Personality differences : A comparative study between Iˢᵗ and IVᵗʰ position holder male kabaddi team players of north zone

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■ **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to compare the personality differences of Iˢᵗ and IVᵗʰ position holder kabaddi male team players of North Zone. Personality differences scores of male kabaddi team players were collected during Inter University North zone male kabaddi championship, 2016 held at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Sector-16 C, Dwarka, Delhi from 10ᵗʰ November to 14ᵗʰ November, 2016. The results showed no significant difference in personality, differences in introversion and extroversion between Iˢᵗ (M.D. University, rohtak) and IVᵗʰ (C.C.S. University, Meerut) position holder male kabaddi team.

■ **KEY WORDS :** :- Personality differences, Kabaddi team, Northzone level status

According to Malik (2014) personality is a term commonly used by people concerned with almost every aspect of human interaction. A coach evaluates a player by referring to his or her personality. Sports commentator's compare their children on the basis of personality traits.

Choudhary and Gautam (2010) defined Personality as the most characteristics integration of an individual's structure mode of behaviour interests attitudes, capacities, abilities and aptitudes, Munn.

Personality is a term used for the integrated and dynamic organization of the physical mental, moral and social qualities of the individual, as it menifests itself to other people in the given tape of social life, Drever

Singh (2002), personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to environment.

All port :

Personality:

Personality is more or less stable and enduring organization of a person's character, temperament, intellect and physique that determine his unique adjustments to his environment.

Personality refer to more or less stable internal factors that make one person's; behaviour consistent from one time to another and different from the behaviour other people that would of anifest in comparable situations (Borgatta and Lambert, 1968).

Personality usually refers to the distinctive pattern of behaviour (including thoughts and emotions) that characterize each individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life.

Personality is generally defined as individual's unique and relatively stable patterns of behaviours thoughts and

emotions.

The scientific study of personality by Eysenck (1952).

Types of personality:

A personality type is simply a class of individuals said to share a common collection of chracteristics.

Differences:

According to Chaudhary and Gautam (2010) there are five types of diffrences in Physical Education and Sports.

Physical diffrences:

Height, weight, sex, age, colour, musculature, strecture and maturity.

Physiological diffrences:

Heart rate, B.P., strock volume, lungs capacities, amount of blood, health of organism, hemoglobin percentage, eye sight and rate of respiration.

Psychological diffrences:

Emotion, intrests, thoughts, attitude, beliefs, motives, thinking, memory, learning, knowledge, experience, intelligence, grasp, imagination and concentration.

Socio-cultural diffrences :

Clothing, traditions, assumptions.

Differences in special abilites and habits :

Impact on skill learning and performances, impact on skill accsusiton period, impact on skill perfection, impact on motor ability, impact on motor educability and impact on skill learning method.

– Extrovert
– Introvert

On the basis of psychological characteristics personality is basically of two types. Introvert persons have their own internal world of ideas, thought, behaviour, interest and attitude. Extrovert persons interact with external word. Their behaviour and action are concerned to interact with others (Kundra, 2016).

Personality further depends upon five dimensions or traits and also knows as:

Personality dimensions :

Openness to experience, consciousness and extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Personality differences and sports performance:

Determination of personality according to Singh (2004) is of two factors, biological factors or hereditary factors, physique and physical health, body chemintry and the endorcirne glands and neruours system, environmental factors. Social factors like- Mother and father, relationship among members of family, birth order, school influences, neighbourhood, social acceptance, cultural factors like, experimental evidences and anthropological evidences.

Measurement of personality:

Personality inverntories:

In minnesota multiphasic personality inventory, there are ten clinical scale – Hypochondriasis or HS, Depression or D, Conversion hysteria or Hy, Psychopathic deviate or Pd, Masculinity Feminity M-f, Paranoia or Pa, Psychesthenia or Pf, Schizophrenia or Sc, Hypomania or Ma, Socio introversion or SI, Calfornia psychological inventory or CPI, bell adjustment inventory and cattell's sixteen P.F. Questionnaire.

Table A : Cattell's sixteen p.f. questionnaire			
Sr. No.	High score	Letter symbol	Low score
1.	Outgoing	A	Reserved
2.	More intelligent	B	Less intelligent
3.	Stable	C	Emotional
4.	Assertive	E	Humble
5.	Hapy-Go-Lucky	F	Sober
6.	Conspicuous	G	Expedient
7.	Bold	H	Shy
8.	Tenderminded	I	Thoughminded
9.	Suspicious	L	Trusting
10.	Imaginative	M	Practical
11.	Shrewd	N	Forthright
12.	Apprehensive	O	Placid
13.	Experimenting	Q1	Taditional
14.	Self-sufficient	Q2	Group-tied
15.	Controlled	Q3	Casual
16.	Tense	Q4	Relaxed

There are five types of projective methods association tests, construction tests, completion tests, choice or ordering tests and expressive tests and two types of observational methods- Rating scales and interview.

According to Chaudhary and Gautam (2010) Sports performance mean- height, weight, colour, structure, musculature, age, maturity and sex.

Routhan (2009) personality of athletes are different in different sports, games and sex as investigated by Kroll and Grand Shaw (1968). The personality make up of sports person participating in team or individual sport or event are different (Newman, 1968; Kroll and Granshaw, 1968 and Kane, 1968) MC-clanney (1969) got significant difference between two groups of college men namely high fitness group and law fitness group in different personality factors. While Newman (1968) found differences in personality traits between faster and slower competitive swimmers and found significant correlation between rank of swimming performance to correspond with rank of personality variable.

