



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF NEUROTICISM AND LIE SCALE BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE HANDBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract: Neuroticism is a type of negative personality trait that leads to emotional instability and increasingly experiencing negative emotions. The primary aim of the research is to compare the Neuroticism and lie scale between Male and Female Handball players between male and female state level Handball players. Total 50 male and 50 female handball 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 male handball and 50 female handball Players. To analyze the data mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to comprise Neuroticism and lie scale between Male and Female Handball players. The result reveals that the significance difference was found out in ($t=P<.05$) neuroticism of Male and Female Handball players, However, No significance difference was found out in ($t=1.20$) Lie Scale of Male and Female Handball players

Keywords: Handball, neuroticism, lie-scale Male, Female

I. INTRODUCTION

Handball is a competitive team sport in which two teams of seven players compete for the purpose of throwing a ball into the goal using their hands. A handball match consists of two halves of 30 minutes each, and the team that scores more goals wins. Handball is a popular semi-physical-contact team sport that requires a variety of psychological and physical characteristics. Handball is sometimes called a complete sport because it exercises almost every part of the body. It is a sport that can be enjoyed by anyone regardless of their age or gender. Although the game is mainly dominated by men, in recent years' women are also becoming familiar with it and playing more and more every day. Handball is played on a court measuring 40 by 20 meters, with a goal in the middle of each end. The goals are surrounded by a 6-metre area where only the goalkeeper is allowed; Goals should be scored by throwing the ball from outside the zone or "diving" into it.

In sports psychology, neuroticism harms an athlete's performance due to increased levels of anxiety. Athletes with high neuroticism think too much about their mistakes or worry excessively about the outcome of the competition, which leads to difficulty making decisions and decreased self-confidence. In neuroticism, the individual reacts to some distressing stress situation with more than the usual amount of sadness and dejection. Eysenck (1967) has proposed that the neuroticism, stability dimension is more associated with the hypothalamus. His explanation revolves centrally around the hypothesized instability of the autonomic nervous system. He maintains that autonomic nervous system reactions are rooted in the person's constitutional structure, which mediates the reaction of the sympathetic nervous system to incoming stimuli. Though people react differently to sympathetic stimulation and to the way the para-sympathetic system is controlled. Eysenck, nevertheless, feels that it is the autonomic nervous system that does, in fact, control emotionality.

II. METHODS

The purpose of this study was to examine the neuroticism and Lie scale of male and female handball players. This section will explain the methodological details used to implement the study.

Selection of the subject:

Total 50 male and 50 female handball players were selected as a subject for the present study. Their age ranged from 21 to 28 years.

Collection of Data:

Data was collected individually through a Eysenck personality inventory from 50 male handball and 50 female handball players

Administration of the test:

E. P.I. were distributed to male and female handball players at the venue of interuniversity male and female handball players instruction were given to the students 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 **neuroticism** between male and female handball players. The level of significant was set up at 0.05 level of confidence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of neuroticism of Male and female Handball players

Variables	players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Neuroticism	Male Handball players	50	17.03	3.23	2.44*
	Female Handball Players	50	19.98	3.70	

* Significant at .05 levels.

As per table 1 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of neuroticism of Male and female Handball players. With regards to neuroticism of Male and female Handball players they have obtained the mean values of 17.03 and 19.98 respectively, which are given in table 1 reveals that the significance difference was found out in ($t=2.44 P<.05$) neuroticism of Male and Female Handball players

