

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

AJEESH.P.T*; PRADEEP.C.S**

*TEACHER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
GOVT.V& HSS.ARYANAD, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM,KERALA.

** PRINCIPAL, G.V.RAJA SPORTS SCHOOL,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KERALA.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to find out the gender difference in Personality traits of Inter collegiate men and women Volleyball players with regard to Psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion and Lie score. For this present study, 40 men and 40 women Volleyball players were selected as a subject. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) was used to measure Psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism of Volleyball players, t-ratios has been used to compare the significantly gender difference between men and women Volleyball players who had participated in the Kerala University Inter Collegiate Volleyball tournament held at L.N.C.P.E, Kariavattom. Thiruvananthapuram 2012. Gender differences on Psychoticism were found between men and women. A Volleyball players while women players more player more psychotic than men. While analyzing the differences of Personality characteristic of men and women Volleyball players, gender differences on neuroticism was found between men and women Inter collegiate Volleyball players ($t = 4.69, P < .01$), where the men Volleyball players was found to have less score on neuroticism. So, far extraversion was concerned, significant gender difference was found to the men and women Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players ($t=2.77, P<.01$), men Volleyball players has lower extraversion. Hence, women Volleyball players were more extravert.

KEYWORDS:

INTRODUCTION

Volleyball is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. Each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the other team's court under organized rules. It has been a part of the official program of the Summer Olympic Games since 1964. On February 9, 1895, in Holyoke, Massachusetts (USA), William G. Morgan, a YMCA physical education director, created a new game called Mintonette as a pastime to be played (preferably) indoors and by any number of players. The game took some of its characteristics from Tennis and Handball. Another indoor sport, Basketball, was catching on in the area, having been invented just ten

miles (sixteen kilometers) away in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, only four years before. Mintonette was designed to be an indoor sport, less rough than Basketball, for older members of the YMCA, while still requiring a bit of athletic effort. The history of Olympic Volleyball traces back to the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris, where Volleyball was played as part of an American sports event. After the foundation of FIVB and some continental confederations, it began to be considered for official inclusion. In 1957, a special tournament was held at the 53rd IOC session in Sofia, Bulgaria to support such request. The competition was a success, and the sport was officially included in the program for the 1964 Summer Olympics. The rule changes enacted in 2000 include allowing serves in which the ball touches the net, as long as it goes over the net into the opponents' court. Also, the service area was expanded to allow players to serve from anywhere behind the end line but still within the theoretical extension of the sidelines. Other changes were made to lighten up calls on faults for carries and double-touches, such as allowing multiple contacts by a single player ("double-hits") on a team's first contact provided that they are a part of a single play on the ball. In 2008, the NCAA changed the minimum number of points needed to win any of the first four sets from 30 to 25 for women's Volleyball (men's volleyball remained at 30.) If a fifth (deciding) set is reached, the minimum required score remains at 15. In addition, the word "game" is now referred to as "set". Changes in rules have been studied and announced by FIVB in recent years, and they have released the updated rules in 2009.

Each team consists of six players. To get play started, a team is chosen to serve by coin toss. A player from the serving team throws the ball into the air and attempts to hit the ball so it passes over the net on a course such that it will land in the opposing team's court (the serve). The opposing team must use a combination of no more than three contacts with the volleyball to return the ball to the opponent's side of the net. These contacts usually consist first of the bump or pass so that the ball's trajectory is aimed towards the player designated as the setter; second of the set (usually an over-hand pass using wrists to push finger-tips at the ball) by the setter so that the ball's trajectory is aimed towards a spot where one of the players designated as an attacker can hit it, and third by the attacker who spikes (jumping, raising one arm above the head and hitting the ball so it will move quickly down to the ground on the opponent's court) to return the ball over the net. The team with possession of the ball that is trying to attack the ball as described is said to be on offense.

The team on defense attempts to prevent the attacker from directing the ball into their court: players at the net jump and reach above the top (and if possible, across the plane) of the net to block the attacked ball. If the ball is hit around, above, or through the block, the defensive players arranged in the rest of the court attempt to control the ball with a dig (usually a fore-arm pass of a hard-driven ball). After a successful dig, the team transitions to offense. The game continues in this manner, rallying back and forth, until the ball touches the court within the boundaries or until an error is made. The most frequent errors that are made are either to fail to return the ball over the net within the allowed three touches, or to cause the ball to land outside the court. A ball is "in" if any part of it touches a sideline or end-line, and a strong spike may compress the ball enough when it lands that a ball which at first appears to be going out may actually be in. Players may travel well outside the court to play a ball that has gone over a sideline or end-line in the air.

Other common errors include a player touching the ball twice in succession, a player "catching" the ball, a player touching the net while attempting to play the ball, or a player

penetrating under the net into the opponent's court. There are a large number of other errors specified in the rules, although most of them are infrequent occurrences. These errors include back-row or libero players spiking the ball or blocking (back-row players may spike the ball if they jump from behind the attack line), players not being in the correct position when the ball is served, attacking the serve in the front court and above the height of the net, using another player as a source of support to reach the ball, stepping over the back boundary line when serving, taking more than 8 seconds to serve, or playing the ball when it is above the opponent's court.

