



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERSONALITY TRAITS OF MALE KABADDI PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess and investigate the personality characteristics of male Male Kabaddi Players at different levels of their participation. The sample consisted of one hundred and fifty (Intercollegiate level=50, State level=50, Inter-university level=50) male Kabaddi players from universities and colleges running in Chhattisgarh state, who have taken part in intercollegiate, state and inter-university level Kabaddi tournament. Propulsive research design was used for the purpose of study. Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-R (E.P.Q.-R) prepared by Eysenck and Eysenck [16] was selected to measure the four dimensions of personality of national level Gymnasts of India. The Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire- R (E. P. Q.-R) is a valid and reliable instrument. In order to find out the significant difference among male Kabaddi Players of different levels, mean, SD and F-ratio were computed, level of significant was set at .05 level. The results of analysis indicated that the Neuroticism, psychoticism and social desirability temperaments were found high in state level kabaddi players than their counter parts. where as, Extroversion temperament was high in Intercollegiate level kabaddi players than their counter parts. F-ratio resulted significant difference among male kabaddi players of three different levels of participation in their neuroticism temperament. But they did not differ significantly in their rest of the temperament of personality.

**Keywords:** Male, Kabaddi, Personality Factors, State, Intercollegiate and Inter-university levels

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Kabaddi is an Indian game. It was included in Asian games in 1990 and since then India has been continuously winning gold medal for Kabaddi in Asian games. Growing enthusiasm of the international viewers as well as the growing media attention the winner country gets has enhanced the prestige attached to any international sports event.

Kabaddi is a team game of speed, stamina, endurance, strength and skill. Although it is a team event, individual fitness plays a vital role in the success of the team. Many a times, it is a missing link of the team. Kabaddi has gained fame all over the world. Kabaddi is an attacking and defensive game. Especially of the attack is an individual effort while defence is a combined effort. Kabaddi players are less extrovert and more psychotic than Kho-Kho players (**Karad & Wahid, 2011**)

Kabaddi is a combative team game, 'played with absolutely no equipment, in a rectangular court, either outdoors or indoors with seven players on each side of the ground. Each side takes alternate chances for offence and defense. The basic idea of the game is to score points by entering into opponents 'court and touching as many defense players as possible without getting caught in a single breath. In kabaddi the basic defense positions are in three zones, center zone and left zone, the defense player occupying one of these zones has specific functions to perform. In co-ordination with his counterparts in the other defense zones, for maintaining the defensive strong hold. The player is identified by the position he occupies irrespective of the varying number of offense and defense players (**Kumari. and Sudhakara, 2019**).

Kabaddi is the game of "attack" and "defence". Attack is also known as "raid" and the attacker is called the "raider". The peculiarity of the game is that attack is an individual effort while defence is a combined effort. Offence in Kabaddi is a sum total of raiding technique and tactics in which footwork of the raider plays a crucial role. Raid is the main tool for scoring points against the opponent team. A Raider can score a number of points in a single raid with his individual skill. To score point, a raider has to maintain his cant. The raider has to withhold his breath during the entire course of the raid and keep up a continuous (**Rao, 2002**)

The kabaddi players require various qualities physical and mental. Kabaddi being a combative team game is also called the game of agility, good lung capacity, muscular coordination, presence of mind and quick reaction ability and various psychological parameters. (**Jaipal and Kumar, 2013**)

**Hein (1954)** found team sports participants to be more extraverted than those participating in individual sports. He also found that participants on individual and dual sports possessed less amount of self assurance. **Slusher (1964)** using MMPI found that personality differences existed even among athletes who participated in different sports. **Singh and Singh (1986)** found that neuroticism tendency was significantly higher in the non sports groups of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho Players whereas. **Peter et al. (1995)** showed the sports participants to be more extraverted and vigorous and less anxious, neurotic, depressed and confused. Elite athlete was found to have significantly greater erositive mental health than non-athletes. Positive mental health is characterized by less tension, depression, anger and confusion. **Balchard (1946)** concluded that desirable character and personality traits are affected by participation in physical education activities.

