



A COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES OF MALE KABADDI PLAYERS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare and investigate the personality characteristics of district and state level male Male Kabaddi Players. The sample consisted of three hundred (district level=150, State level=150) male Kabaddi players of U.P.,. 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. The Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire- R (E. P. Q.-R) is a valid and reliable instrument. In order to find out the significant difference between district and state level male Kabaddi Players, mean, SD and t-ratio were computed, level of significant was set at .05 level. The results of analysis indicated that the statistically significant differences were not found between college level and state level male kabaddi players in their all dimensions of personality i.e. psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism and social desirability. The district level male Kabaddi Players were found more psychotic, extroverted, neurotic and less Social Desirability than state level counter parts

Keywords: Male, Kabaddi, Personality Factors, State level , District levels

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 have 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**).

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 in the non sports groups of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho Players whereas. the sports participants to be more extraverted and vigorous and less anxious, neurotic, depressed and confused. Elite athlete was found to have significantly great erositive mental health than non-athletes. Positive mental health is characterized by less tension, depression, anger and confusion.

Many researchers (Kane,1990;Vanek,2000; Cratty et al, 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; 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 Barar, 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; Kirkcaldly, 1982; Hein, 1954**) 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**).

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, which influenced by sports performance with addition to many other personality variables(**Singh & Singh, 2012**).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Selection of Subject

The sample consisted of Three hundred (District level=150, State level=150) male Kabaddi players from U.P., who have taken part in district level and state level Kabaddi tournament, were selected as the subjects of the study. The age of the subjects was between eighteen to 21 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 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 district and state level male Kabaddi players four dimensions of personality i.e. psychoticsm, extraversion, neuroticism and social desirability, means and standard deviations and t-ratio were computed

3. RESULTS

To find out the significant differences between district and state level male kabaddi playerson the four dimensions of personality of district and state level male Kabaddi players of means and standard deviations, I ratios were computed and data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 1 and 2 and depicted in figure 1

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF FOUR DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY OF MALE KABADDI PLAYERS OF DISTRICT AND STATE LEVELS

Personality Dimensions	Statistics	District Level (N=150)	State Level (N=150)
Psychoticism	M	7.47	7.31.
	SD	2.76	2.79
Extraversion	M	10.31	10.13
	SD	3.09	3.28
Neuroticism	M	9.74	9.37
	SD	2.82	2.85
Social Desirability	M	7.46	7.95
	SD	2.59	2.88

The mean scores of four dimensions of personality of district and state level male Kabaddi players have been depicted in figures 1.

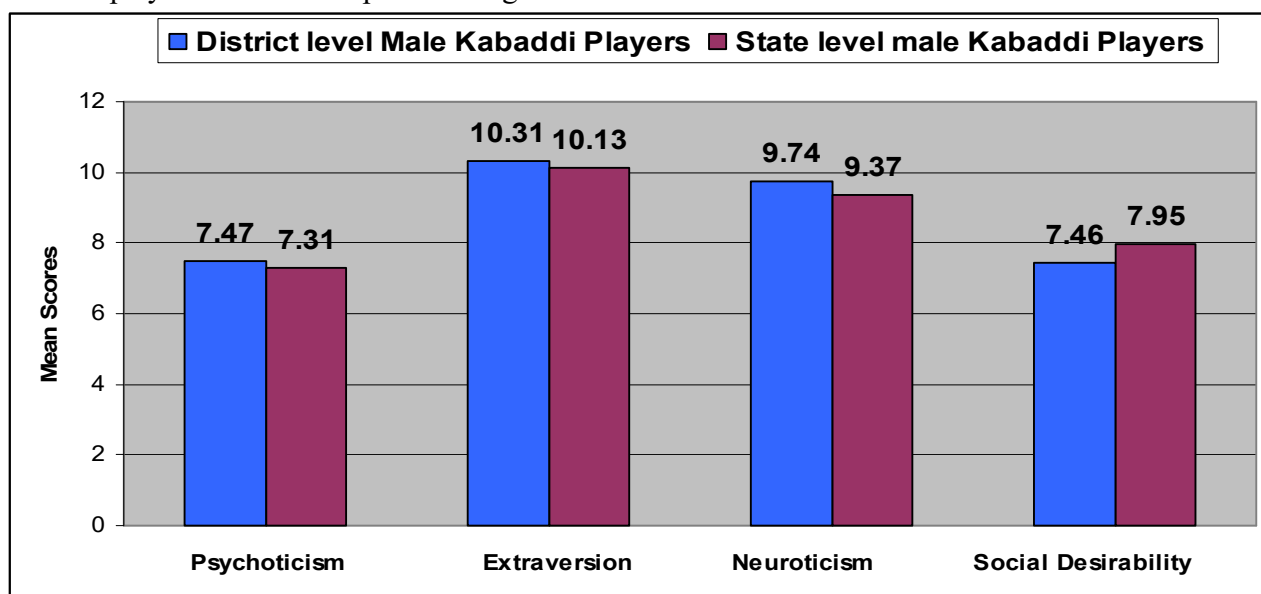


Figure-1: Mean Scores of district and state level of male Kabaddi Players on four personality dimensions i.e. Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Social Desirability

TABLE 1
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES ON FOUR DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY OF STATE LEVEL AND DISTRICT LEVEL MALE KABADDI PLAYERS

Personality Dimensions	Levels	Mean	MD	σ DM	t-ratio
Psychoticism	State Level	7.31	0.16	0.32	0.50
	District Level	7.47			
Extraversion	State Level	10.13	0.18	0.36	0.50
	District Level	10.31			
Neuroticism	State Level	9.37	0.37	0.33	1.12
	District Level	9.74			
Social Desirability	State Level	7.95	0.49	0.32	1.53
	District Level	7.46			

*Significant at .05 level,
t .05 (298) = 1.97

It is clearly evident from the Table 7, that statistically significant differences were not found between college and state level male kabaddi players in their all dimensions of personality i.e. psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism and social desirability, as the obtained t-values. of 0.50, 0.50, 1.12 and 1.53 were lesser than the required t .05 (298) = 1.97.

4. 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 (**Devon, 2000**).

When the district and state level male Kabaddi players were compared to gather on four dimensions of personality, t-ratio resulted in in significant on psychoticism (0.50), extraversion (0.50), neuroticism (1.12) and social desirability (1.53) dimensions of personality, as the obtained t-values. were lesser than the required value to be significant. The district level male Kabaddi Players were found more psychotic, extroverted, neurotic and less Social Desirability than state level counter parts

5. CONCLUSION

Statistically significant differences were not found between college level and state level male kabaddi players in their all dimensions of personality i.e. psychoticism, extraversion, neuroticism and social desirability.

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