To Assess Personality Differences between Tribal and Non-tribal Soccer Players of Tripura

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Abstract

Background: Personalities are fashioned in such a way by biological and psychological forces which have little or no control over it. A number of these forces is unconscious and away from our conscious knowledge and control. As a whole, Freud explained that personality is made up of three interconnected energy systems: the id, the ego and the superego. The purpose of the study was to assess personality differences between the tribal and non-tribal soccer players of Tripura. **Methodology:** With the help of random sampling technique, 100 tribal and 100 non-tribal soccer players were selected from Tripura state. Personality was measured by 16 personality factor (16P.F.) constructed by R. B. Cattell. To assess personality of tribal and non-tribal soccer players of Tripura, independent t-test were computed and the level of significance was set at 1%, 5% and 10% level. **Conclusions:** The Factor B, Factor F, Factor H, Factor N, Factor Q3 and Factor Q4 are highly significance at $P< 1\%$, Factor A and Factor G are significance at $P< 5\%$, Factor C and Factor M are significance at $P< 10\%$, and Factor E, Factor I, Factor L, Factor O, Factor Q1 and Factor Q2 are not significance between tribal and non-tribal soccer players.

KEYWORD: personality, tribal, non-tribal, soccer.

Introduction

Every individual is unique and there are patterns to our behaviour as individuals. As per psychology is concerned with similarity between people, but in real sense personality is stand as individual differences, that makes an individual is unique. One of the best ways to understand personality is through its structure. Personality as divided into three structures but each structure related to each others. They are psychological core, typical response and role-related behaviour. The basic level of personality is called psychological core. The deepest component i.e. attitude, value, interest and motive, belief and self-worth is under of this core. The psychological core represents the centrepiece of personality and is 'the real' not who want others think. It is not only the most internal level of personality but also the hardest to get to know. It is the most stable part of the personality (Weingberg S. Robert and Gould Daniel (2007)).

Personality has its impact on acquisition of interests and interests discipline behaviour. So it may be said that personality has its impact on behaviour. Faukin in his experiment noticed that bold boys prefer competitive games and because thereby they are able to satisfy their dominating tendencies. On the other hand timid boys like to participate in individual games because they do not have to face stronger boys. The in which a person is able to adjust the personality influences the behaviour and interests. The players who are maladjusted have they are generally very few interests and are self-centred. The players who are well-adjusted have a number of interests and they often participate in various activities (Banister H. and Rayden M. in 1944).

The increasing for superior performance has involved the physicians, physiologist, psychologist, and the trainers achieve excellence with co-operative efforts. The scientific approach and psychological preparation is important aspects of sports science(Neeraj Dabas and Vikram Singh, 2014). The term personality is derived from the Latin persona, meaning 'mask', which the ancient Greek dramatic personae (Gangopadhyay R.S. (2016). Originally in 1952 Eysenck had proposed two types of traits which completely described the personality

i.e., extroversion and neuroticism. Extroversion describes how lively, sociable and impulsive a person is, while neuroticism describes how emotionally stable they are. Extroversion and neuroticism can be measured by a personality test called the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI). In 1966 Eysenck clarified that the extroversion and neuroticism as being primarily determined by the nature of the individual's nervous system. Introverts are more easily aroused by events than extroverts, therefore they require less stimulation to be comfortable. Introverts tend to seek out situations where there is relatively little stimulation, appearing quiet and solitary. Extroverts, who require more stimulation to achieve a comfortable level of arousal, respond by seeking out situations where there is more stimulation to be had.

In sports, personality and its relationship with sports performance is undoubtedly interesting area. Sport personality research was grounded in trait theory. Trait theory assumes personality is comprised of internal attributes that remain primarily stable and cause specific behaviors across various situations. Trait theory research usually compares one group of athletes to another in an effort to identify the ideal athlete personality profile in order to better predict performance (Singh Agyajit (2013).

Schurr, Ashley and Joy in 1977 conducted a comparative study on athletes and non-athletes tested almost 2000 college males using Cattell's 16 PF, which measures 16 personality factors of traits. No single personality profile was found that distinguished athletes from non-athletes. However, athletes were categorized by sports, several differences did emerge. Compare with non-athletes, athletes who played team sports exhibited less abstract reasoning, more extroversion, more dependency and less ego strength.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to assess personality differences between the tribal and non-tribal soccer players of Tripura.

METHODOLOGY
Subjects

In support of the study purpose 100 tribal and 100 non-tribal soccer players were selected. Random sampling method was employed in drawing the samples.

Variables

The variable selected for the purpose of this study was personality factors.

Criterion measures

Personality was measured by 16 personality factor questionnaire (16P.F.) constructed by R. B. Cattell.