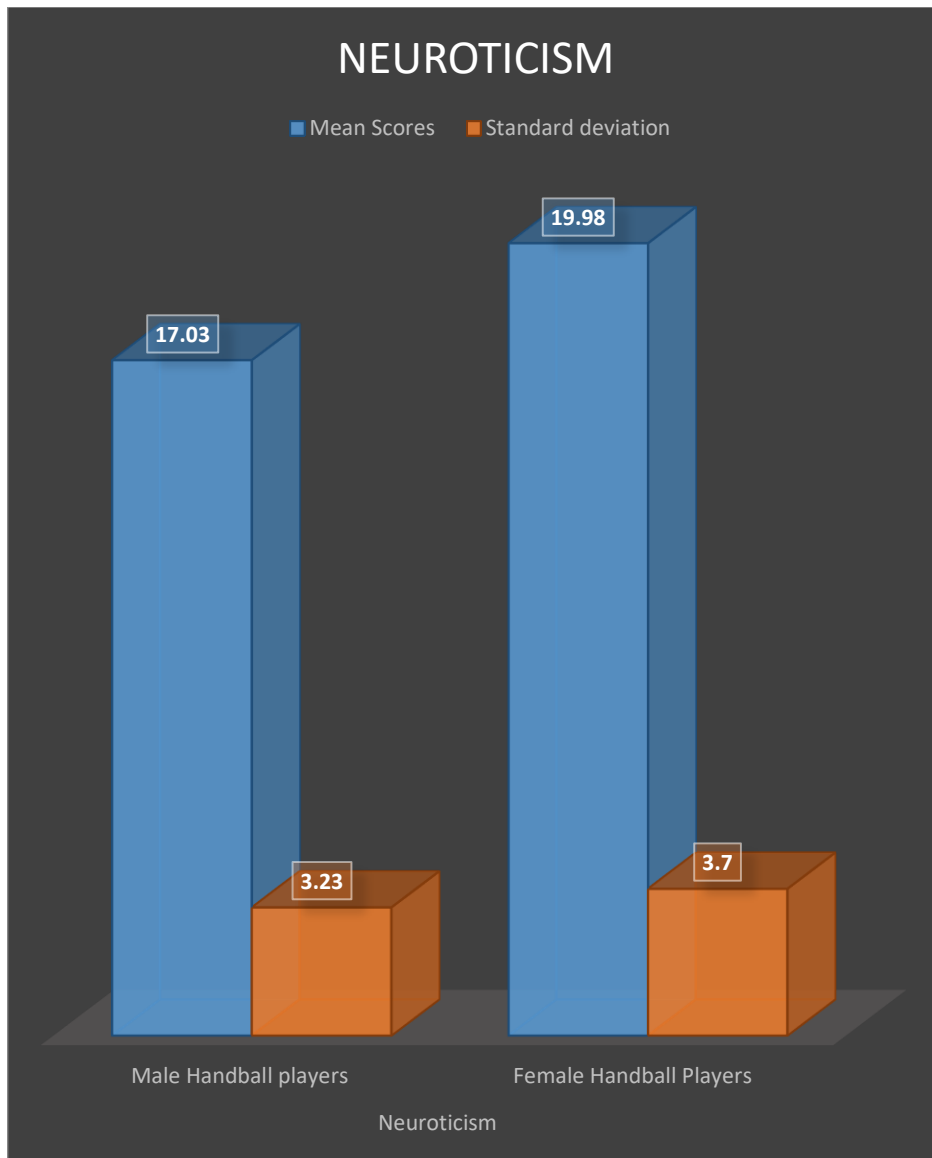


Figure-1: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of neuroticism of Male and Female Handball players



Table 2
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of Lie Scale of Male and female Handball players

Variables	players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Lie Scale	Male Handball players	50	11.40	3.20	1.20 NS
	Female Handball Players	50	11.93	3.35	

* Significant at .05 levels.

As per table 2 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of **Lie Scale** of Male and female Handball players. With regards to **Lie Scale** of Male and female Handball players they have obtained the mean values of 11.40 and 11.93 respectively, which are given in table 2 reveals that the No significance difference was found out in (t=1.20) **Lie Scale** of Male and Female Handball players

