



Personality Assessment of The Elite Indian Women Cricket Players

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to assess the personality traits of the elite Indian women's cricket players. For the purpose of the study the subjects selected were the members of the National Women Cricket camp organized for Women Cricket World Cup 2013. All the selected subjects were representing India. Eysenck's personality inventory was used to assess the respective personality traits. In this study, to analysis and assess the personality traits and psychological mindset of the Elite Indian Women Cricket Players, the following descriptive statistical calculation were computed – mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation. The findings of the study clearly indicate that the elite Indian women cricket players are stable in neurotic and Extraversion personality traits.

INTRODUCTION

Cricket was first played in southern England in the 16th century. By the end of the 18th century, it had developed into the National Sport of England. The expansion of the British Empire led to cricket being played overseas and by the mid-19th century the first international matches were being held. The ICC, the game's governing body, has 10 full members. The game is most popular in Australasia, England, the Indian sub-continent, the West Indies and Southern Africa.

Cricket is a bat and ball game, played between two teams of eleven players each. One team bats, attempting to score runs, while the other bowls and fields the ball, attempting to restrict the scoring and dismiss the batsmen. The objective of the game is for a team to score more runs than its opponent. In some forms of cricket, it may also be necessary to dismiss the opposition in order to win the match, which would otherwise be drawn.

For a team sport, cricket places individual players under unusual scrutiny and pressure. Bowler, batsman, and fielder all act essentially independent of each other. While team managements can signal bowler or batsman to pursue certain tactics, the execution of the play itself is a series of solitary acts. Cricket is more similar to baseball than many other team sports in this regard: while the individual focus in cricket is slightly mitigated by the importance of the batting partnership and the practicalities of running, it is enhanced by the fact that a batsman may occupy the wicket for a long time.

Personality Assessment is the measurement of personal characteristics. Assessment is an end result of gathering information intended to advance psychological theory and research and to increase the probability that wise decisions will be made in applied settings (e.g., in selecting the most promising people from a group of job applicants). The approach taken by the specialist in personality assessment is based on the assumption that much of the observable variability in behavior from one person to another result from differences in the extent to which individuals possess particular underlying personal characteristics (traits). The assessment specialist seeks to define these traits, to measure them objectively, and to relate them to socially significant aspects of behavior.

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) is a questionnaire to assess the personality traits of a person. It was devised by the psychologists Hans Jürgen Eysenck and his wife Sybil B. G. Eysenck. Hans Eysenck's theory is based primarily on physiology and genetics. Although he was a behaviorist who considered learned habits of great importance, he considers personality differences as growing out of our genetic inheritance. He is, therefore, primarily interested in what is usually called temperament. Temperament is that aspect of our personalities that is genetically based, inborn, there from birth or even before. That does not mean that a temperament theory says we don't also have aspects of our personality that are learned, it's just that Eysenck focused on "nature," and left "nurture" to other theorists.

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study the subjects selected were the members of the National Women Cricket camp organized for Women Cricket World Cup 2013. All the selected subjects were representing India.

The questionnaires of the selected two (2) variables were taken from Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) written by H.J. EYSENCK. Keeping in mind feasibility aspects and importance of psychological aspects, the following variables of personality traits were selected for investigation purpose of this study:

Neuroticism Extraversion RESULT

TABLE Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variance of the Elite Indian Women Cricketers on Neuroticism and Extraversion

	No of the subjects	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	Coefficient of Variation
N	20	33.00	71.00	49.60	9.89	0.516
E	20	24.00	66.00	48.85	11.117	0.659

EXPLANATION: The mean value of standard score was found to be 49.60 and standard deviation was found to be 9.89 whereas the coefficient of variance was found 0.516. The mean value of standard score was found to be 48.85 and standard deviation was found to be 11.17 whereas the coefficient of variation was found to be 0.659.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of the study clearly indicate that the elite Indian women cricket players are stable in neurotic and Extraversion personality traits. Hypothesis earlier set that the elite Indian women cricket players would be stable in neurotic traits is accepted.

Further findings of the study also indicate that the elite Indian women cricket players are stable in Extraversion. It shows that the subjects are also stable in Extraversion.

The high variation in the responsibilities in team and variety of cricket provides different environment to the players. The exposure a cricketer gets, especially in India helps them with their mental set up.

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