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A comparative study of personality makes up among korfbal and baseball players

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Abstract

The purpose of study was to compare personality make up among korfbal and baseball players. For this study the researcher selected 50 subjects from the total population through sample random method. Data was collected with the help of Administrating Eysenck's personality questionnaire-revised. For analysis of data mean, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to significant value of 0.05 level. And this study revealed that there was no significant personality difference with respect to neuroticism and extraversion between korfbal and baseball players.

Keywords: Personality, korfbal, neuroticism, extraversion

Introduction

Extraversion

The extraversion is a personality trait. The extravert person's orientation is towards the external world. He deals people intelligently in social situation. He is conventional. Outgoing, Social, friendly and free from worries. In Eysenckian terms, extraversion stands for central excitatory/inhibitory level and sociability.

Neuroticism

It is a minor mental disorder, characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship. It is precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts and frustrations. Some of the more frequent psychological complaints in neuroticism are anxiety, depressed spirits inability to concentrate or make decisions, memory disturbances, heightened irritability, morbid bouts, obsessions, irrational fears, insomnia, compulsions and inability to enjoy social relations.

Psychoticism

Psychoticism is one of the three traits used by the psychologist Hans Eysenck in his P-E-N model (psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism) model of personality. Psychoticism refers to a personality pattern typified by aggressiveness and interpersonal hostility. High levels of this trait were believed by Eysenck to be linked to increased vulnerability to psychosis such as schizophrenia. He also believed that blood relatives of psychotics would show high levels of this trait, suggesting a genetic basis to the trait.

Sports Person

A sportsperson (gendered as sportsman or sportswoman) or athlete is a person trained to compete in a sport involving physical strength, speed or endurance. Sportspeople may be professional or amateur. Most professional sportspeople have particularly well-developed physiques obtained by extensive physical training and strict exercise accompanied by a strict dietary regimen.

The word "athlete" is a Romanticization of the Greek, *athletes*, one who participates in a contest; from *áthlos*, or, *Athlon*, a contest or feat. The term may be used as a synonym for sportspeople in general, but it also has stronger connotations of people who compete in athletic sports, as opposed to other sporting types such as horse riding and driving. In British English (as well as other variants in the Commonwealth) athlete can also have a more specific meaning of people who compete in the sport of athletics.

Statement of the problem

Research had gone through various dissertations, journals, and internet and found that Similar Studies have been done by different researchers but the study was delimited to players of different games so the researcher made mind for “A Comparative Study of personality makes up among Korfball and Baseball players.”

Hypothesis

1. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality make up of korfball and baseball players with respect to neuroticism.
2. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality make up of korfball and baseball players with respect to extraversion.
3. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality make up of korfball and baseball players with respect to psychoticism.
4. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality make up of korfball and baseball players with respect to lic-scale.

Delimitations

The study was delimited to the following aspects;

1. The Study was conducted in Rntu bhopal
2. The age group of players was 18-28 years.
3. Study was delimited to 50 subjects, 25 from each game.

Administrating Eysenck's personality questionnaire-revised. [E. P. Q. R.] Have been utilized as a tool of the study. The scientific Authenticity of questionnaire have found at after utilized questionnaire.

Statistical Analysis

To analysis of data mean, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to significant value of 0.05 level.

Formula for mean, S.D and t-ratio are as follows:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$S.D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}}$$

$$T\text{-ratio} = \frac{M1 - M2}{\text{critical ratio}}$$

Statistical analysis and interpretation of data

Table 1: Mean scores, Standard deviations and t-ratio of personality make up With respect to Psychoticism of Korfball and Baseball players.

Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Korfball players	25	22.18	7.07	0.18 NS
Baseball players	25	24.35	7.90	

Not Significant at 0.5 level.

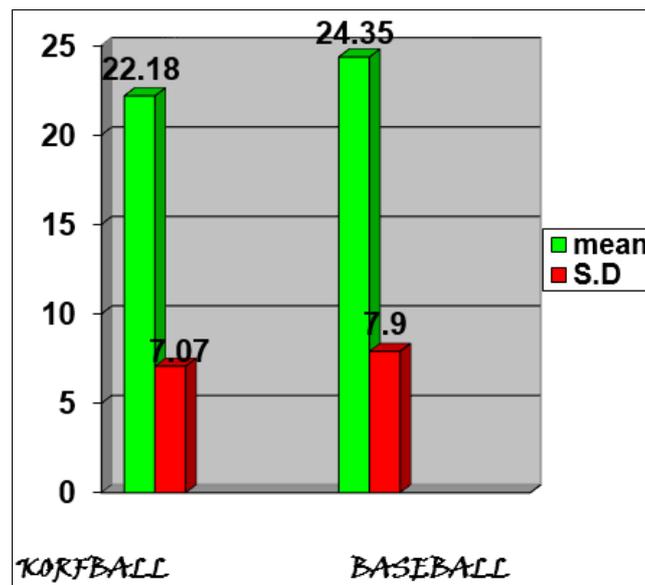


Fig 1: Mean scores, Standard deviations and t-ratio of personality make up With respect to Psychoticism of Korfball and Baseball players.

Table 2: Mean scores, Standard deviations and t-ratio of personality make up With respect to Neuroticism of Korfball and Baseball players.

players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Korfball players	25	21.08	6.05	1.11NS
Baseball players	25	22.51	6.90	

Not Significant at 0.5 level.

