

ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY FACTORS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present investigation was to compare and analyse the personality factors among male and female Volleyball players of Chhattisgarh. The sample consisted 100 State level volleyball players (Sixty males and forty females) belong to different districts of chhattisgarh who participated in state competitions during the year 2009-2010. The mean age and SD of male and female volleyball players of state level were 19.19 ± 1.23 & 17.16 ± 2.19 respectively and the training age ranged 01 to 06 Years. Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-R (E.P.Q.-R) prepared by Eysenck and .Eysenck was selected to measure the four dimensions of personality of state level volleyball players. To assess the four personality characteristics of male and female volleyball players of state level, means and standard deviations, t-ratio and analysis of variance (ANOVA) on dependent variable for all the subjects taken together and separately for both the gender were computed. The results of the study revealed that state levels volleyball players as whole had similarity in psychoticism, neuroticism and social desirability personality factors and dissimilarity in extraversion. Male volleyball players were more neurotic in nature followed extraversion, social desirability and psychoticism personality factors than their counter parts.

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INTRODUCTION

Sport is a psycho-social activity. It has both psychological and social dimensions, besides physical, physiological and technical aspects. In the modern era of competition, the psychological preparation of a team is as much important as teaching the different skills of a game on the scientific lines. The teams are prepared not only to play the games, but to win the games. And for winning the games, it is not only the proficiency in the skills which bring victory but more important is the spirit of the player with which they play and perform their best in the competition (Silva & Weinberg, 1984).

The participation in Sports contributes to building up self confidence, enhance intellectual level, personality development and outgoing tendency or extraversion as such proficiency leads to enhanced success in sports activities which is highly valued in one's group. Human life is a complex of physical, intellectual, emotional and social development patterns sports and physical activities are integral parts of these patterns. People compete in sports because of the opportunity provided to evaluate their competence in interacting with one's environment. Competition provides people of all levels of ability with the opportunity to seek out their enforcements attractive to them and gain certain measures of self-evaluation (Sinha, 1986).

Personality is made up of many components some of which are objective, observable and measurable; others are subjective and therefore less easily studied and measured. Among the objective components of personality are physical characteristics, such as body size, physique and factors which influence the speed and strength of movements, aptitudes and talents- both physical and intellectual, habits, behavior patterns and mode of action. The subjective components include motives, feeling, ideas, attitudes, commitments that give direction to the individual way of thinking feeling and action. Thus personality pattern are made of traits, specific qualities of behavior organized and integrated into a whole. The two major components of personality are the 'core' or concept of self and 'spokes of the wheel' the traits.

Physical education and sports plays an important role in development of personality of a person in schools and sports field. Main aim of education in school is all around and overall development of child. For that different method, syllabus and programme is used. Physical education is a part of education. No one school is valuable without sports. It is compulsory in school not for only participation of selected players in competition but it develop the personality of men (Cratney, 1989).

Relationship between personality and performance in athletic or Sport skill are often discussed in the pages of professional Journals and by individuals on the playing fields. People placed in situation which call for action usually several more of themselves than is exposed in less dynamic situations. Some have speculated that movement characteristics /who may be or the traits of the total personality complex (Cratty, 1989).

Success in athletics seems to be dependent in part on psychological status and traits. The use of an athlete's personality profile, in concern with knowledge of their past experience, coach's rating, anatomic and physiological characteristics and so one can enhance the accuracy of prediction in a number of sports (Morgan, 1986).

The purpose of the present investigation was to compare and analyse the personality factors among male and female Volleyball players of Chhattisgarh. It was hypothesized that There would be no significant difference among male and female Volleyball players as a whole and separately in their four personality factors.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subjects

The sample consisted 100 State level volleyball players (Sixty males and forty females) belong to different districts of chhattisgarh who participated in state competitions during the year 2009-2010.

Instrumentation

Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-R (E.P.Q.-R) prepared by Eysenck and .Eysenck was selected to measure the four dimensions of personality of state level volleyball players. The Questionnaire consists of 90 items to measure the personality traits of the players and 90 items representing three dimensions of personality i.e. Extraversion, Psychoticism, Neuroticism and Social Desirability. The over all test-retest reliability with age and sex were .78 for Psychoticism, .89 for .Extraversion, .86 for Neuroticism and .84 Social Desirability.

The subjects were contacted at the site of state competition and training centre personally and their sincere cooperation was solicited. Respondents were called to a common place. As soon as a group of players completed the Questionnaire. The completed questionnaires were collected from the volleyball players and it was verified that no questionnaire was left without being answered.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Solomon(2001) found that the coaches' expectations for the athletes were the only significant predictor of athletic performance, of the issues addressed and evaluated within the survey completed by the participants. Reiss, Sherman, and Wiltz (2001) found that the strongest correlation between sports and motivation was present in the motivational factor "enjoyment of physical exercise." Moreover, they found that an "athlete" may effectively be defined simply as "someone who enjoys physical activity". Erdheim and Wangs (2007) found that personality can predict athletic performance. Moreover, we can say that the individuals high in dimensions of personality that include setting high goals, such as their coaches' high expectations, are more likely to achieve such high set athletic goals. Yanada and Hirat (1970) found to be less neurotic and depressive and more hypomania than those students who discontinued. They assumed that it may be that low trait anxiety and neuroticism are pre-requisites for success in athletics, and anxious on demotic individuals simply avoid or drop out of athletics.. Meclaney (1959) revealed that high fitness group appeared to be more group tended to be self-sufficient. Also the subjects in high fitness group appeared to be more trusted and free of jealousy. Where as those in the low fitness group seemed to be more suspicious and self opinionated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The statistical analysis of data on four personality characteristics i.e. Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Social Desirability collected on one hundred male and female State level volleyball players (sixty males and forty females) belong to different districts of chhattisgarh who participated in state competitions during the year 2009-2010. The mean age and SD of male and female volleyball players of state level were 19.19 ± 1.23 & 17.16 ± 2.19 respectively has been presented in this chapter. The training age of volleyball players ranged 01 to 06 Years.

