

TO COMPARE THE PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG THE SOCCER PLAYERS OF RAJGANJ SOCCER COACHING CAMP AND SAI JALPAIGURI SOCCER COACHING CAMP

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Abstract:This study aims to determine the significant different between groups of soccer players on personality trait factors.Among a sample of two hundred (N= 200) coaching level male soccer players (100 from Rajganj welfare coaching camps and100 form SAI Jalpaiguri soccer players) playing in mentioned coaching camp. The researcher selected by stratified random technique for selecting coaching camp located at Jalpaiguri,West Bengal. Personality trait questionnaires were administered to measure the dimensions of personality trait of both groups. After test, the data were calculated by using means, standard deviations, r-ratio and further descriptive statistic was applied for relationship personality trait difference between groups of coaching level soccer players. The level of significant was set at r- 0.01. All statistical analysis was performed in SPSS (Trial version). The ‘r’ ratiowas found 0.19 at Neuroticism, 0.07 atSelf –Sufficiency, 0.211 at Introversion, 0.242 atDominance, 0.258 at Lack of confidence, -0.001 at Sociability. As result, there were no significant differences found in all personality traits except lack of confidence of different level soccer players.

Key words: Neuroticism, Self –Sufficiency, Introversion, Dominance, Lack of confidence, Sociability, Soccer Players.

Introduction:

Soccer is one of the widespread sports across Europe and America. When it comes to sports, its soccer has managed to have vivacious history. Early evidence shows that soccer was being played as a sport finds occurrence in china during the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. During the era of Han dynasty in China, people dribbled with leather balls by kicking it into a small net. Recorded facts also support the fact that Romans and Greeks used to play ball for fun and frolic. Some facts point to Kyoto in Japan where kicking of ball was a popular sport (contributors, Medieval football, 2020).

It is believing that the expansion of modern-day soccer began in England. Some amusing facts even mention that the first ball was the head of some Danish Brigand. It is assumed that in the medieval times, the primitive style of soccer conceded many adverse actions like kicking, punching, biting and gouging. The ultimate motto of the game was to fetch the ball to a target sport. People grew so fond of the game that they would throng the field all day long. Sometimes the competition grew fierce and masses got so wild that there were frequent incidents of violence during the games. It is also believed that the soldiers adored and cherished the game so much that they dodged their own archery practice to witness the game in all its glory. (Kooistra, 2016)

A globally recognized, supervising and superintending authority came into existence in the year of 1904 which is, till the date, known as FIFA. The aim of the organization was to host championship matches between professional leagues from different nation. The federation International de Football Association (FIFA) first conceived the idea of world cup soccer championship as early as 1926. The

FIFA president Jules Rimet thought of an event that world falls in between the Olympics. The initial plan failed to perform well because of the mere reason of overstrained hosting of the winter and summer. (contributors, FIFA, 2020)

Rimet together with other FIFA representatives orchestrated the paramount event in 1930. The First ever world cup did not incorporate qualifying rounds. Europe then was comprised of France, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Romania. Other teams of Europe opposed and grumbled about the distance to Uruguay and declined to tour that far. (Kubayi, 2020)

Right after cricket, Football has managed to bag the second placed for India's most popular sport. Conventionally, it is immensely loved in the states West Bengal, Goa, Kerala, Odisha and the entire North-eastern province especially Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. (contributors, FIFA Women's World Cup, 2020)

There are so many parameters on which the performance structures of soccer are based such as physical parameters; physiological parameters; and Anthropometric measurements. Factors like skill development; technical and tactical strategies are also considered along with some other social qualities of the performers. The other most important valuable and in exciting factors are the different aspects of psychological or behavioral pattern of soccer performers are personality, motivation arousal level, anxiety, temperament, aggressive etc. Out of all these psychological factors the personality and motivational characteristics may be the prime qualities which may influence the performance of soccer performers.

Personality is defined as the impression which an individual makes upon others. Personality is the sum total of all that an individual is, of everything that account for a person's physical, mental emotional and temperamental makeup. It is made up of a bunch of elements. These elements are individual's dressing sense, manner, speech, habits, knowledge, intelligence, attitude, sentiments, experience and several mental functions that leave a mark behind.

