2001) had been taken to collect the data for this research work. The researcher collected the data on ninety (N=90) Group-A: Baseball ( $n_1=30$ ), Group-B: Softball ( $n_2=30$ ), Group-C: Cricket ( $n_3=30$ ) female players as subjects between the age group of 18-28 years. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 was used for all analysis. The differences in the mean of each group for selected parameters were tested for the significance of difference by One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). In the analysis, the 5% critical level ( $p<0.05$ ) was considered to indicate statistical significance. The analysis shows that statistically insignificant differences were found with respect to Empathy, Self-motivation and Emotional stability among female Baseball, Softball, and Cricket players.

**Keywords:** Empathy, Self-motivation, Emotional stability, ANOVA

### Introduction

Emotional intelligence (EI) involves the ability to carry out accurate reasoning about emotions and the ability to use emotions and emotional knowledge to enhance thought. More specifically, it is defined as “the subset of social intelligence that involves the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions” (Salovey and Meyer, 1990). According to Mayer & Salovey (1997) [3] emotional intelligence refers to an ability to perceive and recognize emotions, to assimilate emotions, to understand the message and meaning of the emotions. It reflects not a single trait or ability but, rather a composite of distinct emotional reasoning abilities: perceiving, understanding and regulating emotions.

### Procedure

The survey method through the procedure of questionnaire of emotional intelligence had been applied to collect the appropriate data for this research. The researcher collected the data on ninety (N=90), female Baseball, Softball and Cricket players as subjects between the age group of 18-28 years.

- Group-A: Baseball ( $n_1=30$ )
- Group-B: Softball ( $n_2=30$ )
- Group-C: Cricket ( $n_3=30$ )

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 was used for analysis of data. The difference in the mean of each group for selected variable was tested for the significant difference by One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). In all the analysis, the 5% critical level ( $p<0.05$ ) was considered to indicate statistical significance.

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**Findings and Analysis**

**Table 1:** Mean and Standard deviation results with regard to Empathy among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Baseball	30	19.76	2.41	.44
Softball	30	20.16	2.15	.39
Cricket	30	19.33	2.78	.50
Total	90	19.75	2.46	.25

Table-1 shows the Mean and SD values of empathy of female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players were 19.76±2.41, 20.16±2.15 and 19.33±2.78 respectively. The obtained “F”

ratio .858 (.427) was found statistically insignificant, ( $P < .05$ ) .05 level of significance.

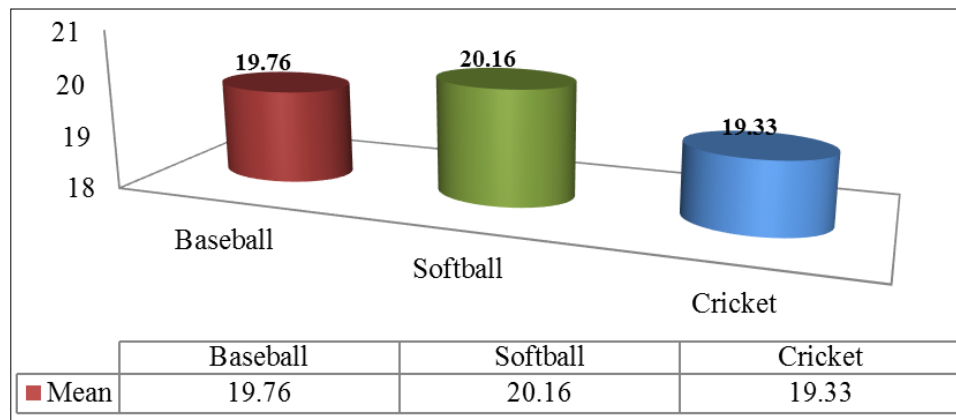
**Table 1(a):** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Empathy among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-ratio	Sig.
Between Groups	10.42	2	5.21	.858	.427
Within Groups	528.20	87	6.07		
Total	538.62	89			

\*Significant at  $F_{0.05}$  (3.101)

It is evident from table 1(a) that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups of female Baseball, Softball and Cricket players with regard to the sub-parameter

empathy of emotional intelligence were found to be statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio .858(.427) was found statistically insignificant.



**Fig 1:** Graphical Representation of mean scores with regard to Empathy among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

**Table 2:** Mean and Standard deviation results with regard to Self-motivation among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Baseball	30	23.60	3.39	.62
Softball	30	23.93	2.30	.42
Cricket	30	22.26	4.30	.78
Total	90	23.26	3.47	.36

Table-2 shows the Mean and SD values of self-motivation of female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players were 23.60±3.39, 23.93±2.30 and 22.26±4.30 respectively. The obtained “F” ratio 1.977 (.145) was found statistically insignificant, ( $P < .05$ ) .05 level of significance.