Many researchers (**Kane,1990;Vanek,2000; Cratty et all, 2000**) have proved that certain personality traits are dominant and are special characteristics of certain specific sports activities.

Many researchers compared the personality differences between athletes and non-athletes in their investigations (**Booth, 1958; Hunt, 1969; Dureha, 1987, Frank H (1984; Malumphy,**

1970; Shankar, 1986; Mohan, , 1979; Davis and Mogk, 1994; Singh and Singh, 1986; Mohit and Mohan, 2016; Shariati & Bakhtiari, 2011; McKelvie, et. al., 2003; Smojver, et. al., 2001; Shariati & Bakhtiari, 2011) by administering different personality scales. Comparison between male and female players (Singh and Bar, 1987; Rushall, 1967; Kamlesh, 1986; Karad, 2010 and Kuravatti and Malipatil, 2017) as well as comparison between individual and team game players (Singh and Debnath, 1989; Kirkcaldy, 1982; Hein, 1954; Kirkcaldy & Furnham, 1991) were also performed in their personality traits. Some of researchers had find out the significant differences between Kabaddi and Kh-Kho players (Singh and Singh, 1986); between kabaddi and volleyball players (Josh & Vakani, 2011); between male and female Kabaddi players (Karad, 2010).

Many researchers studied the personality traits among male and female players in different sports and games (Slusher, 1964; Kane, 1970; Clark, 1973 ; Bhushan and Agarwal, 1978; Joan, 1981; Bawa and Debnath, 1989; Shergill, 1991;)

In general, most of the researchers from abroad reviewed the personality literature (Eysenck, 1947; Eysenck, 1952; Cattell, 1965; Rushall and Ellison and Freischlog, 1968; Eysenck, 1990; Jaipall and Siwach Rajesh Kumar, 2013).

Sahadev (2017). compared the personality differences of 1st and 4<sup>th</sup> position holder kabaddi male team players of North Zone. Jaipall and Siwach Rajesh Kumar,(2013). focused to establish relationship between the various Personality characteristics and performance of school level Young Kabaddi players.

Majority of the investigator have indicated that male Kabaddi players differ from female Kabaddi players on a number of personality traits and several investigator have tried to find personality differences between male and female Kabaddi players, but not many studies have been made about personality characteristics of inter collegiate male and female with regards to psychoticism, neuroticism and extroversion which influenced by sports performance with addition to many other personality variables(Singh & Singh, 2012).

Most of the research in the field of personality of male kabaddi players appears to be limited. So the attempt has been made to conduct the study regarding personality traits of male Kabaddi players at different level of participation i.e. Inter-collegiate, state and interuniversity levels.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Selection of Subject**

The sample consisted of one hundred and fifty (Intercollegiate level=50, State level=50, Inter-university level=50) male Kabaddi players from universities and colleges running in Chhattisgarh state, who have taken part in intercollegiate, state and inter-university level Kabaddi tournament, were selected as the subjects of the study. The age of the subjects was between eighteen to 25 years..

### **2.2 Research Design**

Propulsive research design was used for the purpose of study. Sample of the study was equal for three different levels Male Kabaddi Plyers for the investigation of personality traits

### **2.3 Description of Questionnaire**

Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-R (E.P.Q.-R) prepared by Eysenck and. Eysenck (1975) was selected to measure the four dimensions of personality of national level Gymnasts of India.

The Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire- R (E. P. Q.-R) is a valid and reliable instrument. 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 (21), Psychoticism (25), Neuroticism (23) and Social Desirability (21) on which there was no right or wrong answer in the responses. The responses are given in the form of Yes/ No. The scoring of the completed questionnaire was done according to the method mentioned in the Manual of E.P.Q-R (Personality Questionnaire with the help of scoring key).

