

CHAPTER – III

METHODOLOGY

To know the sportsmen's personality in the sense that it depends on many psychological factors like self confidence, achievement motivation, personality, locus of control.

The previous chapter presented a resume of the studies conducted in the field of sports psychology related to personality, self confidence, achievement motivation, and locus of control. The review of research has shown that there are very few case studies on international sportsperson's personality, achievement motivation, self confidence, in relation to their and locus of control.

Hence the researcher has felt it necessary to conduct a case study on international volleyball player Mr. Ranveer Singh's personality and achievements. For this purpose the related factors has been assessed through administration of different scales of questionnaires, tests. Besides it interview will be held to collect the data about the volleyball player. Opinion rating questionnaires were used to assess the relationship among the respondents opinion towards the volleyball player.

3.1 SELECTION OF THE SUBJECT

International legendary volleyball player and a coach Ranveer Singh of Uttar Pradesh was the sample for present case study.

3.2 TOOL USED IN THE STUDY

Following standardized tests and questionnaires were used in the present study.

3.2.1 THE SIXTEEN PERSONALITY FACTORS QUESTIONNAIRE(16P.F)

16 P.F. is an objectively measurable test, devised to give the most complete coverage of personality in a brief time. The test was designed for use with individuals

aged 16 years and above. Forms A, B, C and D are most appropriate for literate individuals whose educational level is roughly equivalent to that of the normal high school students.

Sixteen functionally independent and Psychologically meaningful dimensions isolated and replicated in more than 30 years of factor analytic research on normal and clinical groups gives a comprehensive coverage of personality. The personality factors measured through 16 P.F. it's not just unique to the test but instead rest within the context of a general theory of personality. The 16 dimensions or scales are essentially independent. The correlations among the scales are generally quite small, so that each scale provides some new piece of information about person being tested.

In addition to the 16 primary factors, the test can be used as a measure of 8 secondary dimensions. Each of the primary factors measured through 16 P.F. has an alphabetical design (A through Q4) with a technical title like Schizothyme and Affect thyme accompanied by a brief, less technical title such as detached, critical, cool, warm hearted, easy going and participating.

The present test is Form 'C' of 16 P.F. which has 8 items for factor B scale, 7 items for motivational distortion scale and 6 items for each of the remaining scales. The questions are arranged in a roughly cyclic order determined by a plan to give maximum convenience in scoring through stencil and to ensure variety and interest. Motivational distortion scale is aimed to minimize distortion and deliberate faking. If rapport is established and time is taken to make the subject realize the importance of careful and truthful responses and that accurate results will contribute to his own welfare and better understanding of his self, it would be good step towards achieving a good measure.

It can be administered individually and in groups. There is no time limit for completing the test. Subjects are requested to complete as early as possible.

3.2.2 BHARGAVA'S ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVE TEST

The present test is intended to measure the N Ach score of the person. It is based on the lines following the pattern of Bishwanath Mukheiji and the method of Sentence Completion Test. The test consists of 50 items of incomplete sentences/item/which are to be completed by the subject by putting a check-mark on anyone of the three alternative responses given against each item. The subject are instructed about what they have to do and are required to check the item by choosing one of the alternative responses which indicate his/her true feelings with respect to the point asked through a particular item. It is expected and believed that the subject who is engaged in the process of checking the item would consider all the possible aspects which may be thought of about the item at that time. Thus, his/her check on the alternative responses (which he/she chooses so) would indicate his/her true feelings. In this way all the items are to be checked indicating his/her responses on the whole test. Another special feature of the test is that items are repeated more than once in order to know the level of consistency with which the subject is answering the test. Similar responses on similar test items indicate the consistency in responding to the test. This has been done- so as to avoid the time interval gap effect which is usually present where test, retest is done allowing a time gap. Care has been taken to cover as many aspects as are conveniently permissible and possible from administration point of view. The usual time which is needed for administering the test is 30 minutes including the time needed for giving the instructions to the subject.

3.2.3 SANJAY VOHRA'S LEVENSON LOCUS OF CONTROL SCALE

Levenson's Locus of control Scale adopted and standardized by- Sanjay Vohra was used. The present scale is like type scale, with multiple choice responses presented on a continuum. The present scale has 24 statements. The scale measures following beliefs.

1. P = Belief about control by powerful others. High scores indicate that other people control your outcomes.
2. C = Belief about chance control. High scores indicate the unordered, chance, or random events control your outcomes.
3. I = Belief about individual control. High scores indicate you believe that your outcomes are controlled by you that your current situations and your rewards are direct outcomes of things which you control.

The present scale for locus of control has many advantages over Rotter's Locus of Scale. Apart from the high reliability and predictive validity, the present scale was also validated against the Rotter's Locus of Scale i.e., the concurrent validity was also established. The test-retest reliability after one week time the test, retest reliability coefficient was found to be 0.69 for P, 0.72 for C, and 0.66 for I. The test can be administered individually or in group and takes only about 10-15 minutes for completion.

3.2.4 SELF CONFIDENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (SCQ)

The self confidence questionnaire is developed by M. Basavanna (1971). This questionnaire consists of 100 items. It adds even split half reliability was calculated and reliability co-efficient as corrected by the Spearman Brown prophecy formula was found to be 0.94.

