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A comparative study on the personality characteristics of male and female handball players

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to find out the gender difference in Personality traits of intercollegiate male and female Handball players with regard to psychoticism, neuroticism, and extraversion and Lie score. For this present study, 50 male and 50 female Handball players were selected as a subject. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) was used to measure psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism of Handball players, t-ratios were used to compare the significant gender difference between male and female Handball players who had participated in Intercollegiate Handball tournament held at University of Jammu at the University Campus during November 2021. Gender differences in psychoticism were found between male and female Handball players ($t =$) when female Handball players have more psychotic than male Handball players. While analyzing the differences in personality characteristic of male and female Handball players, gender differences on neuroticism was found between male and female Inter collegiate Handball players ($t = 4.69, p < .01$), where the male Handball players were found to have lower scores on neuroticism. So, far extraversion was concerned, significant gender difference was found to male and female Inter- Collegiate Handball players ($t = 2.77, p < .01$), male Handball players had lower extraversion. Hence, female Handball players were more extroverted than male Handball players.

Keywords: Personality characteristics, essence personality inventory, male and female intercollegiate handball players

Introduction

Handball is a team sport in which two teams of seven players each (Six out court players and a goalkeeper) pass a ball using their hands with the aim of throwing it into the goal of the opposing team. A standard match consists of two periods of 30 minutes, and the team that scores more goals wins.

Modern handball is played on a court of 40 by 20 metres (131 by 66 ft), with a goal in the middle of each end. The goals are surrounded by a 6-metre (20 ft) zone where only the defending goalkeeper is allowed; goals must be scored by throwing the ball from outside the zone or while "diving" into it. The sport is usually played indoors, but outdoor variants exist in the forms of field handball, Czech handball (which were more common in the past) and beach handball. The game is fast and high-scoring: professional teams now typically score between 20 and 35 goals each, though lower scores were not uncommon until a few decades ago. Body contact is permitted for the defenders trying to stop the attackers from approaching the goal. No protective equipment is mandated, but players may wear soft protective bands, pads and mouth guards.

The modern set of rules was published in 1917 by Karl Schelenz, Max Heiser, and Erich Konigh, on 29 October in Berlin, which day is seen as the date of birth of the sport. The rules have had several revisions since. The first official handball match was played in 1917 in Germany. Karl Schelenz modified the rules in 1919. The first international games were played (under these rules) with men in 1925 (Between Germany and Belgium) and with women in 1930 (Between Germany and Austria).

Men's handball was first played at the Olympics in the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin outdoors, and the next time at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich indoors; handball has been an Olympic sport since then. Women's handball was added at the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Sports performance has been found to be related to some personality variables. Psychoticism, Extraversion and neuroticism are among the variables that influence by sports performance in addition to many other personality variables. Psychoticism is the tendency in a person to not care for people, trouble some insensitive and not fitting in any way lacking in feeling and empathy. Neuroticism is a minor mental disorder, characterised by inner struggles and discordant social relationships. According to Eysenck "Neuroticism refers to emotionality, initiated by the inherited differences in liability and excitability of autonomic nervous system". The extroversion is a personality trait. The extrovert person's orientation is towards the external world. He deals with people intelligently in social situations. He is conventional, outgoing, social, and friendly and faces worries. In Eysenck's term, extraversion stands for central excitatory/inhibitory level and sociability. Lie scale refers to social desirability measures a tendency on the part of some individuals to take good. The majority of the investigator has indicated that male Handball players differ from female Handball players on a number of personality traits and several investigators have tried to find personality differences between male and female Handball players, but not many studies have been made about personality characteristics of intercollegiate male and female with regards to psychoticism, neuroticism and extroversion, So the attempt has been made to conduct the study regarding neuroticism and extroversion of intercollegiate male and female Handball players.

Methodology

In this section, Selection of subject, Administration of the test, and Statistical Analysis procedure have been described.

Selection of Subjects

Total 50 male and 50 female Handball players from different colleges, who had participated in inter collegiate tournament held at University of Jammu the University Campus. during November, 2021, were randomly selected as a subject for the present study.

Administration of the Test

EYSENCK'S Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) (1985) were distributed to the males and females Handball players, before filling the EPI, instruction were given by the investigator to the players.

Statistical Analysis

T-ratio was computed to compare, the significant differences between inter-varsity male and female kho-kho players. The data were analyzed in the basic language of the Computer Centre, University of Jammu, University Campus, Jammu & Kashmir. All the analyses used were based on "Standard Statistical Packages

Results and Discussion

The results of the present study in statistical form are presented in Tables 1 and 4.

Table 1: Mean Scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Psychoticism for Male and Female Handball Players

Sr. No.	Handball players	No.	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1.	Male	50	12.08	3.89	
2.	Female	50	13.21	4.16	2.05*

*Significant at .05 Level.

The findings of Table 1 reveal that there is a significant gender difference between male and female intercollegiate Handball players. ($t=2.05$, $R<.05$), in psychoticism dimension of personality. The female having more psychoticism as compared to males, which means that the male Handball players have less psychotic than female Handball players. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted. This may be due to nutritional habits, interest in participating in sports activities and parental motivation to involve sports activities of male and female Handball players.

Table 2: Mean Scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Neuroticism for Male and Female Handball Players

Sr. No.	Handball Players	No.	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio	S.E.
1.	Male	50	8.33	2.58		
2.	Female	50	10.57	3.99	4.97*	.45

* Significant at .01 Level.

As Table 2 shows a significant gender difference was found out in the extraversion of the inter-collegiate Handball players. ($t = 4.97$, $p<.01$), The Females having more extrovert as compared to males, which means that male Handball players are less extrovert than female Handball players. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted. It may be due to physio psycho differences between the male and female Handball players.

Table 3: Mean Scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Extraversion for Male and Female Handball Players

Sr. No.	Handball Players	No.	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio	S.E.
1.	Male	50	16.08	2.13		
2.	Female	50	18.17	2.77	3.36*	.19

* Significant at .01 Level.

As Table 3 shows a significant gender difference was found out in the extraversion of the inter- collegiate Handball players. ($t = 3.36$, $p<.01$), The female having more extrovert as compared to males, which means that the male Handball players less extrovert than female Handball players. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted. These difference is probably due to emotional, biological and social difference between the male and female Handball players.

Table 4: Mean Scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale for Male and Female Handball Players

Sr. No.	Handball Players	No.	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	t-ratio
1.	Male	50	9.76	3.37		
2.	Female	50	9.68	3.34	.45*	.17

* Not Significant

The findings of Table 4, that there is no significant gender difference between male and female intercollegiate Handball players. ($t = .17$). It may therefore, be similarity of the nature of game. Thus the hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

1. There are significant gender differences in the psychoticism of inter-collegiate Handball players, the males having less psychotic than female Handball players.
2. There are significant gender differences in the neuroticism of inter-collegiate Handball players, the males having less neurotic tendency than the females.
3. There are significant gender differences in extraversion of inter-collegiate Handball players. The males are found

to be less extrovert than the females.

4. There are no significant gender differences in the psychoticism of inter-collegiate Handball players, the males having less psychotic than female Handball players.

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