

P-ISSN: 2394-1685 E-ISSN: 2394-1693 Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38 IJPESH 2021; 8(5): 260-264 © 2021 IJPESH www.kheljournal.com Received: 12-07-2021 Accepted: 20-08-2021

**Dr. Basharat Ashraf** Kanjigund, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir, India Analysis sports personality of volleyball and cricket players in the domain of sports psychology

# Dr. Basharat Ashraf

#### Abstract

Sports personality plays the dominant role in the field of sports. Infact the sports performance is largely correlated with sports achievement. Keeping in view, after locating the research gap the researcher carried this study so as to examine the impact of game on the sports personality of the players. The study was carried in context of descriptive researcher. Sports Personality Test developed by Agya Jit Singh and H. S. Cheema was used for data collection. Whole data was selected with the help of convenient Sampling Technique (CST). The data for the present study consists of 400 respondents. The collected data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test. In context to same, it was found that there exists no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality.

Keywords: Achievement, CST, volleyball, cricket

#### Introduction

Preamble: Sports is a learning experience. Of all who take up sports only one may eventually become a champion, but definitely all will be winners. Sports has helped me and the principles of sports continue to help me through difficult times. Sports personality has reported as significant impact on the level of players through the world. In the modern world, a sport is becoming a highly specialized competitive area of human activity. Every nation is trying hard to produce sportsmen who could bring laurels home in various competitions at international level. Such honours in sports have already acquired a high prestige-value for participating nations. It is natural; therefore, that improving the standards in the field of sport has become a focal point of attention, study and effort on the part of physical educators, coaches, trainers and research workers almost in all the countries of the world. In this effort, various disciplines like psychology, education, medicine, physical sciences etc., are getting more and more involved. So, we are also trying to analyse the big five personality dimensions level with the most popular volleyball game of Haryana. Keeping in mind the popularity of game and interest of the people the present problem has been framed. Volleyball and cricket game has developed into a highly competitive sport which requires a high level of physical, physiological and psychological fitness.

Location of the research gap: The personality makeup of sports men in the field of cricket and volleyball has been high recognized at global level of research. Besides, large number of studies number of research studies has been conducted in the field of sports personality. However, diversified results have been reported. Notable studies are; Hankin, B.L., Jenness, J., Abela, J.R.Z., & Smolen, A. (2011) <sup>[36]</sup>, Hampson, S.E. (2012) <sup>[35]</sup>, Cox, R.H., & Yoo, H.S. (1995) <sup>[34]</sup>, Cowell, C., & Ismail, A.H. (1960) <sup>[33]</sup>, Costa, P.T., Terracciano, A., & Mccrae, R.R. (2001) <sup>[32]</sup>, Costa, P.T., & Mccrae, R. R. (2010) <sup>[31]</sup>, Costa, P.T., & Mccrae, R.R. (1992) <sup>[30]</sup>, "Wilson, A. (2002) <sup>[43]</sup>, Ward, M.T. (2005) <sup>[42]</sup>, Smojver, S. (2001) <sup>[41]</sup>, Smith, E.R. (2008) <sup>[40]</sup>, Singh, M., & Lohan, U. (2010) <sup>[39]</sup> and Connor-Smith, J.K., & Flachsbart, C. (2007) <sup>[29]</sup>". Keeping the results of the above studies under consideration the investigator explored the below mentioned research study:

Corresponding Author: Dr. Basharat Ashraf Kanjigund, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir, India

**Statement of the research problem:** The existing study has carried in the domain of sports personality.

So keeping in view, the researcher intended to explore the sports Personality of Volleyball and Cricket Players.

**Conceptualisation of terms and variables involved in problem statement:** For clear understanding of the terms and variables, the investigator itemized the below mentioned definitions for understanding the conceptualization of the variables and terms:

- **1. Sports personality:** Sports Personality in the present study refers the score obtained by the respondents on Sports Personality Test developed by Agya Jit Singh and H.S. Cheema.
- 2. Volleyball players: Volleyball players in the present study refer those respondents who are reading in different higher secondary schools of selected areas. Apart from this, it is imperative to mention here that only those volley ball players were selected who possess playing experience minimum 3 years.
- **3. Cricket and volleyball players:** Cricket and volleyball players in the present study refer those respondents who are reading in different higher secondary schools of selected areas. However, only those players were selected who hold three years of playing experience in their own game.