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Hence Volleyball reaches to common people and both sex. Sports performance has been found to be related to some personality variables. Psychoticism, Extraversion and neuroticism are among the variables which influence by sports performance with addition to many other personality variables. Psychoticism is the tendency in a person to be not caring for people, troublesome insensitive and not fitting in any where lacking in feeling and empathy. Neuroticism is a minor mental disorder, characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship. 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 traits. The extrovert 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 Eysenck's term, extraversion stands for central excitatory/inhibitory level and sociability. Lie scale is refer to social desirability measures a tendency on the part of some individuals take good. Majority of the investigator have indicated that men Volleyball players differ from women Volleyball players on a number of personality traits and several investigator have tried to find personality differences between men and women Volleyball players, but not many studies have been made about personality characteristics of Inter collegiate men and women with regards to psychoticism, neuroticism and extroversion, So the attempt has been made to conduct the study regarding neuroticism and extroversion of Kerala University Inter Collegiate men and women Volleyball players. \

Aim of the study

The aim of the study was to find out the gender difference in Personality traits of Kerala University Inter collegiate Men and Women Volleyball players.

Objective of the study

To find out the gender difference in Personality traits of Kerala University Inter collegiate Men and Women Volleyball players.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that “there is significant difference in Personality traits between Men and Women Inter-collegiate Volleyball players.”

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Sample

For the present study 40 Men and 40 Women Volleyball players from different colleges were selected. Who had participated in the Kerala University Inter Collegiate Volleyball tournament held at L.N.C.P.E, Kariavattom.Thiruvananthapuram 2012 was randomly selected as subjects for the present study. The age range of subjects was 18-25years.

Tools

EYSENCK’S Personality Inventory

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised-Short Form (EPQR-S) EPQR-Short (Eysenck, Eysenck & Barrett, 1985) is a self-reported questionnaire. It has 48 items, 12 for each of the traits of neuroticism, extraversion, and psychoticism, and 12 for the lie scale. Each question has a binary response, 'yes' or 'no'. Each dichotomous item was scored 1 or 0, and each scale had a maximum possible score of 12 and minimum of zero, were distributed to the men and women Volleyball players, before filling the EPI, instruction were given by the investigator to the players.

Procedures of data collection

The coaches and subjects were consulted personally and their sincere co-operation was solicited. Subjects were called to a common place when they were not busy and had enough time to spare for testing. Necessary instructions were given to the subjects before the administration of each test. The investigator motivated the subjects by promising to send a separate abstract of conclusions of his study to each of the subject. Confidentiality of response was guaranteed. The required data in different components was collected during the course of three days.

Statistical analysis

T-ratio was computed to compare, the significant differences between Inter collegiate men and women Volleyball players. All the analysis used were based on “Standard Statistical Packages.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Table-1**

Mean scores and Standard Deviations of Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Extraversion and Lie Scale for men and women Volleyball players.

	Group	N	Mean	Std.	Std. Error
				Deviation	Mean
Psychoticism	Men Volleyball Players	40	3.850	1.27199	.20112
	Women Volleyball Players	40	2.875	1.57199	.24855
Neuroticism	Men Volleyball Players	40	7.650	1.38767	.21941
	Women Volleyball Players	40	7.950	1.43133	.22631
Extraversion	Men Volleyball Players	40	5.625	1.14774	.18147
	Women Volleyball Players	40	6.075	1.68534	.26648
Lie Scale	Men Volleyball Players	40	2.925	1.26871	.20060
	Women Volleyball Players	40	3.525	1.32021	.20874

The findings of Table-I, reveals that there is significant gender difference between men and women inter-collegiate Volleyball players. ($t=2.05$, $R<.05$), in psychoticism dimation of personality. The women having more psychoticism as campared to mens, which means that the men Volleyball players having less psychotic than women Volleyball players. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted. This may be due to nutritional habits, interest to participate in sports activities and parental motivation to involve sports activities of men and women Volleyball players.

Table-II
t-ratio of Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Extraversion and Lie Scale for men and women Volleyball players.

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means								
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference								
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Diff	Std. E. D	Lower	Upper
Psychoticism	Equal variances assumed	.503	.480	3.04	78	.003	.975	.319	.33	1.611
	Equal variances not assumed			3.04	74.746	.003	.975	.319	.33	1.611
Neuroticism	Equal variances assumed	.086	.770	-.95	78	.344	-.300	.315	-.92	.327
	Equal variances not assumed			-.95	77.925	.344	-.300	.315	-.92	.327
Extraversion	Equal variances assumed	4.100	.046	-1.39	78	.167	-.450	.322	-1.09	.191
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.39	68.771	.167	-.450	.322	-1.09	.193
Lie Scale	Equal variances assumed	1.504	.224	-2.07	78	.042	-.600	.289	-1.17	-.023
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.07	77.877	.042	-.600	.289	-1.17	-.023

As Table-II shows a significant gender difference was found out in the extraversion of the Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players. ($t=4.97$, $P<.01$), the women having more extrovert as compared to mens, which means that the men Volleyball players less extrovert than women Volleyball players. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted. It may be due to physiopsych differences between the men and women Volleyball players.

CONCLUSIONS

There are significant gender differences in psychoticism of Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players, the men having less psychotic than women Volleyball players. There are significant gender differences in neuroticism of Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players, the men having less neurotic tendency than the women. There are significant gender differences in extraversion of Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players. The men are found to be less extrovert than the women. There are no significant gender differences in psychoticism of Inter-Collegiate Volleyball players, the men having less psychotic than women Volleyball players.

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