The Questionnaire had test-retest reliability 0.83 for Psychoticism, 0.90 for Extraversion, 0.89 for Neuroticism, and 0.86 for Social Desirability in case of males. In case of female Questionnaire had had test-retest reliability 0.71 Psychoticism, 0.87 for Extraversion, 0.80 for Neuroticism, and 0.86 for Social Desirability. The overall test-retest reliability with age and sex were .78 for Psychoticism, .89 for Extraversion, .86 for Neuroticism and .84 Social Desirability.

### 2.4 Statistical analysis

To assess the male Kabaddi players of different levels in four factors of personality, the mean, standard deviation, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were computed. Level of significant was set at .05 level

### 3. RESULTS

To find out the significant differences among male Kabaddi players of different levels in four factors of personality, the mean, standard deviation, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were computed. As the F-ratio on personality of male Kabaddi players of different levels was found to be significant, Scheffe's Test of Post-hoc Comparison was applied to find out the least significance of difference between ordered paired means on personality of male Kabaddi players of different levels and data pertaining to this, has been presented in table 1-3.

**TABLE 1**  
**DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF PERSONALITY OF MALE KABADDI PLAYERS**  
**OF DIFFERENT LEVELS**

<b>Personality Factors</b>	<b>Intercollegiate level (N=50) Mean±SD</b>	<b>State Level (N=50) Mean±SD</b>	<b>Inter-university level (N=50) Mean±SD</b>
Psychoticism	7.58±2.95	7.60±2.94	6.62±2.75
Extraversion	10.56±3.22	10.14±3.78	11.04±3.29
Neuroticism	7.90±2.64	10.30±2.76	9.76±2.65
Social Desirability	7.40±2.63	8.32±2.85	7.94±2.38

The mean scores of four dimensions of personality of male Kabaddi players belong to different levels groups have been depicted in figures 1 and 4.

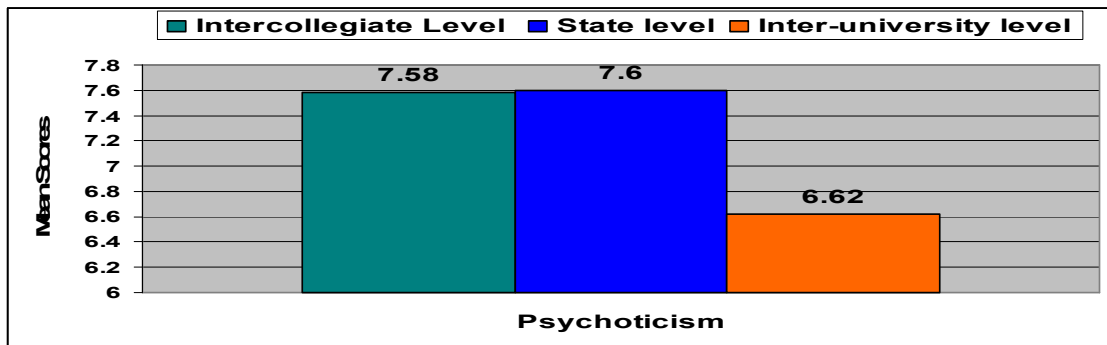


Fig.1: Mean Scores on Psychoticism Dimension of Personality of male Kabaddi Players of Different Levels

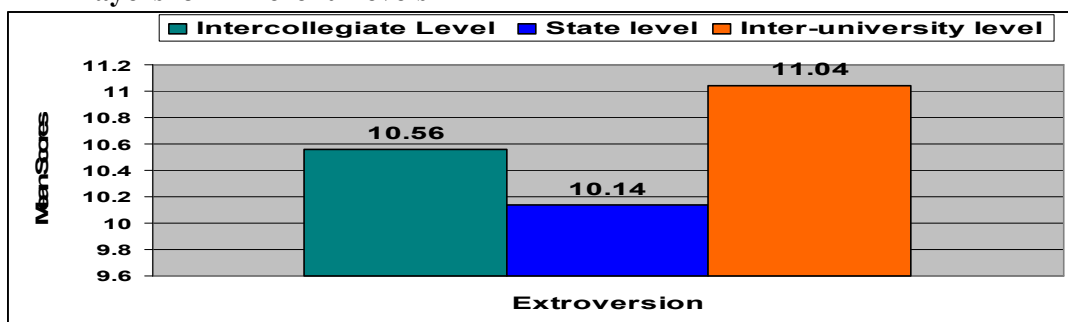


Fig.2: Mean Scores on Extroversion Dimension of Personality of male Kabaddi Players of Different Levels