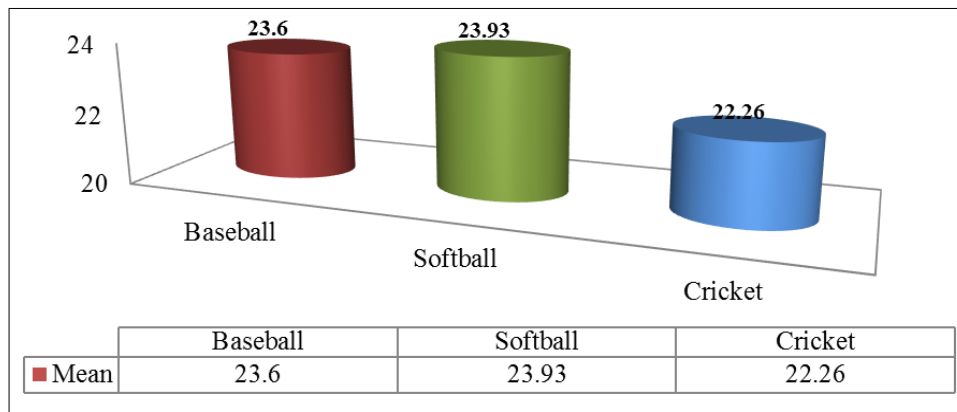
**Table 2(a):** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Self-motivation among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-ratio	Sig.
Between Groups	46.66	2	23.33	1.977	.145
Within Groups	1026.93	87	11.80		
Total	1073.60	89			

\*Significant at  $F_{0.05}$  (3.101)

It is evident from table 2(a) that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups of female Baseball, Softball and Cricket with regard to the sub-parameter self-motivation of emotional intelligence were found to be

statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio 1.977(.145) was found statistically insignificant. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in figure-2.



**Fig 2:** Graphical Representation of mean scores with regard to Self- motivation among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

**Table 3:** Mean and Standard deviation results with regard to Emotional Stability among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Baseball	30	16.30	2.19	.40
Softball	30	16.13	2.38	.43
Cricket	30	15.60	2.42	.44
Total	90	16.01	2.33	.24

Table-3(a) shows the Mean and SD values of emotional stability of female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players were  $16.30 \pm 2.19$ ,  $16.13 \pm 2.38$  and  $15.60 \pm 2.42$  respectively. The obtained “F” ratio .732 (.484) was found statistically insignificant, ( $P < .05$ ) .05 level of significance.

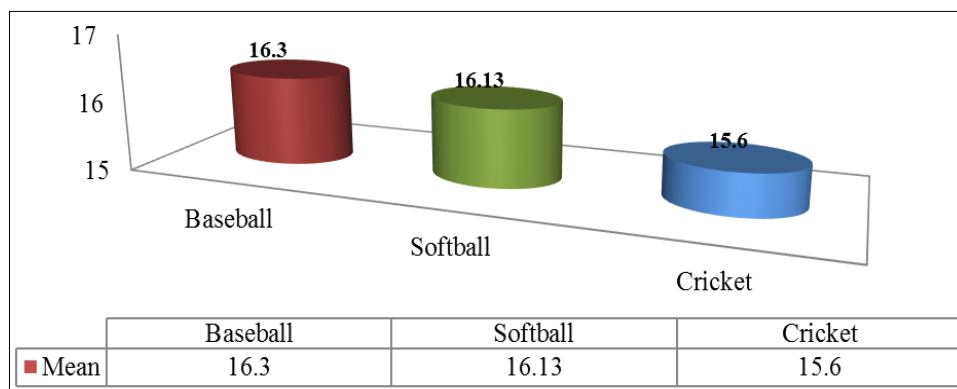
**Table 3(a):** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional stability among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-ratio	Sig.
Between Groups	8.02	2	4.01	.732	.484
Within Groups	476.96	87	5.48		
Total	484.98	89			

\*Significant at  $F_{0.05} (3.101)$

It is evident from table 4.4(a) that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups of female Baseball, Softball and Cricket players with regard to the sub-parameter emotional stability of emotional intelligence were found to be

statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio .732 (.484) was found statistically insignificant. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in figure-3.



**Fig 3:** Graphical Representation of mean scores with regard to Emotional stability among female Baseball, Softball & Cricket players.

**Conclusion**

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusion was drawn:

1. To conclude, It is evident that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups with regard to the sub-parameter empathy of emotional intelligence were found to be statistically insignificant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio .858 (.427) was found statistically insignificant.
2. To conclude, It is evident that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups with regard to

- the sub-parameter Self motivation of emotional intelligence were found to be statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio 1.977 (.145) was found statistically insignificant.
3. To conclude, It is evident that the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among three groups with regard to the sub-parameter Emotional stability of emotional intelligence were found to be statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Since the obtained “F” ratio .732 (.484) was found statistically insignificant.

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