Description of questionnaire

The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) is an objectively scorable test devised by basic research in psychology to give the most complete coverage of personality. From the general theory of personality, the 16 PF was developed by Raymond Cattell in 1940s. Basic structural elements of personality were discovered by R.B.Cattell in 1957 and 1973. For the purpose of the present study 16 Personality Factor Form-C 1969 edition was utilized. The dimensions of the 16PF are set out and essentially independent. The primary source traits covered by the 16 PF test are with the following factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, and Q_4. This test is highly reliable and valid for testing the individuals in conditions.

Procedure for administration of questionnaire and collection of data

16 Personality factor form-C questionnaire were administrated among the subjects with the following instructions laid down in the questionnaire manual. There are no 'right' and 'wrong' answers because everyone has the right to his own views. The questionnaire booklet consisted of one hundred five (105) questions where the investigator are requested to the subjects that they will answer each question exactly and truly. Along with the questionnaire booklet, one separate 'answer sheet' was attached at the end of the booklet. There are three (03) possible answers to each question. The scoring of completed answer sheets was done according to the method as described in the manual. Two cardboard stencil-scoring keys were used. One key covered factors (traits) A,C,F,H,L,M,Q1,Q3 and the other key covered factors B,E,G,I,N,O,Q2 and Q4.

Statistical analysis of data

To assess the personality of tribal and non-tribal soccer players of Tripura, independent t-test were computed and the level of significance was set at 1%, 5% and 10% level, which was considered appropriate for the present of the study.

Results

The findings pertaining between the means of personality traits of tribal and non-tribal soccer players, the independent t-test has been presented in the table-1.

Table-1
Significance difference of personality traits of tribal and non-tribal soccer players

S.N.	16 P.F	Tribal M ± SD	Non-Tribal M ± SD	Standard Error	t-value	Significance
1	A	3.06 ± 1.293	3.44 ± 1.321	0.185	2.056	0.041**
2	B	4.75 ± 2.418	2.88 ± 1.416	0.28	6.674	0.000***
3	C	4.35 ± 1.553	4.74 ± 1.649	0.227	1.722	0.087*
4	E	5.44 ± 1.69	5.57 ± 1.61	0.233	0.557	0.578
5	F	4.17 ± 1.694	5.11 ± 1.657	0.237	3.967	0.000102***
6	G	4.26 ± 1.555	4.75 ± 1.266	0.201	2.444	0.015**
7	H	4.89 ± 1.769	5.53 ± 1.403	0.226	2.835	0.005***
8	I	4.55 ± 1.417	4.76 ± 1.357	0.196	1.07	0.286
9	L	5.46 ± 2.091	5.71 ± 2.046	0.293	0.854	0.394
10	M	5.25 ± 2.129	5.72 ± 1.776	0.277	1.695	0.092*
11	N	6.18 ± 1.72	6.82 ± 1.553	0.232	2.762	0.006***
12	O	4.51 ± 1.168	4.73 ± 1.09	0.16	1.377	0.17
13	Q_1	4.91 ± 1.832	5.05 ± 1.789	0.256	0.547	0.585
14	Q_2	6.5 ± 1.474	6.6 ± 1.378	0.202	0.496	0.621
15	Q_3	3.36 ± 1.227	4.01 ± 1.374	0.184	3.528	0.001***
16	Q_4	4.35 ± 1.14	5.04 ± 1.333	0.175	3.934	0.000116***

Significance, *** => 1%, ** => 5%, * => 10%

Discussion of findings

Factor A (Cool v/s Warm)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 3.06 and 3.44 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.041**, which was significant at P< 5%.