It eleven point 'Scale'. The six sub scales (or areas of value orientation) need 'a simple six ticks' cautiously made. The ladder consisting of eleven rings, neatly drawn on a card-board, be shown and introduced to the 'subject' with other essential details. Strong -emphasis must laid on 'self placement' covering the 'free will' and 'right judgment' expressed by a single tick on anyone of the rings. The subject must be excluded. The subject must be instructed clearly beforehand. Reliability of the scale test-retest 'r' values, LC-.65, FC-.69, NVV-55, TP-.76~ AD-.87, NEE-50.

3.2.5 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OPINION RATING QUESTIONNAIRE (FRORQ) AND VOLLEYBALL PLAYER, UMPIRES, ADMINISTRATORS & SPECTATORS OPINION RATING QUESTIONNAIRE (UASORQ).

SCORING

All the four questionnaires tests were scored according to the instruction given through manual for each questionnaire separately. The score was done manually.

3.3 TEST ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION OF DATA

To collect necessary data pertaining to the present case study through questionnaires, - tests and interview method. The subject was administered to the Cattell's Sixteen Personality Factors Questionnaire (Form 'C'), Sanjay Vohara's Locus of Control Scale (LOC), Achievement Motivation Test (ACMT), Self confidence Inventory, Friends and Relatives opinion rating questionnaire and volleyball players, Umpires, Spectators and Administrators opinion rating questionnaire. The data were in the form of answer given by the subject in response to the various questions of the questionnaire and also to the verbal questions which are present in the questionnaire asked through interview method. The subject completed answering the questionnaire

within the stipulated time after which the questionnaires were collected back and the standard scoring key was used to get the score. The scores were analyzed with the help of the standardized norms [key] provided in the tabular supplement of tests manual all questionnaires.

3.4 INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE

The interview or visit is a better method of obtaining survey information than using a mailed questionnaire. Rather than rely on the personal approach inherent in the latter technique, the interviewer gathers data directly from individuals in face to face contacts. The interview has been linked to an oral questionnaire it has the obvious advantage of nursing a greater return. **David H. Clark and Harrison H. Clark (1970)**

3.4.1 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The purpose of this investigation was explained clearly to respondent with the details of information needed from them. The investigator prepared a structured set of questions and arranged in a proper sequence to get all the required information from the respondent. Prior to the schedule interview, the researcher wrote and visited respondent on several occasions and gained support and established an intimacy and good relationship with respondent. Both the investigator and respondent arranged a convenient place and time of the interview to avoid interruptions or distraction. The actual wordings of the respondent were retained for the purpose of analysis.

3.4.2 INTERVIEW WITH Mr. RANVEER SINGH

Mr. Ranveer Singh was working as an Assistant Director for Sports Uttar Pradesh Police. The researcher was very much impressed by the unique and marvelous personality of Mr. Ranveer Singh and this has propelled and prompted

him to do research on Mr. Ranveer Singh. He was easily accessible to him on several occasions and he has accepted for the interview at his residence as well as in his office chamber. The interview was conducted according to his convenience with the consent from the respondent, the interview conversation was photographed. The investigator fixed the scheduled for the interview with Mr. Ranveer Singh on 24-09-2010 in onwards at Lucknow, (Uttar Pradesh) India. During interview he has collected information on the items mentioned below:

1. Mr. Ranveer Singh's family background
2. His parent's interest in sports and Volleyball
3. His birth and childhood days
4. His educational career at early age
5. The motives and drives at home and society responsible for his progress in volleyball
6. His professional career and the details of his occupation
7. His national and international participation and his experience
8. Awards and honours
9. His family life
10. His ambitions unfulfilled if any
11. To comprehend his interest regarding sports, regarding his diet
12. His trainee's achievement
13. His children's achievement in the field of sports
14. His aim after retirement from Volleyball
15. His economic conditions
16. His present social status

Apart from the personal interviews with the above-mentioned personality, the investigator prepared a questionnaire for that. Which is given in Appendix 'A' and administered to Mr. Ranveer Singh, the subject so that everything pertaining to his achievements could be collected.

3.4.3 RELIABILITY OF THE INTERVIEW

The purpose of the study was clearly explained to the respondent well in advance, which is in no way meant for commercial purpose and only for research study. Mr. Ranveer Singh willingly accepted to give information which is highly truthful to the best of his knowledge. The following statement given by Mr. Ranveer Singh at the beginning of the conversation would enlighten the study. The information furnishing in the form of questions and answer based on truth.

Moreover Mr. Ranveer Singh, the respondent has already reached the peak in the field of Volleyball having established many records and any kind of boasting and Irrelevant Information about him would be of no gain. The investigator has also conducted a Similar Interview with his friends and Volleyball mates and besides referring to the reports and Statements .which appeared in books and journals. Hence the information collected through the Interview is held true

3.5 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Descriptive statistical analysis t-test, correlation and multiple correlations were used to analyze the data.

3.6 INTERVIEW PHOTOGRAPHS



Mr. Ranveer Singh (Arjuna Awardee)



**Mr. Ranveer Singh is giving interview to
Research Scholar Hasan Mehdi**



Mr. Ranveer Singh conversing with Research Scholar Hasan Mehdi in his house



Mr. Ranveer Singh giving filled questionnaire of Psychology to Research Scholar Hasan Mehdi



Mr. Ranveer Singh in his house with medals and trophies