Personality is the whole integrated pattern of behavior which distinguishes one person from another as uniquely as fingerprints and as distinctively as photographs. It consists of incidental, emotionally neutral features and the most important things we can say about a person. Everyone has a unique personality. The study is confined to many a type of definitions of personality traits viewing, 4trait, 8trait, 16traits. There are so many parameters on which the performance structures of soccer are based such as physical parameters; physiological parameters; and Anthropometric measurements. Factors like skill development; technical and tactical strategies are also considered along with some other social qualities of the performers. The other most important valuable and in exciting factors are the different aspects of psychological or behavioral pattern of soccer performers are personality, motivation arousal level, anxiety, temperament, aggressive etc. Out of all these psychological factors the personality trait characteristics may be the prime qualities which may influence the performance of soccer performers. (Mangal,2015)

Keeping all these above stated matters in mind the researcher has decided to undertake a study on some of the psychological aspects i.e., personality trait on soccer players regarding their performance.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of the present study was to find out 'To compare the personality traits among the soccer players of Rajganj soccer coaching camp and SAI Jalpaiguri soccer coaching camp.'

Methodology:

In this chapter, the selection of research design, subjects, criterion measures, sampling design, research process, variables, and tools used, statistical design, chapters and time schedule will be presented. The method of the study is descriptive comparison. The data was collected using questionnaires and through field study procedure. Descriptive statistics were used for describing and categorizing raw data and for measuring Mean, frequency, SD and 'r' table drawing. For analyzing data, the SPSS software was applied and 93% of confidence level was considered.

Sample of the study:

The researcher specially chosen the two coaching camps because, the two coaching camp players nicely playing 1st division, district level, University level and state level in last record. The study was confined to 200 male soccer players randomly selected out of 240 from two soccer coaching centre of namely Jalpaiguri SAI and Rajganj Welfare Academy of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. Out of 200 soccer

players, 100 soccer players are taken from Rajganj Welfare soccer coaching camp and 100 soccer players are taken from SAI Jalpaiguri coaching camp. All subjects of each centre will be taken and their age will be ranging from 16-22 years. Stratified random sampling is a selection technique that allows groups in the system to be identified and be used in sampling with equal proportions (Gay, 2003).

Measurement tools:

For Personality will be assessed by using Questionnaire of Bernreuter personality inventory. The Bernreuter Personality Inventory is a personality test developed by Robert G. Bernreuter in 1931 measuring general personality. It is sometimes cited as the first multi-scale personality questionnaire. It consists of 125 yes or no questions which yield six scores: neurotic tendency, self sufficiency, introversion-extraversion, dominance-submission, sociability, and confidence. A 1936 survey of members of the American psychological Association found that the most well-known psychological Bernreuter psychological test. The inventory became widely used quickly after it was first published, but also attracted many critics who questioned its usefulness and theoretical basis. (Bernreuter, 1958). For personality- Bernreuter personality inventory questionnaire Bengali conversion was done by Dr. Dibakar Das Mahanty and is recognised as standard test for deflection of personality.

Collection of Data:

Data collections were the terms used describe a process of preparing and collection data. Data are both quantitative and qualitative in nature. The centres visit, written permission, at the commitment date and time of data collection subjects were told to fill selected questionnaire, which includes fill name, gender, address etc. Direction of the test takes about 50minute for paper and pencil version. The test instruction was very simple and they are filled their own questionnaire by themselves without conversation or any help.

Data Analysis:

For the collection of data aforementioned variables, mean deference, standard deviation, students and ‘r’ ratio test were respectively. It was decided that the hypothesis will be accepted or rejected at 0.01 levels significant. For in the connection better understanding of this report, all result was presented with the tables, graphs and charts.