**Purpose behind study:** The objectives of the present study are and under:

 To investigate the sports Personality of Volleyball and Cricket Players. **Formation of hypothesis:** On the basis of richness background of the knowledge the investigator speculated the bellow mentioned hypothesis.

1. There will no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their sports personality profile.

**Delimitations of the study:** The present study was delimited to 400 respondents only with due representation of the type of game. Besides, it has been delimited to Anantnag district of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Procedure and methodology:** The existing study has been carried out in consonance of the descriptive research method.

- **Sample:** The investigator made visited institution to institution for collecting the sample. The required sample was 400 players with below reported bifurcation:
- Sampling technique: The required sample was selected with the help of Convenient Sampling Technique (CST) from selected area of the study.
- **Instrument used:** Sports Personality Test developed by Agya Jit Singh and H.S. Cheema was used for data collection.

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data: The collected data was analysed and interpreted. Bothe descriptive analysis as well as comparative analysis was calculated. The detailed analysis and interpretation is reported as under:

 Table 1: Showing the frequency and percent wise distribution of volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality test (N=200 each)

Volleyba	ll players	Cricket players		
Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	
02.00	04.00	03.00	6.00	
03.00	6.00	03.00	6.00	
20.00	40.00	30.00	60.00	
75.00	150.00	60.00	120.00	
00.00	00.00	04.00	08.00	
00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	
00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	
100	200	100	200	
75	60		Volleybal Football	
	Percentage           02.00           03.00           20.00           75.00           00.00           00.00           00.00	02.00         04.00           03.00         6.00           20.00         40.00           75.00         150.00           00.00         00.00           00.00         00.00           00.00         00.00	Percentage         Frequency         Percentage           02.00         04.00         03.00           03.00         6.00         03.00           20.00         40.00         30.00           75.00         150.00         60.00           00.00         00.00         04.00           00.00         00.00         00.00           00.00         00.00         00.00	

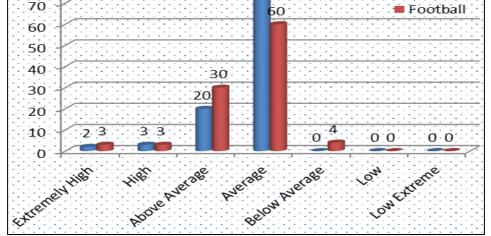


Fig 1: Showing the graphical representation of volleyball and cricket players their level of sports personality test

**Interpretation (1.2):** The result obtained in the table 1 (Please Consult Table 1, Fig. 1.), it gives information about the frequency and percent wise distribution of volleyball and

cricket players on various levels of sports personality. The obtained results indicate that 02% (F=04) were reported with extreme high level of sports personality. In pursuance to

http://www.kheljournal.com

same, 3% (F=06) were seen with high level of mental toughness. Additionally, it was seen that 20% (F=40) volley ball players were seen with above average level of sports personality. Meanwhile, it was seen that 75% (F=150) were seen with average level of sports personality. The results designate that 00% (F=00) were reported with below average level of sports personality. Moreover, it was found that 0.00 (F=0.00) were reported with low level of sports personality. Further, from the above reported results, it was seen that 0.00% (F=0.00) volleyball players were reported with extreme low level of sports personality. Coming towards the cricket players, it was seen that 03% (F=06) were reported with extreme high level of sports personality. In context to same, it was observed that 03% (F=06) cricket players were revealed with high level of sports personality. The inspection obtained results obtain that 30% (F=60) were observed with above average level of sports personality. Moreover, from the

obtained results it was found that 60.00% (F=120) cricket players were seen with average level of sports personality. Meanwhile, from the gained results, it can be inferred that 04% (F=08) were seen with below average level of sports personality. The calculated results designate that 0.00% (F=0.00) were analysed with low level of mental toughness. In the meantime, it was found that 0.00% (F=0.00) were found with extreme low level of sports personality.