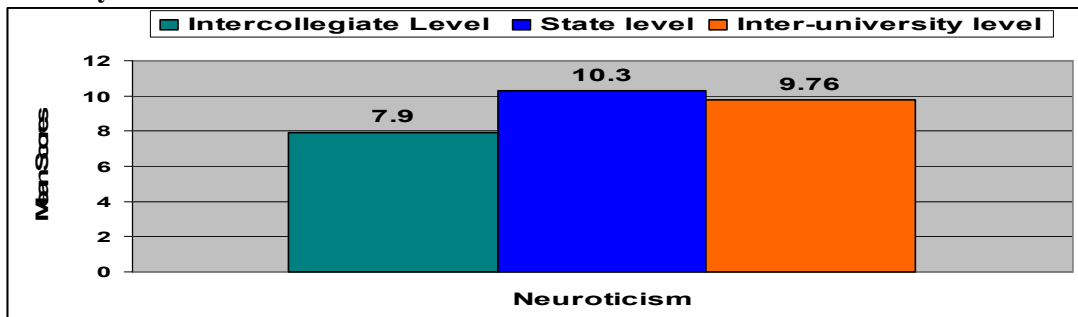


Fig.3: Mean Scores on Neuroticism Dimension of Personality of male Kabaddi Players of Different Levels

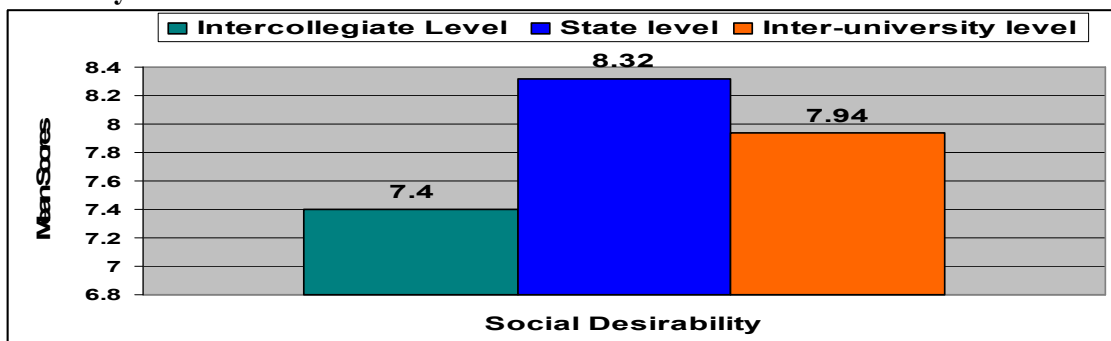


Fig.4: Mean Scores on Social Desirability Dimension of Personality of male Kabaddi Players of Different Levels

**TABLE 2**  
**ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON PERSONALITY OF MALE KABADDI PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS**

S. NO.	Personality Factors	Source of variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean of Square	F-value
1	Psychoticism	Between groups	2	31.37	15.69	1.89
		Within group	147	1219.96	8.29	
2	Extraversion	Between groups	2	20.28	10.14	0.94
		Within group	147	1594.26	10.84	
3	Neuroticism	Between groups	2	158.52	79.26	10.99
		Within group	147	1060.12	7.21	
4	Social Desirability	Between groups	2	21.37	10.69	1.55
		Within group	147	1015.70	6.91	

Insignificant at .05 level

F. .05(3,147) = 3.06

It is clearly evident from Table 2, that the significant difference exhibited among the male Kabaddi players of intercollegiate, state and Inter-university levels in their neuroticism dimension of personality, as the obtained F-value of 10.99 was high r than the required value of F.05 (2, 147)=3.06. But they had statistically insignificant differences in psychoticism, Extroversion and social desirability dimensions of personality, as the obtained F-values of 1.89, 0.94 and 1.55 were lesser than the required value to be significant.

