

COMPARISON OF EXTRAVERSION, NEUROTICISM AND PSYCHOTICISM BETWEEN SOFTBALL AND BASEBALL PLAYERS: A PILOT STUDY.

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Abstract: The primary objective of the study was to compare Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism between Softball and Baseball players. Total 50 softball 50 baseball players were selected as a subject for the present study. Their age ranged from 21 to 28 years. Data was collected individually through a Eysenck personality inventory from Softball and Baseball Players. To analyze the data mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism between Softball and Baseball players. The Results shows No Significant differences between Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism between Softball and Baseball players

INTRODUCTION

Baseball and Softball are team sports played between two teams. Softball is typically played by girls while baseball is typically played by boys. The differences between baseball and softball can be compared as softball is directly derived from baseball. An observer of one game will find the other game very similar, but there are several significant rule differences. There are several differences between baseball and softball such as field size, pitching mechanics, rules of the game, etc. The main difference is the ball itself, as softballs are noticeably larger than baseballs which has a drastic effect on pitching, flight of the ball, hitting, etc. Baseball players throw overhand, while softball players throw underhand. Softball also has two different styles – slow pitch and fast pitch – while baseball only has one. Another big difference between the two sports is the equipment they use. For one thing, softballs are larger than baseballs. A softball has a circumference between 11.88 and 12.13 inches and weighs between 6.25 and 7.00 ounces; The circumference of a baseball is between 9.00 and 9.25 inches and its weight is between 5.00 and 5.25 ounces. According to Eysenck (1947), extraversion is at best a behavioral description of personality, but that it does possess biological causal source implication. He believes that extraversion can be explained at the neural level in that his extraversion-introversion scale reflects the strength of the excitatory-inhibitory functions of the central (cortical) nervous system. In neuroticism, the individual reacts to some distressing stress situation with more than the usual amount of sadness and dejection. There is high level of anxiety and apprehensiveness, together with diminished activity, lowered self-confidence and a general loss of initiative. Eysenck (1947) states that neuroticism (emotional instability) refers to “general emotional over-responsiveness and the liability to neurotic breakdown under stress Sports performance has been found to be related to some personality variables. Extraversion and neuroticism are among the variables which influence sports performance in addition to many other personality variables. Psychoticism is the disposition to exhibit “incongruent odd, eccentric, or unusual behaviors and cognitions, including both process (e.g., perception, dissociation) and content

Selection of the subject:

Total 50 softball and 50 Baseball players was randomly selected as a subject for the present study. Their age ranged from 21 to 28 years.

Tools of the Study:

For the present study Eysenck personality inventory (1985) was utilized. It includes 100 questions of four personality variables.

Collection of Data:

Data was collected individually through an Eysenck personality inventory from 50 softball and 50 Baseball player by contacting Baseball and softball plays from different college of Nanded District.

Administration of the test:

E.P.I. were distributed to softball and Baseball players of Nanded instruction were given to the Baseball players before filling these inventory by the researcher.

Statistical technique:

To analyze the data mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to comprise the personality traits with respect to psychoticism, neuroticism, and extraversion and lie scale between softball and Baseball players. The level of significant was set up at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 1

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players

Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Softball	50	13.45	3.67	1.35 NS
Baseball	50	13.33	3.45	

*** Significant at 0.5 level.**

As per table 1 shows that the mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players.

Mean scores and standard deviation of psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players are presented graphically in figure-1.

Figure-1: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players.