Objective:

To compare the personality differenced of I[st] position holder and IIIrd position holder male kabaddi team players on Inter University North zone.

■ METHODOLOGY

I[st] position holder (M.D. University, Rohtak) team and IVth position holder (C.C.S. University, Meerut) team were selected. These team participated in Inter university North zone Kabaddi Male championship, 2016 held at Guru Govind Singh Indra Prastha University, Delhi from 10th November to 14th November 2016.

Tools:

A Hindi version of extroversion and introversion personality test constructed by Woodvarth was employed to measure the personality differences (namely extroversion and introversion) of male Kabaddi team. The personal information of the players were received like name, age, education, profession, income, village or city and etc. Extroversion and introversion personality test has two responses like Yes/No. There were total ten questions in test. Question number 1 to 5 were related to introversion and 6 to 10 were related to extroversion. Each question had one point.

Procedure:

Extroversion and introversion personality test can be administered individually or in a group. Scoring was done according to the instructions.

Statistical analysis:

On the basis of the obtained score mean, standard deviation and t-ratio were calculated, respectively to compare the mean between M.D. University, Rohtak and C.C.S. University, Meerut players at .05 level of significance.

■ OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of collected data through extroversion and introversion personality test, the significance difference of mean of M.D. University, Rohtak and C.C.S. University, Meerut were determined by applying 't' test. The details of mean, standard deviation and t-ratio are given in Table 1.

It is clearly shown in Table 1 that the mean of introversion of M.D. Univesity, Rohtak, players was 1.00 and C.C.S. University, Meerut Players was 1.25 the t-ratio was 0.314 there is no significance at .05 level, the mean of extroversion of M.D. University, Rohtak players was 2.91 and C.C.S. University, Meerut players was 2.00 the t-ratio was 0.385, there is no significance at .05 Level.

There was no a significant difference in extroversion and introversion personality.

Selected personality dimensions namely extroversion, Neuroticism, psychoticism and lie score (Social Desirability) were not found to be significantly different between medalists male taekwondo player and non-medalists male taekwando players of all India Inter University level were Homogenous in regards to selected personality dimension irrespective of their success status.

According to Mahala (2009) personality of a person can be classified as conscious physical personality, sub-conscious physical personality, mental personality, intellectual personality and spiritual personality, yoga helps in inproving all these personalities.

According to Karkare (2012) the purpose of this study was to investigate personality dimensions of tribal and non tribal girls of Maharashtra. A total of 150 samples which 75 tribal and 75 non-tribal were selected from different schools from Nagpur District of Maharashtra state. The age of the samples ranged from 13-18 years and all the samples were selected randomly. To measure personality of selected subjects, Junior Eysenck personality inventory (J.E.P.) was adopted. Results found that non-tribal girls were more extroverted, then tribal girls.

According Kaur (2012) the objective of the study was to compare between the playing and retired women

Table 1 : Mean standard deviation and t-ratio						
Variable	M.D. Rohtak University		C.C.S. University Meerut		T-ratio	Level of significance
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Introversion	1.00	0.816	1.25	1.121	0.314	NS
Extroversion	2.91	0.577	2.00	1.154	0.385	NS

* and ** indicate significance of value at 0.05 level (1.98) and 0.01 level (2.65)   NS= Non-significant

hockey players of University / National / International Levels (n = 50), age ranging 17 to 60 years in regards to selected personality dimensions namely extroversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and lie score (Social desirability). Further the working women were divided in three categories : Young (Group – A, age ranging from 20 to 29 yrs.) middle young (Group – B, age ranging from 30 to 39 yrs.) and older age (Group – C, age ranging from 40 yrs. above). Eysenck personality questionnaire was administered on the playing and retired hockey players, mean standard deviation and ANOVA were used as a statistical procedure for analyzing the data. The drawn hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study reveals that the personality dimensions scores of playing and retired hockey players were significantly different.

Sports performance has been found to be related to the some personality variables extroversion and neuroticism are among the variables, which is influenced by sports performance with addition to many other personality variables. Neuroticism is a minor mental disorder characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship (Singh, 2012).

The present study deals with comparison of personality traits of Hockey and Football players. The aim was to find out the differences in the Personality traits between Hockey and Football players with regard to neuroticism and extroversion. The result of the study revealed that significant differences between hockey and football players were found with regard to neuroticism (t = 2.34) these results show that football players were more neuroticism as compared to Hockey players.

The purpose of the study was to assess the personality trails of the inter university level Volleyball players (Dabas, 2008).

The findings of the study have clearly indicated that all selected population is average as for as neurotic stability trait is concerned. Findings further reveals that the population selected for the study have shown that all though majority population fall under average of

extraversion where as the three individuals were considered under introvert.

Conclusion:

On the basis of the result of the study selected Personality, dimensions namely extroversion and Introversion were not found to be significantly different between Ist Position holder Male Kabaddi team (M.D. Univesity, Rohtak) and IVth Position holder (C.C.S. University, Meerut) Male Kabaddi team on Inter University North zone Level were Homogenous in regards to selected personality dimension irrespective of their success status.

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