Factor B (Less intelligent v/s More intelligent)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.75 and 2.88 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.000***, which was highly significant at P< 1%.
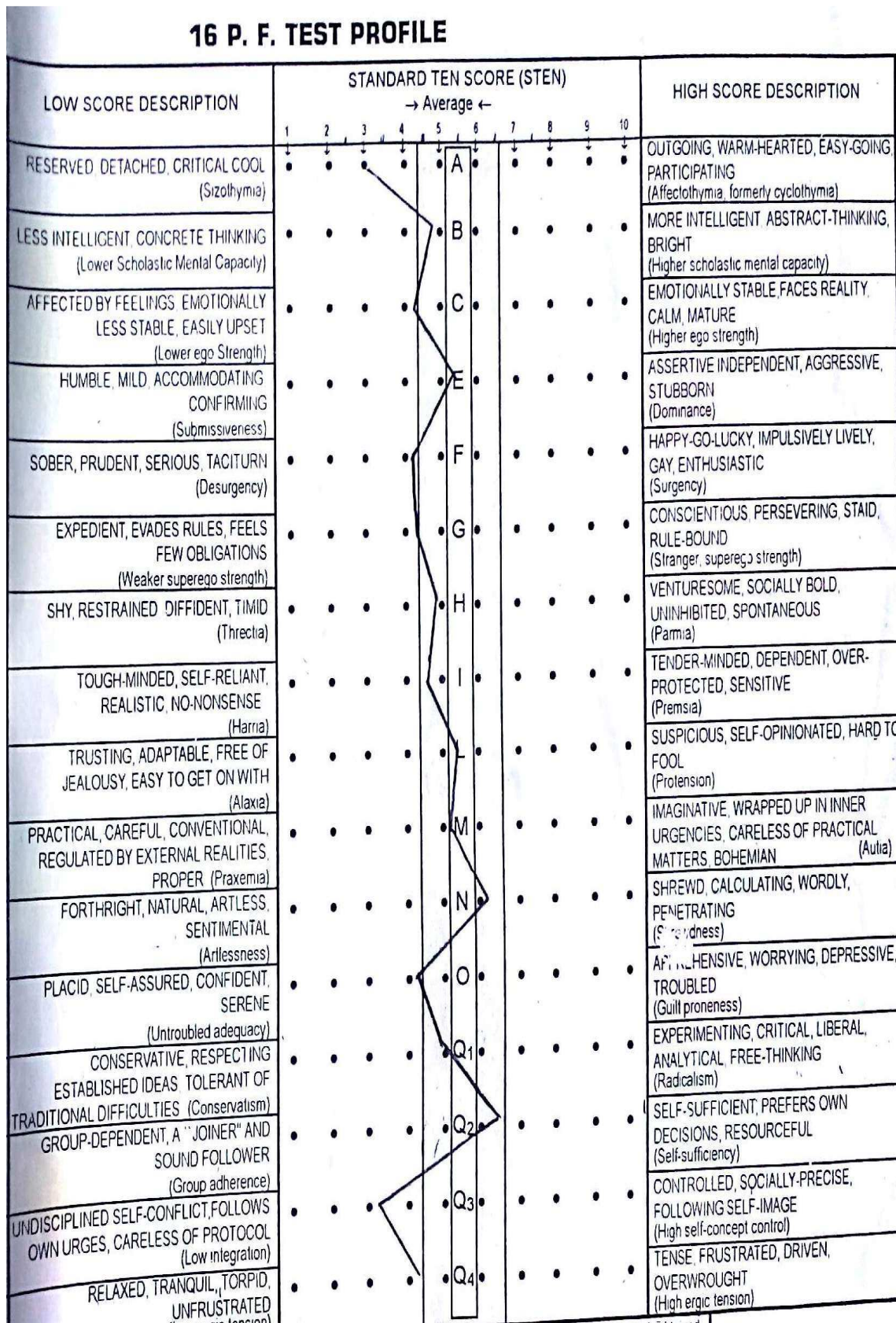
Fig.1: Means of personality traits of tribal soccer players

16 P. F. TEST PROFILE

Fig.2: Means of personality traits of non-tribal soccer players Volume-IV, Issue-II, Apr-May-June 2015

Factor C (lower ego strength stable v/s higher ego strength)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.35 and 4.74 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.087*, which was significant at P< 10%.

Factor E (Submissive v/s Dominant)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 5.44 and 5.57 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.578, which was no significant.

Factor F (Sober v/s Enthusiastic)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.17 and 5.11 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.000102***, which was significant at P< 1%.

Factor G (Expedient v/s Conscientious)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.26 and 4.75 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.015**, which was significant at P< 5%.

Factor H (Shy v/s Bold)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.89 and 5.53 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.005***, which was highly significant at P< 1%.

Factor I (Tough minded v/s Tender minded)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.55 and 4.76 respectively.The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.286, which was no significant.

Factor L (Trusting v/s Suspicious)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 5.46 and 5.71 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.394, which was not significant.

Factor M (Practical v/s Imaginative)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 5.25 and 5.72 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.092*, which was significant at P< 10%.

Factor N (Forthright v/s Shrewd)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 6.18 and 6.82 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.006***, which was highly significant at P< 1%.

Factor O (Self assured v/s Apprehensive)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.51 and 4.73 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.17, which was no significant.

Factor Q1 (Conservative v/s Experimenting)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.91 and 5.05 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.585, which was not significant.

Factor Q2 (Group oriented v/s Self sufficient)

The mean sten scores of the tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 6.5 and 6.6 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.621, which was not significant.

Factor Q3 (Undisciplined self conflict v/s following self image)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 3.36 and 4.01 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.001***, which was highly significant at P< 1%.

Factor Q4 (Relaxed v/s Tense)

The mean sten scores of tribal and non-tribal soccer players are 4.35 and 5.04 respectively. The analysis of t- value was obtained 0.000116***, which was highly significant at P< 1%.

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