To assess the four personality characteristics of male and female volleyball players of state level, means and standard deviations, t-ratio and analysis of variance (ANOVA) on dependent variable for all the subjects taken together and separately for both the gender were computed and data pertaining to this have been presented in table 1 to 5.

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF FOUR PERSONALITY FACTORS OF STATE LEVEL MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH

S. No.	Personality Dimensions	Male(N=40) M SD		Female (N=60) M SD	
1	Psychoticism	7.59	3.04	7.16	2.21
2	Extraversion	10.50	2.18	8.72	3.01
3	Neuroticism	10.53	3.40	10.80	3.58
4	Social Desirability	7.86	2.51	7.55	2.49

TABLE 2
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF PERSONALITY FACTORS OF STATE LEVEL MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH

S.No	Variables	Source of Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F- Value
1	Psychoticism	Between Groups Within Groups	1 98	4.81 741.5	04.81 07.56	0.66
2	Extraversion	Between Groups Within Groups	1 98	58.54 922.18	58.54 09.41	0.11
3	Neuroticism	Between Groups Within Groups	1 98	01.31 1229.05	01.31 12.54	5.99*
4	Social Desirability	Between Groups Within Groups	1 98	2.53 612.65	2.53 06.25	0.37

*Significant at .05 level, $F_{.05}(1, 98) = 3.94$.

From table 2, It is evident that significant differences existed among male and female volleyball players of state level in their neuroticism factor of personality, as the obtained F-values of 5.99 was higher than the required $F_{.05}(1, 98) = 3.94$. They did not differ in their three personality factors i. e. Psychoticism, extraversion and social desirability, as the obtained t-values of 0.66, 0.11 and 0.37 respectively were less than the required $F_{.05}(1, 98) = 3.94$.

TABLE 3
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF PERSONALITY FACTORS OF STATE LEVEL MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F- Value
Between Groups	3	449.18	149.73	16.84*
Within Groups	236	2099.77	8.89	
Total	239	2548.95		

*Significant at .05 level, $F_{.05}(3, 236) = 2.65$.

From table 3, It is evident that significant differences existed among state level male volleyball players in their all personality factors, as the obtained F-values of 16.84 was too much higher than the required $F_{.05}(3, 236) = 2.65$.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF PERSONALITY FACTORS OF STATE LEVEL
FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF CHHATTISGARH

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F- Value
Between Groups	3	317.22	105.74	11.79*
Within Groups	156	1399.13	8.97	
Total	159	1729.22		

*Significant at .05 level, $F_{.05}(3, 156) = 2.66$.

From table 4, It is evident that significant differences existed among state level female volleyball players in their all personality factors, as the obtained F-values of 11.79 was too much higher than the required $F_{.05}(3, 156) = 2.66$.

TABLE 5
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES OF STATE LEVEL
MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON FOUR
PERSONALITY FACTORS

S.No	Variables	Sex	Mean	MD	σ DM	t-ratio
1	Psychoticism	Male Female	07.59 07.16	0.43	0.37 0.31	0.66
2	Extraversion	Male Female	10.50 08.72	1.58	0.43 0.48	2.12*
3	Neuroticism	Male Female	10.53 10.80	0.27	0.33 0.50	0.21
4	Social Desirability	Male Female	07.86 07.55	0.31	0.29 0.31	0.49

*Significant at .05 level $t_{.05}(98) = 1.98$

From table 5, It is clear that the significant difference was found between State level male and female volleyball players on extraversion personality factor only, as the obtained t-value of 2.12 was higher than the required $t_{.05}(98) = 1.98$. They did not differ in their three personality factors i. e. Psychoticism, neuroticism and social desirability, as the obtained t-values of 0.66, 0.21 and 0.49 respectively were less than the required $t_{.05}(98) = 1.98$.

DISCUSSION

When state level volleyball players as a whole were compared on four dimensions of personality characteristics, they had no significant differences in all dimensions except extraversion only. This may also be due to similarity in setting the specific goal, plan and nature of game play.

To see whether state level male volleyball players on four dimensions of personality traits produced significant analysis of variance. This similarity in personality structure of same level competition may be attributed to the possible similarity of game style, attitude and competition orientation of male players participated at state level. In case of state level female volleyball players, they were also found significantly differ in all dimensions of personality dimensions.

When male and female volleyball players of state level were compared together on the four dimensions of personality, they had no significant differences in all dimensions except extraversion only. The females were less extroverted than their counter parts. This may also be due to variations in intellectual level for specific goal setting.

Hypothesis-1: There would be no significant difference between male and female volleyball players in their four personality factors. This hypothesis has been partially accepted, as they had significantly differ in extraversion dimension only, but they did not differ significantly in other dimensions of personality characteristics.

Hypothesis-2: There would be no significant difference among male and female volleyball players as a whole and separately in their four personality factors. This hypothesis has been accepted, as the both gender volleyball players separately had significantly differ in all personality factors which may be due to variations in training age and performance level.

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitations of the present study, the following conclusions are enumerated :

1. State levels volleyball players as whole had similarity in psychoticism neuroticism and social desirability personality factors. But they had a dissimilarity in extraversion.
2. Male volleyball players were found more extroverted than their counter parts.
3. Male and female volleyball players together expressed differences in extraversion only.
4. Male volleyball players were more neurotic in nature followed extraversion, social desirability and psychoticism personality factors than their counter parts.

RECCOMENDATION

It is recommended that volleyball coaches may modify their coaching program according to the personality characteristics of the players.

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