



PERSONALITY TRAITS NEED PATTERNS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL OF TAMILNADU AND PONDICHERRY KABADDI PLAYERS

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Abstract

The present study is to find out the differences in personality traits, need patterns and locus of control of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry state level Kabaddi players as a focal point and differences due to sex as a subsidiary interest. For the purpose of present study a total number of 126 Kabaddi players were selected from tamilnadu and pondicherry. The samples were drawn on the principle of random sampling technique. Subjects were equally matched. The subjects were in the age range of 24 to 35 years with mean age of 26.5 years. Standardized tests and questionnaires of Cattell's 16 PF Questionnaire, Sanghi's Need Pattern Scale (SNPS) and Sanjay Vohra's Locus of Control Scale (LOC) were used. There is a significant difference between the Kabaddi players of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry on personality factors B, C, E, F, G, M, Q1 and Q2. The female Kabaddi players have scored significantly high on personality factor Q1 than the male Kabaddi players. There is significant difference between the Kabaddi players of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry in locus of control. There is significant gender difference in locus of control females believed that their behavior is influenced by powerful person and chance factor while male player's behavioral outcomes are attributed to internal self. The Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have higher need for aggression, achievement, power and affiliation than the Pondicheery Kabaddi players. The Pondicherry Kabaddi players have high need for security than Tamilnadu Kabaddi players. There is significant differences in the need pattern between the male and female Kabaddi players.

Key Words: Personality traits, need patterns, Locus of control and Kabaddi players.

INTRODUCTION

Personality development is the outcome of a process of interaction between genetic inclinations and environmental conditions. The human being by nature first tries to accommodate himself with the environment around him and then he starts striving to establish his superiority over it. The process of personality development is however, not static. It is a continuous process and prone to natural flexibility. It undergoes many stages of transformation and modification. This, in a way, provides an explanation to the nature of individual

differences. Sports activities affect the process of personality development in ways more than one. Social and environmental pressures, biological factors, frustration and tension in life are to be managed with full attention to develop mature form of personality.

Personality is defined as 'distinctive patterns of behavior that characterize each individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life. Personality can be defined as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions,

motivations and behaviors in various situations.

The psychological approach of teaching, in this regard, has been suggested as that of a coach who, while training his athletes tries to understand their personal and emotional problems, motivates their behavioral tendencies and inspires the best of their personality to come out. It has been propounded that only an individual centered culture can nurture the utmost level of personality development but such a pre-condition seems rarely possible. Psychologists and Sports Trainers can work in tandem to enhance the performance levels of the athlete. The Coach can give appropriate information about the particular athlete to the psychologist, who will then be able to derive the psychological and behavioral patterns of the athlete before an event. With the help of this mental picture as well as the characteristic mental attitude of

the athlete, the Coach will be able to set up the most effective training schedule that will bring out the best in all of the athletes capabilities.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem formulated for the present study was to find out the differences in personality traits, need patterns and locus of control of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry state level Kabaddi players as a focal point and differences due to gender as a subsidiary interest.

METHODOLOGY

Sample and sample design For the purpose of present study a total number of 126 Kabaddi players were selected from tamilnadu and pondicherry. The samples were drawn on the principle of random sampling technique. Subjects were equally matched. The subjects were in the age range of 24 to 35 years with mean age of 26.5 years.

Table- 1
Sample Design and Sample Composition of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry
State level Kabaddi players.

SL. NO	Name of State	No of Players
1	Tamilnadu Kabaddi Players	63
2	Pondicherry Kabaddi Players	63
Total		126

Tools

Following standardized tests and questionnaires were used in the present study to measure personality traits, need patterns and locus of control of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry state level Kabaddi players. Cattell's 16 PF Questionnaire. Sanghi's Need Pattern Scale (SNPS). Sanjay Vohra's Locus of Control Scale (LOC).

Scoring

All the three questionnaires/ tests were scored according to the instructions given in the manual for each questionnaire separately. The scoring was done manually.