Table-01 Personality of Neuroticism Parameter-I:

The mean and ‘r’ value on Personality of neuroticism in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level of Significant
Rajganj	100	8.43	.254	0.197317	P>0.01 NS
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	13.2			

** Significant at .01 level*

Table 1 show that regarding Personality of Neuroticism (Parameter-01) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at first the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=0.197317$ was found to be lower than the critical r-value .254 ($P>0.01$). So, the no significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Neuroticism Parameter I at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table-02 Personality of Self –Sufficiency Parameter-II:

The mean and ‘r’ value on Personality of Self-sufficiency in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level of Significant
Rajganj	100	15.16	.254	0.073903	P>0.05 NS
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	15.22			

***Significant at level-0.01**

Table 2 show that regarding Personality of Self sufficiency (Parameter-02) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at seconds the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=0.073903$ was found to be lower than the critical r-value.254 ($P>0.01$). So, the no significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Self-sufficiency Parameter II at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table-03 Personality of Introversion Parameter-III:

The mean and ‘r’ value on Personality of Introversion in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level of Significant
Rajganj	100	6.68	.254	0.211925	P>0.05 NS
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	8.73			

***Significant at level-0.01**

Table 3 shows that regarding Personality of introversion (Parameter-03) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at third the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=0.211925$ was found to be lower than the critical r-value.254 ($P>0.01$). So, the no significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Introversion Parameter III at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table-04 Personality of Dominance Parameter-IV:

The mean and ‘r’ value on Personality of Dominance in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level of Significant
Rajganj	100	25.34	.254	0.242666	P>0.05 NS
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	20.61			

***Significant at level-0.01**

Table 4 shows that regarding Personality of dominance (Parameter-04) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at fourth the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=0.242666$ was found to be lower than the critical r-value.254 ($P>0.01$). So, the no significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Dominance Parameter IV at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table-05 Personality of Lack of confidence Parameter-V:

The mean and 'r' value on Personality of Lack of confidence in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level of Significant
Rajganj	100	6.1	.254	0.258714*	Significant
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	8.49			

**Significant at level-0.01*

Table 5 shows that regarding Personality of lack of confidence (Parameter-V) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at fifth the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=0.258714^*$ was found to be higher than the critical r-value.254 ($P<0.01$). So, the significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of lack of confidence Parameter -V at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table-06 Personality of Sociability Parameter-VI:

The mean and 'r' value on Personality of Sociability in relation to Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI jalpaiguri soccer players.

	Observance	Mean	Critical Value	r-Value	Level Significant of
Rajganj	100	18.19	.254	-0.00152	P>0.05 NS
SAI Jalpaiguri	100	19.82			

**Significant at level-0.01*

Table 6 shows that regarding Personality of dominance (Parameter-VI) it reveals that as per the purpose of the study at sixth the relationship was established by correlating the performance of both the groups. The correlation value i.e., $r=-0.00152$ was found to be lower than the critical r-value.254 ($P>0.01$). So, the no significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Sociability Parameter-VI at 0.01 level of confidence.

Result and discussions:

The correlation various dimension of personality trait between levels of two groups on soccer players can be seen. The first parameter level of correlation between both the groups is $r=0.197317$ ($P>0.01$) which is indicated that, no significant difference found on Personality of Neuroticism (Parameter- I) at 0.01 level of confidence. The second parameter level of correlation between both the groups is 0.073903 ($P>0.01$) which is not significant difference found on Personality of Self-sufficiency (Parameter II) at 0.01 level of confidence. The third parameter level of correlation between both the groups is $r=0.211925$ ($P>0.01$) which is not significant difference found on Personality of Introversion (Parameter III) at 0.01 level of confidence. The fourth parameter level of correlation between both the groups is $r=0.242666$ ($P>0.01$) which is not significant difference found on Personality of Dominance (Parameter IV) at 0.01 level of confidence. The fifth parameter level of correlation between both the groups is $r=0.258714^*$ ($P<0.01$) which is significant difference found on Personality of lack of confidence (Parameter-V) at 0.01 level of confidence. Both groups, it means Rajganj welfare soccer players and SAI Jalpaiguri is significantly correlated each other. The sixth parameter level of correlation both the groups' is $r=0.00152$ ($P>0.01$) which is not significant difference found between both the groups on Personality of Sociability (Parameter-VI) at 0.01 level of confidence.

Conclusions:

After the completion of the discussion the following conclusions have been drawn. From the above discussion it is strongly evidence that, there are no significant differences found in all the parameters

of personality i.e., neuroticism, self-sufficiency, introversion dominance, sociability and except lack of confidence of personality trait (parameter-V) significantly difference found in all components in groups of soccer players.

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