 Table 2: Showing the mean significance difference between volleyball and cricket players on composite score of sports personality test (N=200 each)

	Volleyball players		Cricket players		't' value
Sports Personality	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	0.80***
	320.22	25.71	319.17	23.10	

<b>Index:</b> ***= Insignificant at 0.05 level of confid	lence.
--	--------

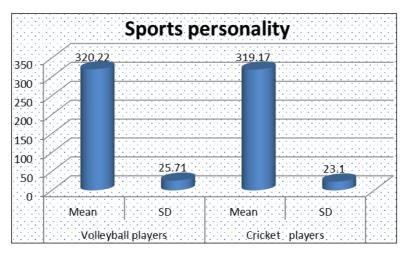


Fig 2: Showing the graphical representation of volleyball and cricket players their mean level of on composite score of sports personality test

The fleeting look on the table 1 (Please refer table 2, Fig. 2) gives inception about the mean significance difference between volleyball and cricket players on composite score of sports personality level. The results indicate that the mean score of volleyball players was reported 320.00 and the mean score of cricket players was reported 319.17 Therefore, from the above reported results, it was observed that the mean score is relatively identical. The same table indicates that when the both group of players (cricket and volleyball) players were comparatively analysed with the help of independent 't' test, the calculated 't' value was reported 0.90. Juxtaposing it on the index level, it was found below the calculated value at 0.01 level of confidence. Therefore, from the above reported result, it can be inferred that there exists no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality. Therefore, from the above reported results, it can be inferred that both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of sociability like; warm, good-natured, easy going, ready to cooperate, alternative to people, kindly, trustful, soft-hearted, adaptable and war-hearted. Besides, Both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of dominance like; on their self-assertiveness, self-assurance, hardness and toughness, unconventionality and competitive aggressiveness, persuading, seducing or commanding others. Both the category of respondents were characterized by desire to influence and control one's environment and other people and is linked with ability for directing and controlling other people through subduing, persuading, seducing or commanding them. In addition to this, Both the type of

players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of extraversion like; means outgoing, uninhibited, impulsive, involved in group activities, sociable, being friendly, craving for excitement and having many social contacts. Apart from this it was found that they stick their necks out and take chances, act on the spur of the moment, are optimistic, aggressive, laugh a great deal, lose their temper easily and are unable to keep their feelings under control. Moreover, Both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of self-concept as they reflects to several kinds of identifiable personality traits such as selfconfidence, self-assurance, self-assertiveness, self-esteem, self-regard, self-consistency, self-enhancement, self-respect. They perceives of himself and their Self-confidence and selfassurance in their day to day activities are expressed in behaviour as cheerful, resilience, toughness, placidity, experience, carelessness, vigor, energy, fearlessness and selfsecurity. In context to same, both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of conventionality such as being alert to proper way of doing things, bean very practical, narrowing of interests to immediate problems, being realistic, dependable, sound, being concerned and worried about issues. Many researchers have found athletes to be highly conservative and conventional in their responses to social situations. Simultaneously, both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of mental toughness. Besides they express their mentally tough athletes can take rough handling; they are not upset about losing, playing badly or being spoken to harshly, can accept strong criticism without being hurt and do not need

too much encouragement from their coaches. In consonance to same, both the type of players (Volleyball and cricket) were found with identical level of emotional stability by expressing maturity, stability quite realism, absence of neurotic fatigue, placidness, unaffectedness, optimism and self-discipline. Consequently, type of game seems insignificant impact on the level of sports personality of the volleyball and cricket players. Therefore, from the above discussion it is evident that there exists no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality. Insignificant difference was reported among volleyball and cricket players on all selected dimensions viz. Sociability, Dominance, Extra version, Selfconcept, Conventionality, Emotional stability and mental toughness. Therefore, the status of hypothesis is reported as;

 Hypothesis: There exists no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality:

## **Status: Accepted**

**Support to findings:** The results are supported by host of the researchers like;

"Costa, P.T., Terracciano, A., & Mccrae, R.R. (2001) <sup>[31]</sup>, Costa, P.T., & Mccrae, R.R. (2010) <sup>[31]</sup>, Costa, P.T., & Mccrae, R.R. (1992) <sup>[30]</sup> and Connor-Smith, J.K., & Flachsbart, C. (2007) <sup>[29]</sup>, Hankin, B.L., Jenness, J., Abela, J.R.Z., & Smolen, A. (2011) <sup>[36]</sup>, Hampson, S.E. (2012) <sup>[35]</sup>, Cox, R.H., & Yoo, H.S. (1995) <sup>[34]</sup>, Cowell, C., & Ismail, A.H. (1960) <sup>[33]</sup> and Wilson, A. (2002) <sup>[43]</sup>, Ward, M.T. (2005) <sup>[42]</sup>, Smojver, S. (2001) <sup>[41]</sup>, Smith, E.R. (2008) <sup>[40]</sup>, Singh, M., & Lohan, U. (2010) <sup>[39]</sup>.