**TABLE 3**  
**SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORDERED PAIRED MEANS FOR MALE SPORTSPERSONS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS ON NEUROTICISM DEMENSION OF PERSONALITY**

Intercollegiate Level	State Level	Inter-university Level	MD	C.I.
7.90	10.30	-	2.40*	1.64
7.90	-	9.76	1.86*	
-	10.30	9.76	0.54	

\*Significant at .05 level

The data in table 3 clearly reveals that mean differences between intercollegiate-state level male Kabaddi players followed by Inter-university level male Kabaddi players found statistically significant in their neurotic tendency, as the obtained confidence intervals of 1.64 was less than the mean differences of 2.40 and 1.86 respectively . The significant difference was not observed among male kabaddi players between state level - Inter-university level male kabaddi players in their neurotic tendency, as the obtained confidence intervals of 1.64 was high than the mean difference of .54.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

1. Neurotic temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players followed by Inter-university and Intercollegiate levels male Kabaddi players.
2. Extrovert temperament was found high in Intercollegiate levels male Kabaddi players followed by state level and Inter-university levels male Kabaddi players..
3. Psychotic temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players followed by Intercollegiate followed by Inter-university levels male Kabaddi players..

4. Social desirability temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players followed by Inter-university and Intercollegiate levels male Kabaddi players..
5. Significant difference existed among the male Kabaddi players of intercollegiate, state and Inter-university levels in their neuroticism dimension of personality,
6. Male Kabaddi players of three different levels did not differ statistically significant in psychoticism, Extroversion and social desirability dimensions of personality.
7. Significant differences were observed between intercollegiate-state level male Kabaddi players followed by Inter-university level male Kabaddi players in their neurotic tendency
8. Significant difference was not observed among male kabaddi players between state level - Inter-university level male kabaddi players in neurotic tendency .

## 5. DISCUSSION

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 manifest in comparable situations (**Borgatta and Lambert, 1968**) Personality is the overall pattern of psychological characteristics that makes person a unique individuals. It is well known fact that players, of one game differ from the players of other games in their personality traits (**Carron, 1980**). The temperament of athletes in numerous sports is one among the problems that have invariably been of interest of behavioural soul. participation in individual or athletics activities an illustration of temperament of athletes (**Sharma, 2016**) . Personality can be influenced by some factors such as environment (family, sports, community, school, nature of sports, etc.), heredity and gender (**Deva, 2000**).

To assess the four temperament characteristics i.e. Psychoticism, extroversion, neuroticism and Social Desirability of male kabaddi players of three different levels i.e. intercollegiate, state and inter-university level, means and standard deviation were computed. To find out the distinction among male kabaddi players at different levels of participation, f- ratios were computed. level of significance was set at .05 level.

The descriptive analysis of knowledge indicated that the Neurotic temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players than their counter parts. Extroversion temperament was found high in Intercollegiate levels male Kabaddi players than their counter parts. Psychotic temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players than their counter parts. Where as social desirability temperament was found high in state level male Kabaddi players followed by Inter-university and Intercollegiate levels male Kabaddi players. These results clearly indicates the Male Kabaddi players. had variations in the means of four temperaments of personality i.e. psychoticism, extroversion, neuroticism and social desirability.

Whether or not Male Kabaddi players at different levels of participation have variations in their four temperament dimensions, F-ratio resulted significant difference among male kabaddi players of three different levels of participation in their neuroticism temperament. This variation could be attributed to the attainable variations in behaviour pattern, emotionality, excitability of autonomic nervous system, irritability, anger, sadness, anxiety, worry, hostility, self-consciousness, and vulnerability of male kabaddi players at different levels of participation.(**Singh & Singh, 2012 ; Brinkman, 2013; .Costa & McCrae, 1992a and Goldberg, 1993**). But they did not differ significantly in their rest of the temperament of personality.

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