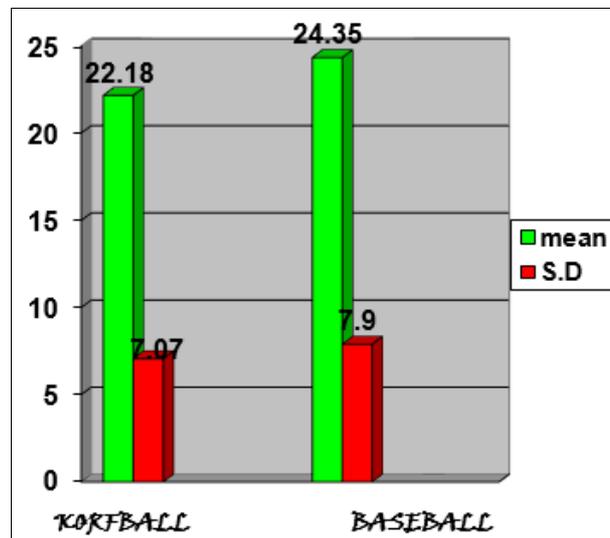


Fig 2: Mean scores, Standard deviations and t-ratio of personality make up With respect to Psychoticism of Korfball and Baseball players.

Table 3: Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect of extraversion of Korfball and Baseball players.

Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Korfball players	25	21.18	7.76	1.10NS
Baseball players	25	18.05	6.95	

NS= Not Significant at 0.5 level.

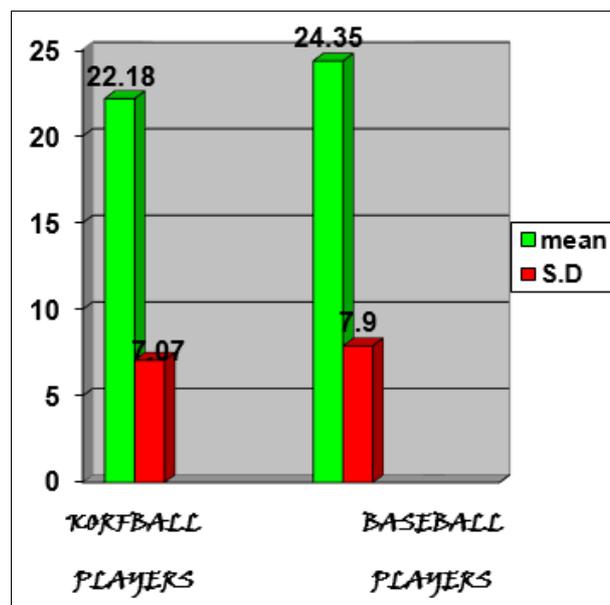


Fig 3: Shows Mean scores and Standard deviations of personality traits with respect to extraversion of Korfball and Baseball players.

Table 4: Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Lie-scale of Korfball and Baseball players.

Players	Number	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	t-ratio
Baseball players	25	17.22	5.12	5.49*
Korfball players	25	12.21	4.01	

*Significant at .05 levels

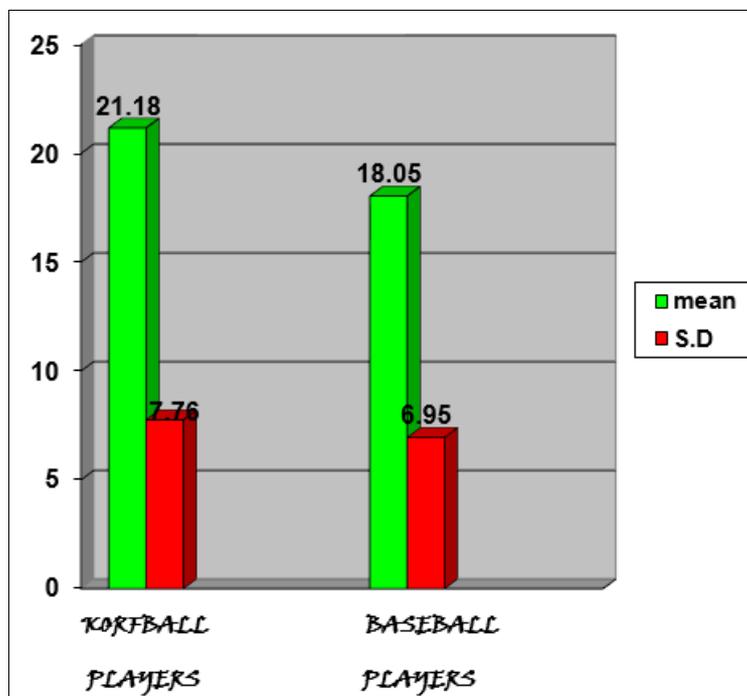


Fig 4: Shows Mean scores and Standard deviations of personality traits with respect to lie-scale of Korfball and Baseball players.

The present study deals with the comparison of personality make up of players with respect to neuroticism, psychoticism, extraversion and lie-scale, aged between 22-28. The data was collected with the help of questionnaires prepared by Eysenck (E.P.I.) revised version.

It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of personality make up with respect to psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion between Korfball and Baseball players. The results of the study (Table 1, Table2, Table3) reveals the existence of statistically no significant difference of personality make up with respect to psychoticism was found ($t=0.18$) between Korfball and baseball players. Thus, the hypothesis of the study was rejected.

The forth hypothesis of the present study was that there would be no significant difference of personality make up with respect to Lie Scale between Korfball and Baseball players. The results of the study revealed that in (Table-4) statistically significant difference was found ($t=5.49$) between Korfball and Baseball players. Thus the hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

Finally the following conclusions were drawn in the present study.

1. No personality difference with respect to psychoticism was found between korfball and baseball players.
2. There was no significant personality difference with respect to neuroticism between korfball and baseball players.
3. There was no significant personality difference with respect to extraversion between korfball and baseball players.
4. Significant personality difference was found with respect to Lie-Scale between korfball and baseball players.

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