## Conclusion

It has been found that there exists no significant difference between volleyball and cricket players on their level of sports personality. Insignificant difference was reported among volleyball and cricket players on all selected dimensions *viz*. Sociability, Dominance, Extra version, Self-concept, Conventionality, Emotional stability and mental toughness.

#### References

- 1. Aidman EV. Attribute-Based Selection For Success: The Role of Personality Attributes In Long-Term Predictions of Achievement In Sport. The Journal of American Board of Sport Psychology. 2007;29(8):841-850.
- 2. Aidmen EV. Attribute-Based Selection for Success: The Role of Personality Attribute in Long-Term Prediction of Achievement in Sport. The Journal of the American Board of Sports Psychology. 2007;29(8):841-850.
- Alarcon G, Eschleman KJ, Bowling NA. Relationship between Personality Variables and Burnout: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Work & Stress. 2009;29(8):841-850.
- Allen MS, Frings D, Hunter S. Personality, Coping and Challenge and Threat States in Athletes. International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology. 2012;29(8):841-850.
- Allen MS, Greenlees I, Jones MV. An Investigation of the Five-Factor Model of Personality and Coping Behaviour in Sport. Journal of Sports Sciences. 2011;29(8):841-850.
- 6. Allport GW. Concepts of Trait and Personality. Psychological Bulletin. 1927;24(5):284-293.
- 7. Allport GW. Personality: A Psychological Interpretation. New York, NY: Holt; c1937.

- Arias B, Aguilera M, Moya J, Sáiz PA, Villa H, Ibáñez MI, *et al.* The Role of Genetic Variability in the SLC6A4, BDNF and GABRA6 Genes in Anxiety related Traits. European Journal of Personality. 2012;17(10):327-346.
- 9. Asendorp JB. Head-To-Head Comparison of the Predictive Validity of Personality Types and Dimensions. European Journal of Personality. 2003;17:327-346.
- Auke T, David T Lykken, Thomas J Bouchard Jr, Kimberly J Wilcox, Nancy L Segal, Stephen R. Personality Similarity in Twins Reared Apart and Together. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 1988;54(10):1031-1039.
- 11. Baker J. Nature And Nurture Interact to Create Expert Performers. High Ability Studies. 2007;18(1):57-58.
- Barenbaum NB, Winter DG. History of Modern Personality Theory and Research. In John OP, Robins RW & Pervin LA (Eds.), Handbook of Personality: Theory and Research (3rd Ed.). New York, NY: Guilford Press; c2008. p. 23-12, 3-26.
- 13. Barrick MR, Mount MK. The Big Five Personality Dimensions and Job Performance: A Meta-Analysis. Personnel Psychology. 1991;44:1-26.
- Barrick MR, Stewart GL, Neubert MJ, Mount MK. Relating Member Ability and Personality to Work-Team Processes and Team Effectiveness. Journal of Applied Psychology. 1998;83(3):377-391.
- 15. Beauchamp MR, Jackson B, Lavallee D. Personality Processes and Intra-Group Dynamics in Sport Teams. In M. R. Beauchamp & M. A. Eys (Eds.), Group Dynamics in Exercise and Sport Psychology: Contemporary Themes Oxon, UK: Routledge; c2007. p. 25-41.
- Bell ST. Deep-Level Composition Variables as Predictors of Team Performance: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Applied Psychology. 2007;92(3):595-615.
- 17. Biddle SJH, Atkin AJ, Cavill N, Foster C. Correlates of Physical Activity in Youth: A Review of Quantitative Systematic Reviews. International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology. 2011;4(1):25-49.
- Block J. The Five-Factor Framing of Personality and Beyond: Some Ruminations. Psychological Inquiry. 2010;21:2-25.
- 19. Bong M, Clark RE. Comparison between Self-Concept and Self-Efficacy in Academic Motivation Research. Educational Psychologist. 1999;34(3):139-153.
- Bono JE, Judge TA. Personality and Transformational Leadership: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Applied Psychology. 2004;89(5):901-910.
- 21. Booth EG. Personality Traits of Athletes as Measured by the MMPI. Research Quarterly. 1958;29(2):127-138.
- Bushan S, Agarwal V. Personality Characteristics of High and Low Achieving Indian Sports Persons. International Journal of Sports Psychology. 1978;29(8):841-850.
- Byrne BM. The General/Academic Self-Concept Oncological Network: A Review of Construct Validation Research. Review of Educational Research. 1984;54:427-456.
- 24. Cameron JE, Cameron JM, Dithurbide L, Lalonde RN. Personality Traits and Stereotypes Associated with Ice Hockey Positions. Journal of Sport Behavior. 2012;29(8):841-850.
- 25. Carter GC, Shannon JR. Adjustment and Personality Traits of Athletes & Non-athletic. School Review. 1940;48:127-130.