After completing the scoring of 126 Kabaddi players they were statistically analyzed to answer the problems and objectives formulated for the present research. Statistical analysis The obtained raw data was subjected to appropriate statistical analysis to find out the answer to the objectives, and to enable the testing of possible differences regarding personality traits, need patterns and locus of control of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry level Kabaddi players been stated. The specific methods and statistical techniques used are mean, standard deviation and t' test.

RESULTS

The present study attempts to examine the differences in Personality Traits, Need Patterns and Locus of Control of Kabaddi players belonging to two states Tamilnadu and Pondicherry. It was assumed that the Kabaddi players of one state differ from those of another state in these selected

variables. The study also analysis the sex differences in personality, need patterns and locus of control of both Tamilnadu and Pondicherry players. Finally the data were subjected to statistical analysis and are reported in the following tables,

Table – 2
Mean SD and t-value of Personality Traits of Kabaddi
Players Belonging to two States (N = 126).

State		Tamilnadu	Pondicherry	t - value
A	M	3.36	3.61	1.28
	SD	1.24	1.79	
B	M	4.12	3.01	5.45**
	SD	1.34	1.84	
C	M	5.36	4.41	4.61**
	SD	1.71	1.54	
E	M	5.68	4.76	4.63**
	SD	1.43	1.70	
F	M	4.92	5.48	2.95**
	SD	1.32	1.66	
G	M	5.39	6.12	3.58**
	SD	1.53	1.69	
H	M	5.86	6.01	0.80
	SD	1.33	1.60	
I	M	5.22	5.53	1.46
	SD	1.77	1.64	
L	M	5.89	5.97	0.41
	SD	1.64	2.01	
M	M	6.12	6.82	2.81*
	SD	1.56	2.30	
N	M	6.14	6.34	0.97
	SD	1.57	1.68	
O	M	5.12	5.28	0.79
	SD	1.61	1.59	
Q1	M	6.26	4.98	5.65**
	SD	1.65	1.92	
Q2	M	5.70	6.31	2.32*
	SD	2.19	1.96	
Q3	M	4.42	4.68	1.07
	SD	1.76	2.05	
Q4	M	5.48	5.35	0.50
	SD	1.26	2.57	

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

Table- 2 presents sixteen primary personality factors scores of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry Kabaddi players. It is noticed that the mean score on primary personality factor 'B' (Low v/s high intelligence) of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (4.12) is higher than Pondicherry players (3.01). The t-value (5.45) is significant, thus both state Kabaddi players are average in intelligence. Similarly, the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have scored higher mean than the

Pondicherry players on personality factors "C" (Emotional stability v/s Emotional upset) "E" (Assertive v/s humble) "F" (Enthusiastic v/s sober) "G" (Rule bound v/s Evading rules) "M" (Imaginative v/s practical) and "Q1" (Experimenting v/s conservative). The t-values on these performance factors are significant. Thus, both the state Kabaddi players are average on all these personality factors.

Table- 3

Mean, SD and t-value of Personality Traits of Kabaddi Players belonging to two Gender (N = 126)

Sex		Male	Female	t' value
A	M	3.97	3.53	2.05*
	SD	1.71	1.68	
B	M	3.92	3.77	0.64
	SD	2.02	1.62	
C	M	4.79	5.16	1.75
	SD	1.63	1.71	
E	M	5.22	5.42	0.93
	SD	1.67	1.70	
F	M	5.12	5.28	0.78
	SD	1.72	1.50	
G	M	5.86	5.81	0.25
	SD	1.56	1.53	
H	M	6.07	5.65	2.18*
	SD	1.60	1.20	
I	M	5.63	5.52	0.50
	SD	1.62	1.80	
L	M	6.12	5.69	2.15*
	SD	1.76	1.87	
M	M	6.50	6.44	0.26
	SD	1.82	1.77	
N	M	6.38	6.12	1.25
	SD	1.66	1.62	
O	M	5.56	5.14	2.03*
	SD	1.60	1.66	
Q1	M	5.41	5.90	2.04*
	SD	1.88	1.90	
Q2	M	6.01	6.24	0.87
	SD	2.06	2.11	
Q3	M	4.49	4.61	0.49
	SD	1.89	1.93	
Q4	M	5.48	5.39	0.54
	SD	1.62	1.56	

* Significant at 0.05 level.

