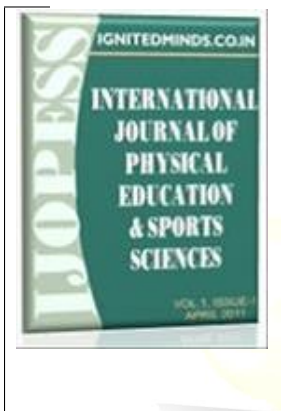


Comparative Analysis of Personality Factors among Different Blood Groups



Mr. Avishesh Kumar Singh*

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P., India.

Email: avisheshkumarsingh@gmail.com

Dr. Rajender Singh

HOD & Director, Physical Education, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P., India.

Mr. Rohtas Kumar

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P., India.

Miss. Joshika

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P., India.

INTRODUCTION:

The wonderful existence of this universe is nature, which is made by both Biotic and Abiotic elements. The main difference between these is that a life can move. Though the Abiotics can't move but these can control the universe. The living organisms express its power of mobility in various forms like food seeking activities, survival schedules, recreational skills etc. All the 'behavior' are directed and controlled by the demand mental status of the individual life. The best example may be supplemented as whenever the tiger attacks an attacker the hare

then runs away to defend it. So all the animals of every species have certain variation as far as their behaviours are concerned. Even it is found that the member of the same species reacts differently in the same situation. As a dog when attacks a trespasser another doesn't bother for it. The king species of an animal kingdom- human being is also under this variation.

'Nothing is alike in this world'. Every person differs as regards to his behavior and activities this type of differentiation is called scientifically in a word derived from Psychology as personality differences. The interesting references of personality differences are followed.

Human personality refers to the uniqueness of expression, characteristics of individual and it must be studied with in the social context in which it develops. It is not an isolated phenomenon separate from the environment, although it is often perceived in such a way. Rather, personality is expressed through the complex and inters dependent relationship form between the individuals and his environment.

Personality evokes from a number of influence that may be divided into three broad categories physical, personnel and socio-cultural characteristics that cause lasting effects on him. Socio- cultural influences are absorbed form parents, educators, social institution and media and are the product of the society in which the person lives. If the society is highly competitive and sanction the expression of aggression, comparable behaviors will be supported by parents and education and reflected in the child. Thus when a person performs well in a socially sanctioned activity such as sport he will usually receive reinforcement in the form of support from parents and others. The carriers of most athletes reveal that they were strongly re- inforce early in life and encouraged devoting their energies to sports.

METHODOLOGY:

The subjects for this study were male different colleges of West-Delhi. Subjects were randomly selected and thus 600 male subjects were selected. The health records

maintained by the College administration were checked by the investigators to ensure that the subjects selected were physically and mentally sound and ready to give their blood for sampling. Thus they were taken to the laboratory for blood tests which was done by a qualified pathologist of Delhi. 80 male subjects {twenty each belonging to different blood groups i.e. A, B, AB and O} were selected. The average age of the subjects was 20.5 years ranging from 19 to 21 years. A meeting of all the subjects selected for this study with their physical education teacher and the investigator was called in to make them aware of the purpose, nature and advantages of the study. Everything was explained to them in detail to make them understand about what they are actually required to fulfill the basic requirement of this research study. All the subjects agree to cooperate and ensure that they will be present whenever they were asked to come for the study. It was told to them that they will get a mailed letter for further proceeding with date and venue. Though no special techniques of motivation were used to motivate the subjects to put in their best efforts yet the subjects were very enthusiastic and cooperative throughout the study.

On the basis of the availability of time, cause, equipment reliability and educational values of scientific research in the field of physical education the following psychological variables were selected i.e. Neuroticism and Extraversion.

The reliability of data by test- retests method by conducting the Esyneck Maudsley Personality Inventory Questionnaire on subjects on the weekends in order to check the reliability of the responses of the subjects. Coefficient of correlation of .92 was established which was found to be significant at .05 level of significance with 79 degrees of freedom. Esyneck Maudsley Personality Inventory Test is a reliable to measure psychological researches in India. The grouping of subjects into various blood groups was done by testing their blood in the most sophisticated and reliable blood grouping machine by a qualified pathologist of Delhi.

The subjects selected for the study were mailed a request letter requesting to represent at the National Bal Bhawan auditorium, New Delhi on Sunday. All the subjects were made to sit

down in the auditorium and the investigator explained the purpose of the study. The subjects were also requested to give their frank and appropriate response to the Eysenck Maudsley Personality Inventory Questionnaire. They were also ensured that this research result have nothing to do with their grading in examinations the results of each candidate shall be kept confidential and the detailed conclusions of this research project shall be mailed to them after the completion of the study.

The Eysenck Maudsley Personality Inventory Questionnaire was then distributed to each subject and was also supplied a pencil and a rubber. The instructions to fillup the questionnaire were read at a dictation speed and the doubts raised by the subjects were made clear by the investigator. It was made very clear to the subjects that the answers must be marked inside the boxes provided for each question. The filled questionnaires were collected from the subjects and a light refreshment was served and finally vote of thanks was extended by the researcher to the subjects and to the authorities of National Bal Bhawan, new Delhi with the request that all the subjects are required to be present for the same test on next Sunday for establishing the reliability of data. The scoring of questionnaire was done as per the procedure laid down by S.S. Jalota and S.D. Kapoor. In order to test the hypothesis F- ratio was used to find out differences between different blood groups. The level of significance was set at .05 level which was considered to be appropriate for this type of study.

FINDINGS AND RESULTS:

The analysis of data pertaining to Neuroticism on short scale of different blood groups is presented in Table No.1.

