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## **REVIEW ARTICLE**

**“ANALYSIS OF THE DATA MEANS STUDYING  
THE TABULATED MATERIAL IN ORDER TO  
DETERMINE INHERENT FACT OF MEANING”**

AN  
INTERNATIONALLY  
INDEXED PEER  
REVIEWED &  
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# **“Analysis of the Data Means Studying the Tabulated Material In Order To Determine Inherent Fact of Meaning”**

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As per the objectives of the study, the investigator had to plan the entire process of research work in terms of research design suited to present study and to accomplish the purpose of the study; the design has been systematically presented and explained in this chapter, which is given as follows:

- i. Sample
- ii. Variables
- iii. Tools used
- iv. Collection of data
- v. Administration of the Test
- vi. Statistical Techniques to be used

This study was a survey type research where the data was collected through the psychological questionnaires. The data for the aggression was collected through Aggression questionnaire by Dr. G.C. Pati in Hindi version. The Neuroticism and Extraversion, as the factors of the personality, were measured through the data collection by mean of Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) and the data for Adjustment factor was collected through Bell Adjustment Inventory.

## **INTERPRETATION AND RESULT OF THE STUDY**

Analysis of the data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent fact of meaning. Tabulating denotes the recording of the material in accurate mathematical terms, for example marking and counting frequency tallies for different items on which information is gathered. Analysis is a process, enters into research in one form or the other, from the very beginning in the selection of the problem, in the determination of method and in

interoperating the drawing conclusions from data gathered. Analysis helps the researcher to develop an alert, flexible and open mind so the study undertaken.

The mass of data collected through the use of various tools, however, reliable valid and accurate it may be, is yet but raw. It needs to be systematized and organized i.e. edited, classified, tabulated and analysed before it can serve worthwhile purpose. About this, it is well said by Best (1965) that, this part of the proposal identifies the entire research plan. It describes just what must be done, how it will be done, what data will be needed and how the data will be analyzed and conclusions reached".

According to Good (1941), "Interpretation is thus, by no means, a mechanical process. It calls for a critical examination of the results of one's analysis in the light of all the limitations of her data gathering. It requires careful and critical thinking to safeguard against misinterpretations of facts collected".

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The study of related literature is a crucial aspect of the study and the time spent in such a survey invariably is considered an investment. The review of literature is an in acting task calling for the deep insight and clear perspective of the overall field. It is crucial step which invariably minimizes the risk of dead ends, rejected topics, wasted efforts, trial and error actively oriented towards approaches already discarded by previous investigator and even more important erroneous finding base on faulty research design. The review of literature promotes a greater understanding of the problem and its crucial aspects and ensures the avoidance of unnecessary duplication. It is also provides comparative data on the basis of which one can evaluate and interpret the significance of one's findings. Reviews of literature in the concerned field helps one to locate the research

problem as well as to guide and support the research work in hand.

Study of related literature implies locating, reading and evaluating reports of research as well as reports of cancel observation and opinion that are related to the individual's planned research project.

Without a critical study of the related literature, the investigator will be grouping in the dark and perhaps, uselessly repeat the work already done, Therefore, to conserve time, energy and resources, it is necessary to undertake a detailed and penetrating study of all available literature. It works as a guide post not only with regard to the quantum of work done in the field of research. The review of related literature is an acting task calling for an insight and clear-cut perspective of overall fields.

Starting the importance of related literature Good research says “the survey of related literature may provide guiding hypotheses, suggestive methods of investigation and comparative data for interpretative purpose. Sometimes, textbooks and subjective critiques of a problem area provided important insights and hypotheses that may have a place in the summary of related literature.

Kumar (1980)<sup>1</sup> investigated academic adjustment in relation to personality of college students. He found that the academic adjustment of female students was better than the males. The introverts were better adjustment than the extraverts. Normal student had the highest academic adjustment and the unstable-extraverts had the lowest adjustment.

Thakur and Thakur (1980)<sup>2</sup> studied personality characteristics of the athlete and non-athlete Indian College males using projective methods of personality assessment and found that the characteristics associated with the athletes were happiness, cordial and affectionate, anxiety, achievement, dominance and superior organisation capacity, whereas the characteristics associated with non-athletes were guilt, acquisition, passivity, rejection, superior imagination.

Sharma and Shukla (1982)<sup>3</sup> studied the personality characteristics of sportsmen of individual and team sports. They reported that individual sports athletes were higher on these traits: conscientiousness,

outgoing, super ego-strength, vigorous and tough mind ness.

Mehta (1983)<sup>4</sup> studied adjustment and personality types (extraversion and introversion) of obedient and non-obedient students. He concluded that obedient students had an edge over the disobedient in case of total adjustment, but did not seem to possess any definite type of personality.

<sup>1</sup> K. Kumar (1980), “ Some Personality correlates of Academic adjustment” Ph. D. education of University, In Bush. M.B.(Ed.) fourth survey of research in education Delhi: NCERT

<sup>2</sup> G.P. Thakur, M. Thakur (1980), “Personality differences between the athlete & non athlete College males” International Journal of Sports Psychology, Vol. II (3) p 180

<sup>3</sup> S.S. Sharma , B.R.K. Shukla (1982), “Psychological study regarding personality characteristics of individual team sports” Abstracts International Congress of Sports Sciences, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala

<sup>4</sup> G.S. Mehta (1983), “Adjustment and personality type among obedient and non-obedient students” Indian Psychological review vol. 24