- 26. Carver CS, Connor-Smith J. Personality & Coping. Annual Review of Psychology. 2010;61:679-704.
- 27. Caspi A, Mcclay J, Moffitt TE, Mill J, Martin J, Craig IW, *et al.* Role of Genotype in the Cycle of Violence in Maltreated Children. Science. 2002;29(8):841-850.
- Caspi A, Roberts BW, Shiner RL. Personality Development: Stability and Change. Annual Review of Psychology. 2005;79(3):644-655.
- 29. Connor-Smith JK, Flachsbart C. Relations between Personality and Coping: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 2007;93:1080-1107.
- Costa PT, Mccrae RR. Revised NEO Personality Inventory and NEO Five factor Inventory: Professional Manual. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources; c1992. p. 33.
- Costa PT, Mccrae RR. NEO Inventories: Professional Manual. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources; c2010.
- 32. Costa PT, Terracciano A, Mccrae RR. Gender Differences in Personality Traits across Cultures: Robust and Surprising Findings. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 2001;81(10):322-331.
- Cowell C, Ismail AH. Relationship between Selected Social and Physical Factors. Research Quarterly. 1960;31(2):40-43.
- Cox RH, Yoo HS. Playing Position and Psychological Skill in American Cricket. Journal of Sport Behavior. 1995;18(3):183-194.
- 35. Hampson SE. Personality Processes: Mechanisms by Which Personality Traits Get outside the Skin. Annual Review of Psychology. 2012;63(10):315-339.
- 36. Hankin BL, Jenness J, Abela JRZ, Smolen A. Interaction Of 5-HTTLPR And Idiographic Stressors Predicts Prospective Depressive Symptoms Specifically among Youth in a Multiwave Design. Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology. 2011;40(4):572-585.
- Hershberger SL, Plomin R, Pedersen NL. Traits and Meta-Traits: Their Reliability, Stability and Shared Genetic Influence. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 1995;69(10):673-685.
- Scampora B. A Comparison of Personality Traits among Three Levels of Female Field Hockey Competitors. International Journal of Sports Psychology. 1928;9(1):40.
- 39. Singh M, Lohan U. Relationship of Need for Achievement, Personality and Intelligence with Performance of Volleyball Players at Different Levels of Participation. International Journal of Sports Management. 2010;11(2):114-118.
- Smith ER. Advances in Cognitive-Social Personality Theory: Applications to Sport Psychology. Journal of Sport Psychology. 2008;5(4):10-27.
- 41. Smojver S. Personality Traits and Coping with Stress among Adolescent Athletes and Non-Athletes. Faculty of Philosophy, Rijeka, Croatia. Journal of Health and Physical Education. 2001;5(3):19-30.
- 42. Ward MT. Differences in Personality between Non-Athletes and Athletes and between Athletes Participating in Selected Sports. Journal of Social Ethics. 2005;6(4):30-41.
- 43. Wilson A. Understanding Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Modern Publishers. Poland; c2002. p. 212-214.