TABLE-1

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NEUROTICISM ON SHORT SCALE FOR DIFFERENT BLOOD GROUPS

SOURCE OF VARIANCE	DF	SS	MSS	F RATIO
BETWEEN GROUPS	3	1122.85	374.28	2.75
WITHIN GROUPS	76	10315.90	135.73	

$$F_{.05}(3, 76) = 2.72$$

The analysis of data presented in Table 1 clearly reveals that the calculated F-Ratio i.e. 2.75 is significantly greater than the tabulated value of 2.72 required to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence with 3 & 76 degrees of freedom. It is apprehending from the findings that there is a significant difference in Neuroticism among different blood groups.

The analysis of data pertaining to extraversion on short scale of different blood groups is presented in Table No.2.

TABLE-2

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF EXTRAVERSION ON SHORT SCALE FOR DIFFERENT BLOOD GROUPS

SOURCE OF VARIANCE	DF	SS	MSS	F RATIO
BETWEEN GROUPS	3	222.95	74.31	1.03
WITHIN GROUPS	76	5488.60	72.22	

$$F_{.05}(3, 76) = 2.72$$

An examination of Table 2 clearly reveals that obtained value of F-Ratio i.e. 1.03 is less than the tabulated value of 2.72 with 3 & 76 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of confidence. The analysis clearly reveals that there are no significant differences on Extraversion trait among subjects of different blood groups.

The analysis of data pertaining to Neuroticism on long scale of different blood groups is presented in Table No.3.

TABLE-3

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NEUROTICISM ON LONG SCALE FOR DIFFERENT BLOOD GROUPS

SOURCE OF VARIANCE	DF	SS	MSS	F RATIO
BETWEEN GROUPS	3	489.90	163.30	1.05
WITHIN GROUPS	76	11800.30	155.27	

$$F_{.05}(3, 76) = 2.72$$

An examination of Table 3 clearly reveals that obtained value of F-Ratio i.e. 1.05 is less than the tabulated value of 2.72 with 3 & 76 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of confidence. The analysis clearly reveals that there are no significant differences on Neuroticism trait among subjects of different blood groups.

The analysis of data pertaining to Extraversion on long scale of different blood groups is presented in Table No.4.

TABLE-4

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF EXTRAVERSION ON LONG SCALE FOR DIFFERENT BLOOD GROUPS

SOURCE OF VARIANCE	DF	SS	MSS	F RATIO
BETWEEN GROUPS	3	96.94	32.31	0.54
WITHIN GROUPS	76	4576.05	60.21	

$$F_{.05}(3, 76) = 2.72$$

An examination of Table 4 clearly reveals that obtained value of F-Ratio i.e. 0.54 is less than the tabulated value of 2.72 with 3 & 76 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of confidence. The analysis clearly reveals that there are no significant differences on Extraversion trait among subjects of different blood groups.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS:

It is very clear from the analysis of the data that there are no significant differences on extraversion on long and short scale and neuroticism on long scale among various blood groups. This might be attributed to the fact that the subjects selected for this study were small in numbers and psychological variables were measured by a questionnaire and not by using any standardized psycho-physiological test. However significant variations were found on neuroticism on short scale among different blood groups.

Personality has a very wide range and is complicated to understand and so its traits. One cannot give a standard definition of personality. Personality itself is a confusing state. Whereas the blood has standard groups which are classified into a certain blood group according to its RH factor whether positive or negative.

Personality is dynamic whereas blood group is static. Personality changes according to the situation whether it is environmental, health matter, tensions, worries and so on whereas blood group does not change according to such situation. The rate of blood do change but groups remains the same whatever conditions it may be. This study is based on two traits i.e. neuroticism and extraversion, which were compared among four types of blood groups i.e. A, B, AB and O.

Neuroticism means an emotionally unstable individual. A student of college level who is always thinking about his career, family, examinations, results, friends and so on them it i.e. quite obvious that he is not emotionally stable which may lead him to negative thinking and force him to take wrong decision which can obstruct him to lead a healthful and tension free life. Even during college age growth a person is surrounded with many conflicts and tensions related to his personnel problems, which makes him difficult to take correct and stable decision. As this is a quite a emotional feeling and blood groups has no match with emotions or we can say in other words blood group has no concern with emotions as emotions do change the personality of individual but does not change the blood group of an individual so there is no significant relation between the personality trait and blood group.

But on the other hand if the individual is strong and has strong will power then he can control all his worries and tensions and take correct decision, which can help him to lead a healthy and better life.

Individual difference does exist. Every individual has his own nature and has a way for existence. Some can control their emotions and some cannot even hold emotion so possibility is there might be or might be not only significant relation between Neurotic individual blood group as blood group has significance with the Genes one inherits and that can change ones personality.

Another trait of personality in the study is extraversion. Extraversion means expressive. Expressive are quick to speak and slow to listen. Those who are more expressive appears more comfortable around groups of people then they are when alone. They can also be thought of as socially gregarious or outgoing.

They are observed to be talkative and sociable. They tend not to listen very well and are so eager to tell others of what they have on their minds. So this trait of personality is so extrovert that they hardly tend to control their emotions.

CONCLUSIONS:

Within the limitation of the present study the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The blood groups can be proclaimed on the basis of the neuroticism.
2. Extraversion is not a predictive factor in classifying human population into various blood groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that a study may be repeated by selecting different personality traits other than those employees in this study on larger sample of population involving different sex.

Corresponding Author

Mr. Avishesh Kumar Singh*

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P., India.

Email: avisheshkumarsingh@gmail.com