Table- 3 presents results of the Kabaddi players belonging to two gender it is noticed that the mean score of male Kabaddi players (6.07) is higher than the female Kabaddi players (5.65) on personality factor 'H' (Shy, v/s socially bold). The obtained t-value (2.18) is significant. Thus both male and female Kabaddi players are average on this factor but according to the scores of male players it seems that male players more socially bold

than the female Kabaddi players. Similarly the male Kabaddi players have scored higher mean than female Kabaddi players on the personality factors "A" (Reserved v/s Outgoing, warm), "L" (Trusting v/s Suspicious) and "O" (Placid v/s apprehensive). The t-values on these performance factors were significant. Thus male and female Kabaddi players are average on all these personality factors.

Table - 4

Mean, SD and t-value of Need Patterns of Kabaddi players belonging to two states (N = 126)

STATE		Security	Aggression	Achievement	Power	Affiliation
Tamilnadu	M	3.23	3.82	4.49	4.74	4.49
	SD	1.30	1.64	1.29	1.57	1.50
Pondicherry	M	3.98	3.27	3.53	4.16	3.37
	SD	1.56	1.47	1.16	1.40	1.32
t - value		4.11**	2.79**	6.18**	3.08	6.26**

**** Significant at 0.01 level.**

The results in table 4 reveal that the scores of Pondicherry Kabaddi players (3.98) are higher than the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (3.23) on security. The t-value (4.11) is significant at 0.01 levels. This reveals that there is significant difference between the players of two states in the need for security. It appears that Pondicherry Kabaddi player's aspire for the higher security in greater degree depending upon their personal as well as social needs. Where as the need for security is lower with regard to Tamilnadu Kabaddi players. In the area of need for aggression the mean score of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (3.82) is higher than the Pondicherry Kabaddi players (3.27). The t-value (2.79) is significant to suggest profound difference in need for aggression between the two states obviously the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have higher need for aggression which is a necessary component in Kabaddi game.

The need for achievement of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players is relatively higher than the Pondicherry Kabaddi

players. The mean score of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players is 4.49 and that of Pondicherry Kabaddi players is 3.53. The t-value 6.18 is significant. This clearly reveals that the need for achievement is significantly higher in Tamilnadu Kabaddi players than Pondicherry Kabaddi players. The Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have higher need for power and affiliation than Pondicherry Kabaddi players. This is evident through the higher mean score of Tamilnadu Kabaddi Players on these two needs. The significant t-value on these two needs. Thus results clearly bring out that the need pattern of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players are significant from Pondicherry Kabaddi players. The Tamilnadu players have higher need for aggression, achievement, power and affiliation. Where as Pondicherry Kabaddi players higher need for security. This clearly depicts the cultural, social, political and emotional differences of the persons living in two different states, which under line the basic aspects of Kabaddi performance of players.

Table - 5

Mean, SD and t-value of Need Patterns of Kabaddi Players belonging to two Gender (N=126)

STATE		Security	Aggression	Achievement	Power	Affiliation
Tamilnadu	M	3.23	3.28	4.49	4.47	4.49
	SD	1.30	1.64	1.29	1.57	1.50
Pondicherry	M	3.98	3.27	3.53	4.16	3.37
	SD	1.56	1.47	1.16	1.40	1.32
t - value		4.11**	2.79**	6.18**	3.08**	6.26**

**** Significant at 0.01 level.**

The results in table 5 reveal that the scores of male Kabaddi players (4.80) are higher than the female Kabaddi players (3.96) in security. The t-value (6.46) is significant at 0.01 levels. This reveals that there is significant difference between the players of two genders in the need for security. It appears that male Kabaddi player's aspire for the higher security in greater degree depending upon their personal as well as social needs. Whereas the need for security is lower with regard to female Kabaddi players. In the area of need for aggression the mean score of male players (4.31) is higher than the female Kabaddi players (3.29). The t-value is (6.80) significant to suggest profound difference in need for aggression between the two genders obviously the male Kabaddi players have higher need for aggression which is a necessary component in Kabaddi game. The need for achievement of male players is

relatively higher than the female Kabaddi players.