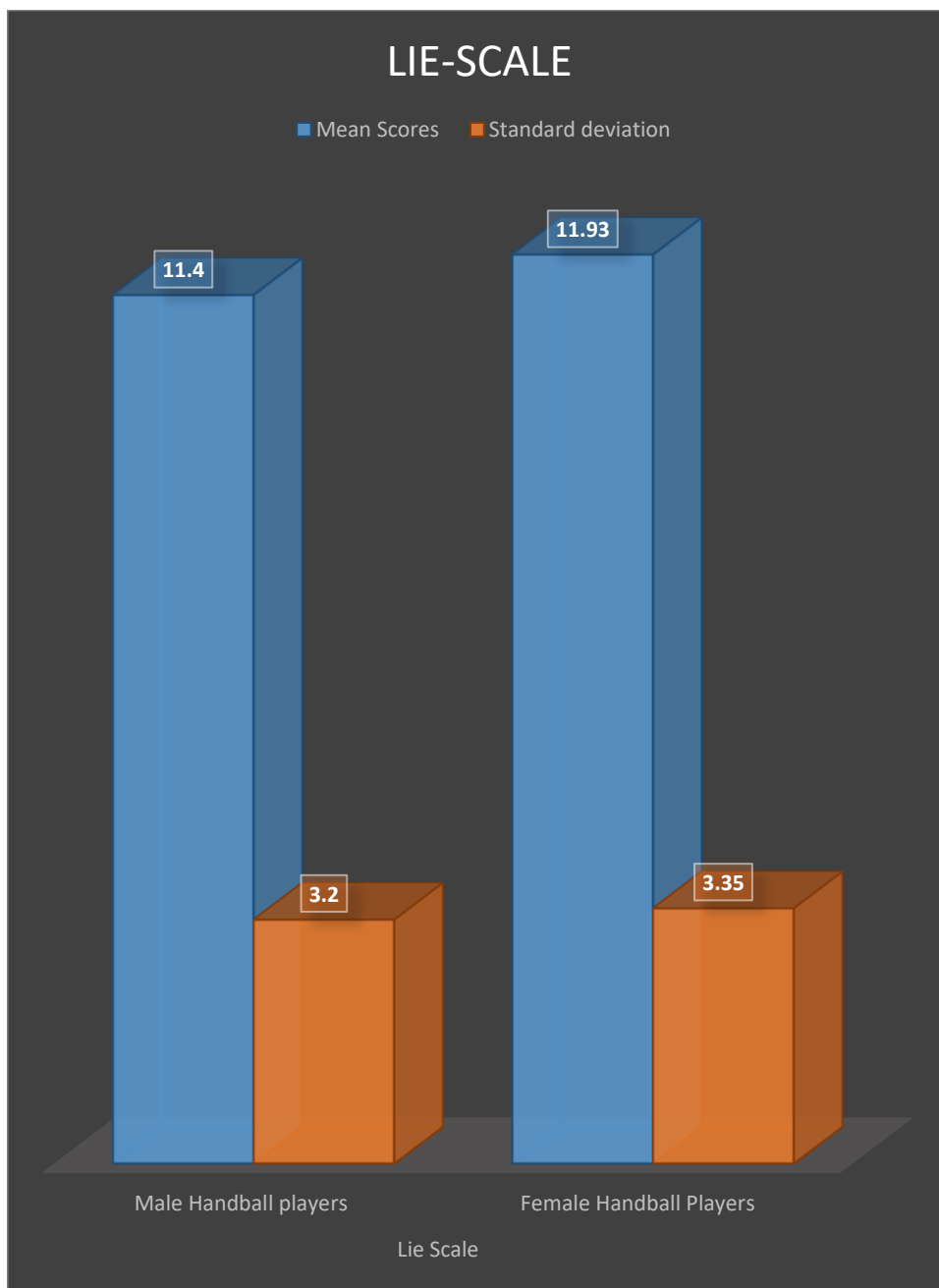


Figure-2: Showing mean scores and standard deviations Lie scale of Male and Female Handball players



IV. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The present study deals with the comparison of neuroticism of Male and Female Handball players aged between 21 to 28 year.

The data was collected with the help of questionnaires prepared by Eysenck (EPI) revised version.

It had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of Neuroticism between male and female handball players. With regards to neuroticism of Male and female Handball players they have obtained the mean values of 17.03 and 19.98 respectively, which are given in table 1 reveals that the significance difference was found out in ($t=2.44$ $P<.05$) neuroticism of Male and Female Handball players. Female player's having more neurotic tendency as compared to male handball players. Which means that male players incur significantly less neurotic tendency. Neuroticism is a minor mental disorder, characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship. It is precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts and frustrations. Some of the more frequent psychological complaints in neuroticism are anxiety, depressed spirits inability to concentrate or make decisions, memory disturbances, heightened irritability, morbid bouts, obsessions, irrational fears, insomnia, compulsions and inability to enjoy social relations. Thus the hypothesis of the study was not accepted.

The another hypothesis of the study that it had been hypothesized that there would be no significant difference of Lie-Scale between male and female handball players. With regards to **Lie Scale** of Male and female Handball players they have obtained the mean values of 11.40 and 11.93 respectively, which are given in table 2 reveals that the No significance difference was found out in ($t=1.20$) **Lie Scale** of Male and Female Handball players. Thus the hypothesis of the study was accepted. The results of the study will be expected to be of great use and importance to the sports person and coaches as the same can be utilize in formulating the modalities in putting their knowledge acquired through developed scientific investigations, analysis and interpretation of findings to use of sportsperson

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