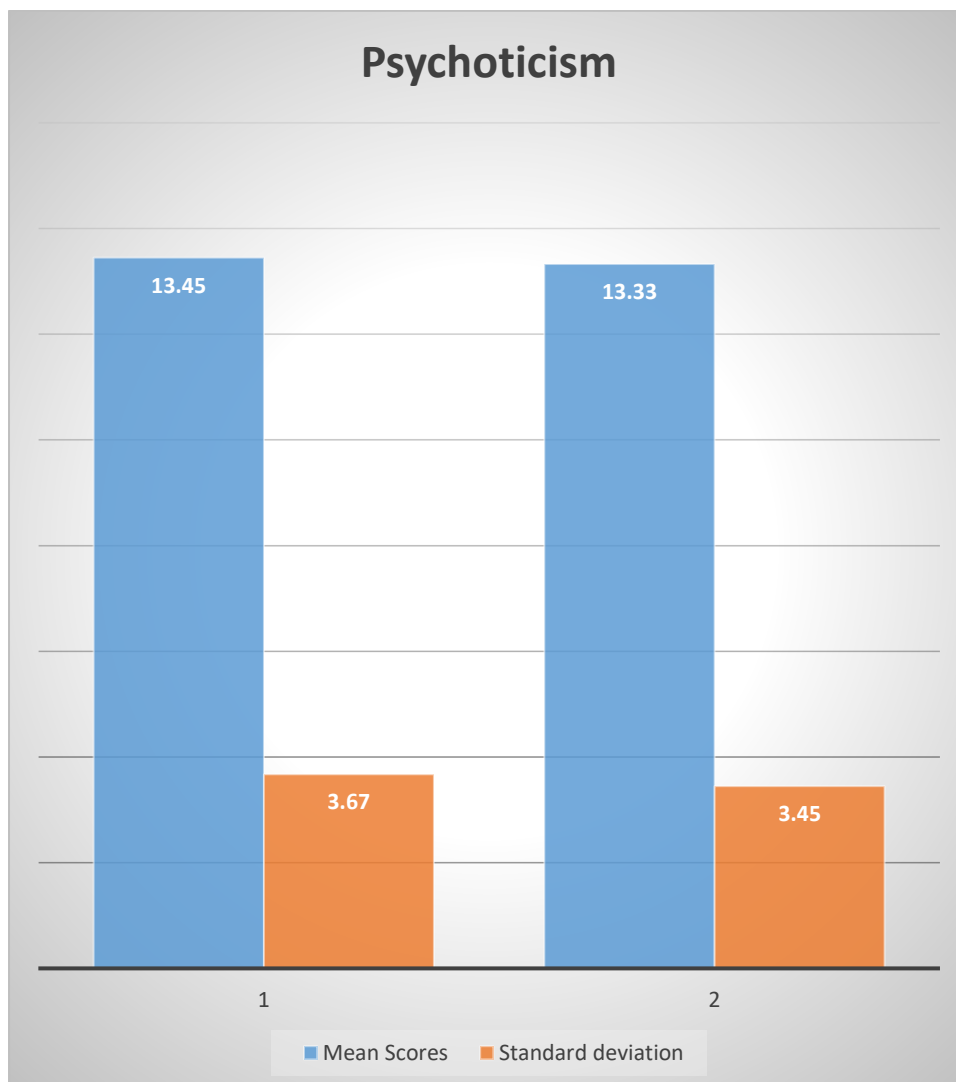


Table 2

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Personality traits with of Softball and Baseball players.

Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Softball	50	16.56	3.60	1.38 NS
Baseball	50	16.96	3.72	

As per table 2 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of Softball and Baseball players.

Mean scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of Softball and Baseball players are presented graphically in figure-2.

Figure-2: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of neuroticism of Personality traits of Softball and Baseball players

