Personality Characteristics between Cricket and Football Players

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Abstract

The purpose of the doctoral study was to find out the differences of personality and of elite level Cricket and Football players. Two groups were targeted. The 100 Cricket and 100 Football players participated in the study and their age ranged between 18-28 years. The players divided into two age categories between 18-22 and 23-28. The data was collected through questionnaires of 100 Cricket and 100 Football players. The instruction was given by the investigator to the students before filling these questionnaires. Personality measure through EPI T-test, was considered statistically technique throughout the study. With respect to Neuroticism between Cricket and Football Players result observed that the significant difference was found out in ($t=P < 0.01$) Neuroticism, psychoticism, Extraversion and Lie Scale between Cricket and Football Players. Cricket Players was found to have got more neurotic tendency as compared to Football players. The findings of the study shows that cricket players was found to have got more neurotic, psychotic and extrovert while, football players were more Lie-Scale as compare than their counterparts.

Introduction

The cricket has a complicated history came from the West Indies. Cricket originated from West Indies the cricket has played in terms of resistance to the postcolonial hegemonic order in the West Indies is widely debated. Cricket also more popular games in India today's cricket global environment has altered a great deal by new techniques and technology capitalism and revised geo-political landscapes. The intrinsic value of cricket in culture, postcolonial scholars and fans have looked to this new form of global cricket in an attempt to understand its full implications. Football has a long and unique history. The first known version of football was called tsu-chu (kicking ball with feet) invented by the Chinese Emperor Huang-Ti in 1697 B.C. A thousand years later, the Japanese started playing kemari, a game that was probably copied from tsu-chu. The two games evolved enough that a Chinese writer Li-Ju in 50 B.C. recorded the first ever-international match between the two countries. The ancient Egyptians also claim to have originated football, citing balls placed in tombs that were used for playing and kicking as evidence. The seventh century B.C., Berbers played a football-related game called koura as a fertility rite. Kicking a ball over the fields taught the crops how to abundantly grow. The founders of the Olympics, the ancient Greeks had their own version-episkiros. This form included kicking and throwing the ball and was the first game to have boundary lines. The Romans plagiarized the Greeks with their own more physical game called harpastum. It was the Romans who brought this game to the shores of England in 43 A.D.
England is credited with founding the modern game and it began with the Roman Occupation. By the time the Roman Empire collapsed, the game was firmly entrenched as a highly popular sport. The sports performance depend on several, physical physiological, and psychological factors along with motor fitness. The good physique and physical fitness of the athlete, and several types of motor skills involved in the game as well as on teaching the strategies, techniques and tactics of the game. In sports, psychological preparation of a players and the team is as important as teaching them the different skills of a game with scientific methods. In these days, the teams are prepared to play and win the games. The aim of higher sports in this age of competition is to win in international meets or to attain peak performance in competition.

Methods

Two groups were targeted. The 100 Cricket and 100 Football players participated in the study and their age ranged between 18-28 years. The data collected from U.P States. The data was collected through questionnaires of 100 Cricket and 100 Football players. The instruction was given by the investigator to the students before filling these questionnaires. Personality measure through EPI T-test, was considered statistically technique throughout the study.

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (EPQ-R)

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (EPQ-R) was used. The EPQ measures the traits of personality: Psychoticism (P), Extraversion, Neuroticism (N) and Lie (L). Reliability ranges are 0.80 to 0.90 and validity of test is satisfactory. EPQ-R contains 90 items and covers all the four categories above mentioned. Scoring of EPQ-R can be done manually or with the help of stencils. 1 mark for each response correct responses according to scoring key of EPQ-R.

Results of the study

Table 1 shows that the Means, SDs and t-value of the personality traits with respect to Neuroticism between Cricket and Football Players.
Figure-1 Showing Means And Sds Of Neuroticism Of Cricket And Football Players.

![Graph showing means and standard deviations of neuroticism for cricket and football players.]

Table-2

Means, Sds And T-Value Of Personality Traits With Respect To Psychoticism Between Cricket And Football Players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality traits</th>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.Ds</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychoticism</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>(t=P &lt; 0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.01</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.01.

Table 2 shows that the Means, SDs and t-value of the personality traits with respect to Neuroticism between Cricket and Football Players.

Figure 2 Showing Means And Sds Of Psychoticism Of Cricket And Football Players

![Graph showing means and standard deviations of psychoticism for cricket and football players.]

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Table 3
Means, Sds And T-Value Personality Traits With Respect To Extroversion Between Cricket And Football Players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality traits</th>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.Ds</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extroversion</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>(t=P &lt; 0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14.45</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.01.

Table 3 shows that the Means, SDs and t-value of the personality traits with respect to Extroversion between Cricket and Football Players.

Figure 3 Showing Means And Sds Of Extroversion Of Cricket And Football Players

Table 4
Means, Sds And T-Value Of The Personality Traits With Respect To Lie-Scale Between Cricket And Football Players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality traits</th>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.Ds</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lie-scale</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>(t=P &lt; 0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14.56</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.01 level.

Table 4 shows that the Means, SDs and t-value of the personality traits with respect to lie-scale between Cricket and Football Players.
Discussion

The mean value of Neuroticism were observed 12.13 and 11.29 respectively which are given in table 1 observed that the significant difference of neuroticism was found out in \( t = P < 0.01 \) Cricket and Football Players, Cricket Players was found to have got more neurotic tendency as compared to Football players, which means the Football players incur significantly less neurotic tendency. The hypothesis, that it was hypothesized that there would be significant differences of personality traits with respect to Neuroticism between Cricket and Football Players was accepted.

with respect to psychoticism between Cricket and Football Players they have obtained the mean value(SDs) of 11.11 (2.99) and 10.01(2.01) respectively which are given in table 2 observed that the significant difference was found out in \( t = P < 0.01 \) Cricket and Football Players, Cricket Players was found to have got more psychotic tendency as compared to Football players, which means the Football players incur significantly less psychotic tendency. This may be due to the differences of nature of game.

with respect to extraversion between Cricket and Football Players they have obtained the mean value (SDs) of 11.11 (2.99) and 10.01(2.01) respectively which are given in table 3 observed that the significant difference was found out in \( t = P < 0.01 \) Cricket and Football Players, Cricket Players was found to have got more extrovert tendency as compared to Football players, which means the Football players incur significantly more tendency. This may be due to the differences of physical fitness and morphological characteristics between players. The hypothesis, that it was hypothesized that there would be significant differences of personality traits with respect to Extraversion between Cricket and Football Players was accepted.

with respect to lie-scale between Cricket and Football Players they have obtained the mean value(SDs) of 12.34 (3.31) and 14.56 (3.78) respectively which are given in table 6 observed that the significant difference was found out in \( t = P < 0.01 \) Cricket and Football Players, Cricket Players was found to have got more extrovert tendency as compared to Football players, which means the Football players incur significantly more tendency. This may be due to the differences of attitudes and other psychological characteristics of game. The hypothesis, that it was hypothesized that there
would be significant differences of personality traits with respect to Lie scale between Cricket and Football Players was accepted.

References