The mean score of male Kabaddi players is 4.56 and of female Kabaddi players 3.51. The t-value is significant. This clearly reveals that the need for achievement is significantly higher in male Kabaddi players than the female Kabaddi players. The male Kabaddi players have higher need for power than female Kabaddi players. This is evident through the higher mean score of male Kabaddi players on the need for power. The t-value is significant on the need for power. Thus the results clearly bring out that the need pattern of male Kabaddi players are significant from female Kabaddi players. The male players have higher need for security, aggression, achievement and power. Whereas female Kabaddi players higher need for affiliation. This clearly depicts the cultural, social, political and emotional differences of the persons belonging in two different genders.

Table - 6

Mean, SD and t-value of Locus of Control of Kabaddi players belonging to two States (N=126)

STATE		LOC - P	LOC - C	LOC - I
Tamilnadu	M	15.02	18.26	34.86
	SD	4.34	5.30	7.38
Pondicherry	M	23.93	27.94	28.09
	SD	5.44	6.28	6.49
t - value		14.31**	13.07**	7.70**

**** Significant at 0.01 level.**

The results given in table 6 clearly reveal that the scores of Pondicherry Kabaddi players (23.93) are higher than Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (15.02) in locus of control-P. The higher score of Pondicherry Kabaddi players indicate the fact that the individual behavior is controlled by the other powerful persons. The lower score of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players indicate the fact that the individual behavior is not controlled by the other powerful persons. The t-value of 6.85 is significant at 0.01 level which indicates that there is significant difference between the two states with regard locus of control - P. The mean score of Pondicherry Kabaddi players (27.94) is higher than the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (18.26) in locus of control-C. This clearly

indicates the behavioral outcome of Pondicherry Kabaddi players is significantly influenced by the chance factor, fate and luck. The t-value (4.87) is significant at 0.01 level.

The mean score of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players (34.86) is higher than the Pondicherry Kabaddi Player (28.09) in locus of control-I. This clearly indicates that the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have individual ability to control their behavior. The t-value (3.69) is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore it can be concluded the Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have belief in their ability that controls their behavior. However, the Pondicherry Kabaddi players are found to be controlled by the powerful others and chance factor rather than their own ability.

Table – 7

Mean, SD and t-value of Locus of Control of Kabaddi players belonging to two Gender (N=126)

STATE		LOC - P	LOC - C	LOC - I
Tamilnadu	M	15.11	18.24	34.28
	SD	3.96	5.06	6.64
Pondicherry	M	22.64	28.34	29.09
	SD	4.88	5.59	6.14
t - value		13.39**	14.38**	6.42**

**** Significant at 0.01 level.**

The results given in table 7 clearly reveal that the scores of female Kabaddi players (22.64) are higher than male players (15.11) in locus of control-P. Therefore it can be concluded the male players have belief in their ability that controls their behavior. However, the female Kabaddi players are found to be controlled by the powerful others and chance factor rather than their own ability.

CONCLUSIONS

The Tamilnadu Kabaddi players have significantly higher score on personality factors of 'B' (More intelligent, abstract thinking, bright), 'C' (Emotionally stable, faces reality, calm, mature), 'E'

(Assertive, independent, aggressive, stubborn), and 'Q1' (Experimenting, critical, liberal, analytical, free-thinking) than of Pondicherry Kabaddi players. The Pondicherry Kabaddi players have higher scores on personality factors of 'F' (Happy Go Lucky, impulsively, lively, gay, enthusiastic, 'G' (Conscientious, preserving, staid, rule-bound), 'M' (Suspicious, self-opinion, hard to fool) and 'Q2' (Self sufficient, prefers own decision, resourceful) than of Tamilnadu Kabaddi players. The male Kabaddi players have significantly score higher on personality factor on 'A' (Outing, warm hearted, easy going, participating), 'H' (Venturesome, socially

bold, uninhabited, spontaneous), 'L' (Suspicious, self opinioned hard to fool) and 'O' (Apprehensive, worrying, depressive, troubled) than the female kabaddi players. The female Kabaddi players have scored significantly high on personality factor 'Q1' (Experimenting, critical, liberal, analytical, free-thinking) than the male Kabaddi players.

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