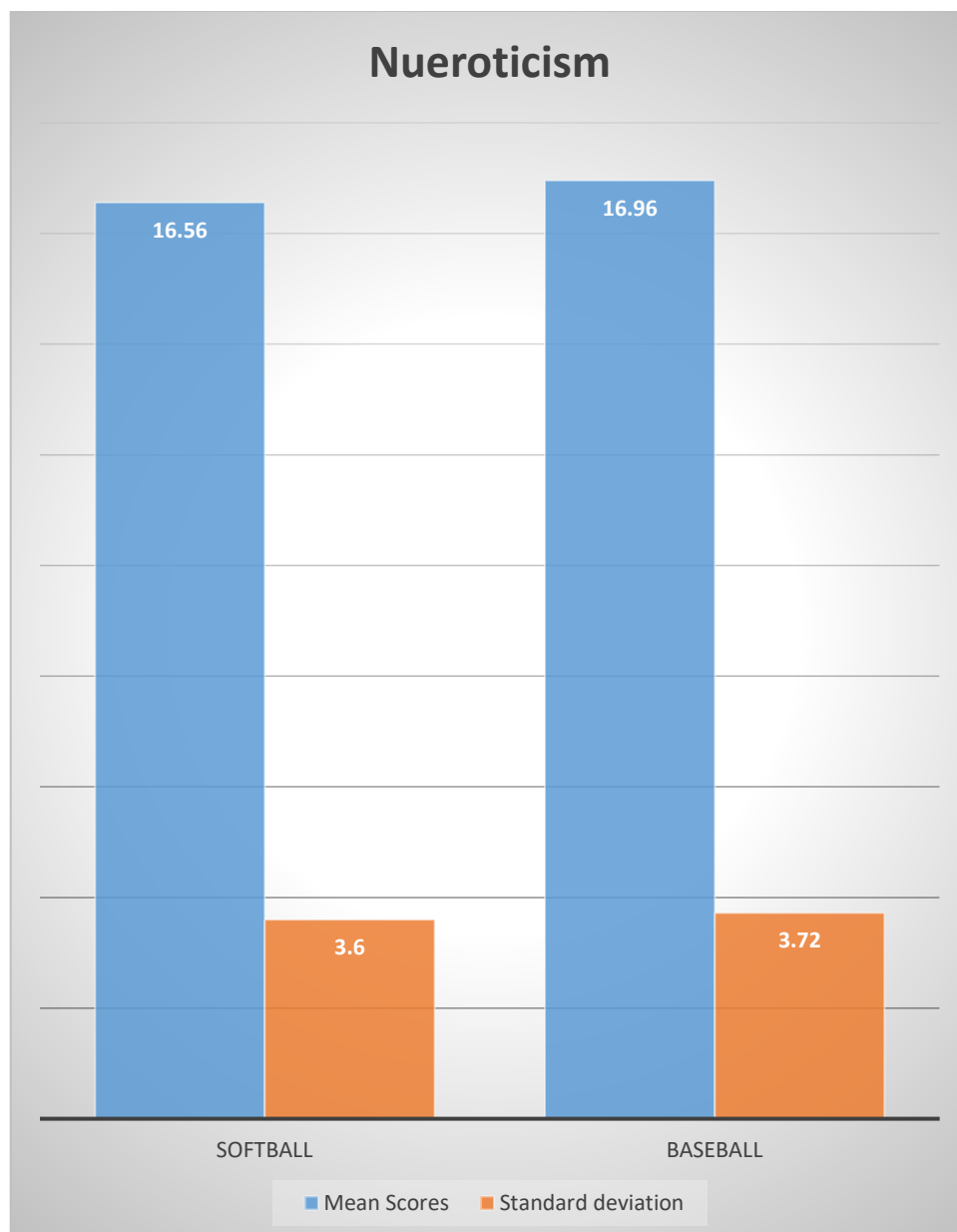


Table 3
 Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect of extraversion of Softball and Baseball players.

Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Softball	50	12.34	3.11	1.86 NS
Baseball	50	12.30	2.50	

As per table 3 shows that the mean scores, Standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect of extraversion of Softball and Baseball players.

Means scores and standard deviation of extraversion of Softball and Baseball players are presented graphically in figure 3.

Figure-3: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect of extraversion of Softball and Baseball players.

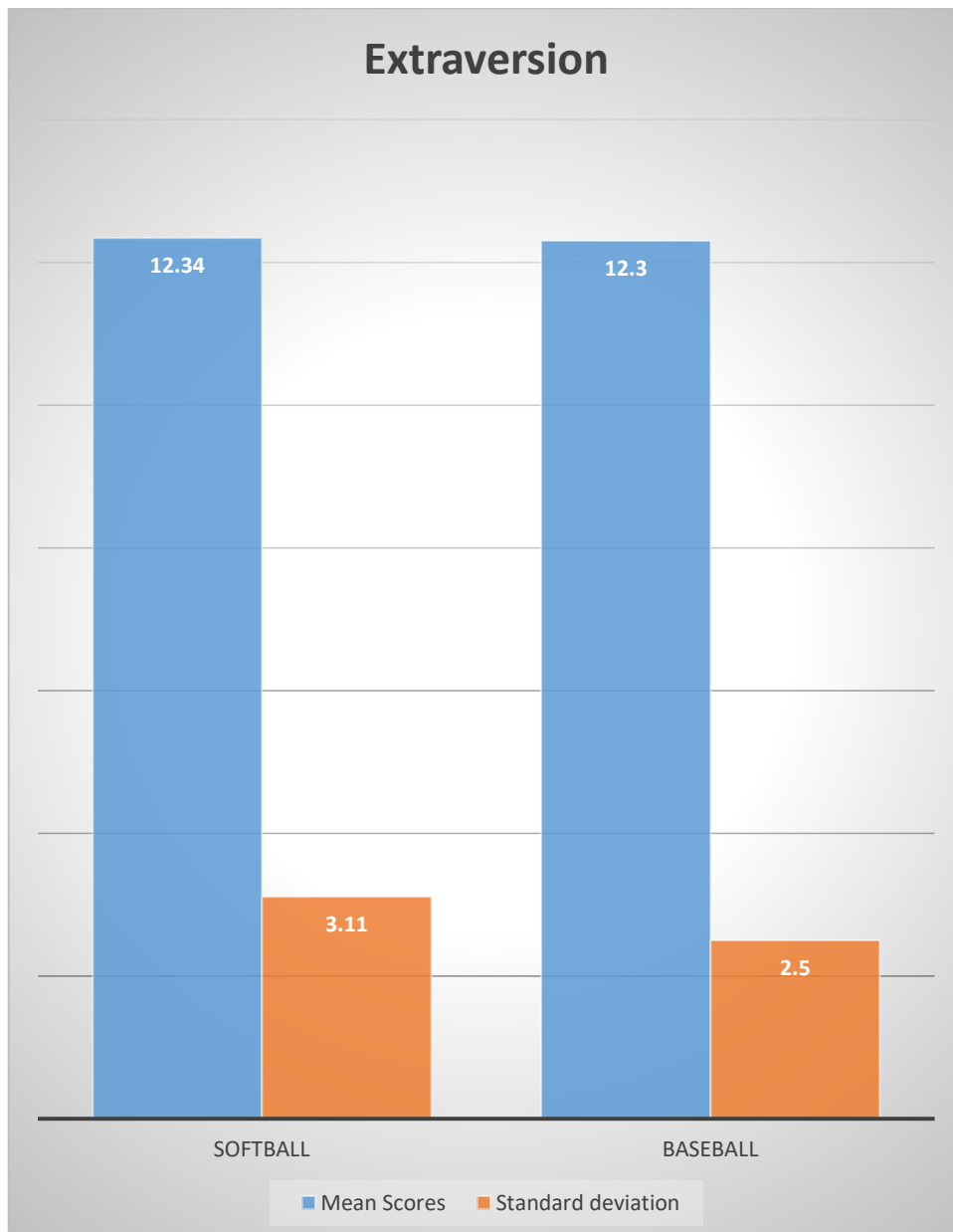


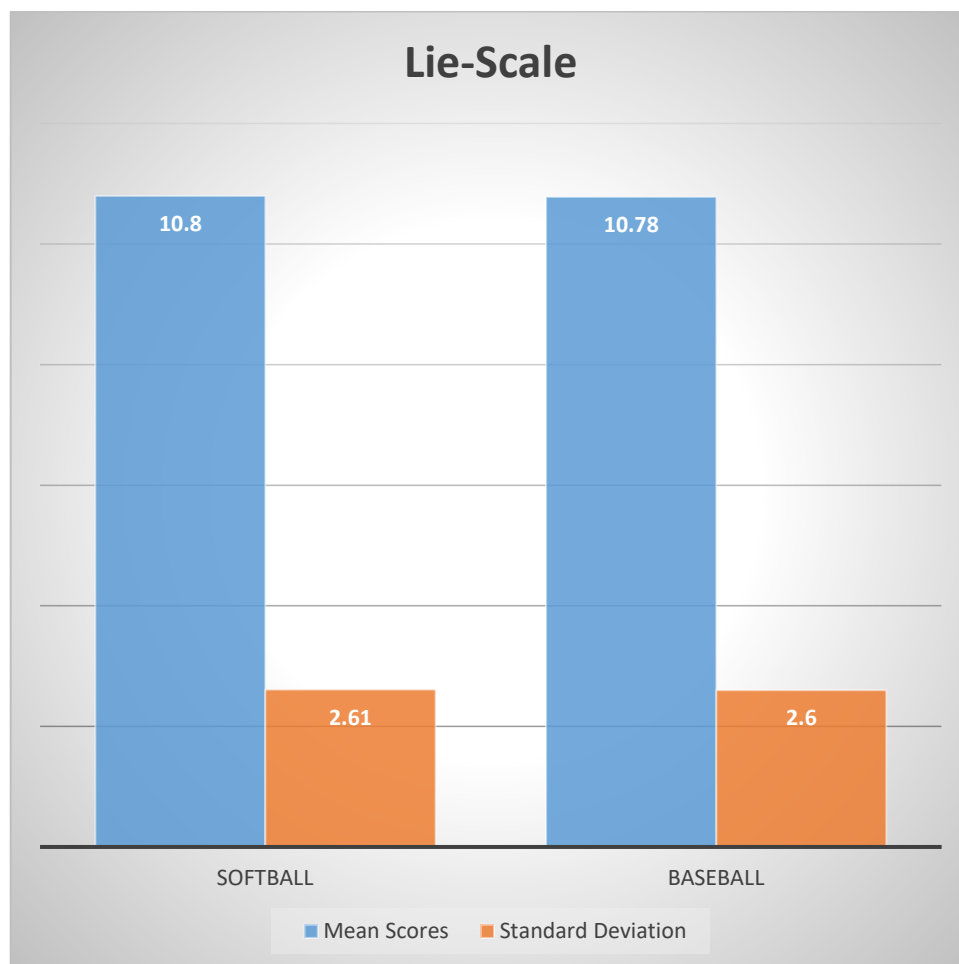
Table-4
 Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Lie scale of Softball and Baseball players.

Players	Number	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	t-ratio
Softball	50	10.80	2.61	1.67 NS
Baseball	50	10.78	2.60	

As per table 4 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Lie scale of Softball and Baseball players.

Mean scores standard deviation of lie scale of Softball and Baseball players are presented graphically in figure-4.

Figure-4: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to Lie scale of Softball and Baseball players.



DISCUSSION

With regards to psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players, they have obtained the mean values of 13.45 and 13.33 respectively, which are given in table 1 reveals that the No significance difference was found out in personality traits with respect to psychoticism of Softball and Baseball players.

With regards to neuroticism of Softball and Baseball players they have obtained the mean values of 16.56 and 16.96 respectively, which are given in table 2 reveals that the significance difference was found out in personality traits with respect to neuroticism of Softball and Baseball players. With regards to Extraversion of Softball and Baseball players

they have obtained the mean values of 12.34 and 12.30 respectively, which are given in table 3 reveals that the No significance difference was found out in personality traits of Softball and Baseball players. With regards to Lie scale of Softball and Baseball players they have obtained the mean values of 10.80 and 10.78 respectively, which are given in table reveals that the No significance difference was found out in personality traits with respect to lie scale of Softball and Baseball players. Several researcher found team sports participants to be more extraverted than those participating in individual sports. He also found that participants on individual and dual sports possessed less amount of self assurance. Mohan Et. Al. (1979) found that the players were more extraverted that non-players and low on neuroticism.

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