

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG MEN BADMINTON AND CHESS PLAYERS

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Dr. Susanta Jana

A.T., Bathanberia Srinibash Vidyamandir (H. S.),
Purba Medinipur, W. B.



Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare Personality Trait of Badminton and Chess players (age 18-21 years). Forty (40) Badminton and Forty (40) Chess players were randomly selected for the study. To measure the level of Personality Trait of Badminton and Chess player Eysenck's Personality Inventory was used. For statistical analysis and Interpretation of data 't' test was conducted. It was observed that there was significant difference in Personality Trait among Badminton and Chess players. Result showed that Badminton Players were more Extrovert than the Chess Players and the Chess Players were more Neuroticism as compare to Badminton Players.

Keywords: Leadership, Self-Confidence, and Aggression.

Introduction

Personality is what we human beings have. It literally means 'The aspect of a person's character that is presented to or perceived by others'. Personality is the sum of activities that can be discovered over a long enough period of time to give reliable information. Personality usually refers to the distinctive patterns of behavior (including thoughts and emotions) that characterize individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life. Extrovert is a fundamental personality trait in the study of Psychology. An Extrovert is a person who is energized by being around other people. They tend to 'fade' when alone and can easily become bored without other people around. When given the chance, an extrovert will talk with other someone else rather than sit alone and think. They tend to think as the speak, unlike introverts who are far more likely to think before they speak. Extroverted behavior is simply a manifestation of the way an extrovert interacts with the world. Neuroticism can be defined as an enduring tendency to experience negative emotional states. Neuroticism possesses higher level of anxiety, anger, guilt and clinical depression. They are often self-conscious and shy, and they may have trouble controlling urges and delaying gratification. Neuroticism is related to emotional intelligence, which involves emotional regulation, motivation, and interpretational skills. It is also considered to be a predisposition for traditional neuroses, such as phobias and other anxiety disorders.

A trait is a stable quality of behaviour. A trait is a quality which is consistently seen in an individual's behaviour over a long period of time. Cheerfulness is a trait. A cheerful athlete is

consistently cheerful over a long period of time in varied situations. A particular quality of behaviour which characterises the individual in a wide range of activities and is fairly consistent over a period of time.

Each sportsman do have different types of personality traits:

Drive
Aggression
Determination
Responsibility
Leadership
Self-confidence
Emotional Control
Mental Toughness
Coaching ability
Conscience development
Trust
Honesty etc.

It is a proved fact that sporting contest are completely a different situation than the normal day to day life event. Sportsmen have undoubtedly exposed to such situations. The sports performance is dependent greatly on some psychological factor with some specific types of personality profile facilitates. A specific observation itself gives an idea that a good performance in sports requires some psychological qualities.

Methodology

Forty (40) Badminton and Forty (40) Chess players (age 18-21 years) were selected from various colleges of education and Physical education under Vidyasagar University. Badminton and Chess players are those boys who took part in District level matches and tournaments. The random group design was used for the study. Random sampling method was employed. Eysenck's Personality Inventory (E.P.I) was used to assess the respective personality traits.

Results and Discussion

For statistical analysis and Interpretation of data 't' test was conducted. The results are presented in tabular form as given here under.

TABLE – 1
MEAN, SD OF EXTROVERSION AND COMPARISON OF T-TEST BETWEEN MEANS OF BADMINTON AND CHESS PLAYERS

Group	Mean	SD	MD	t-value
Badminton Players	20.21	3.87	2.27	2.73*
Chess players	17.94	4.32		

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table -1 show that there were significant differences in Extroversion between Badminton and Chess players. The Mean of Extroversion in Badminton and Chess players were 20.21 and 17.94 respectively. 't' test was applied and t-value (2.73) appeared significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Table-1 was illustrated through graphical representation (Fig. 1) for clear understanding of this study.

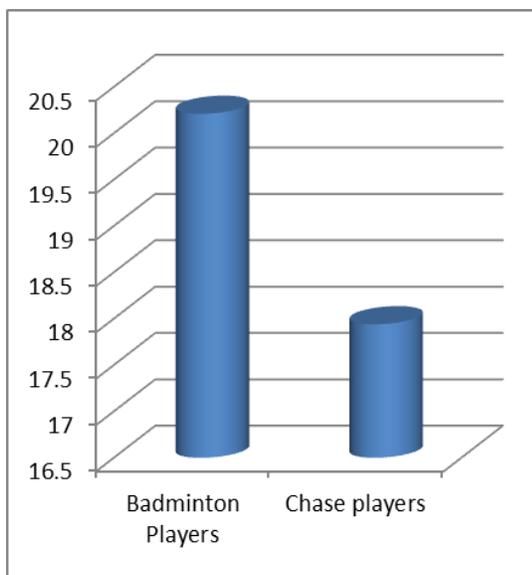


Fig. 1: Graphs Showing Extroversion between Badminton and Chess players.

TABLE – 2
MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION OF NEUROTICISM AND COMPARISON OF T-TEST BETWEEN MEANS OF BADMINTON AND CHESS PLAYERS.

Group	Mean	SD	MD	t-value
Badminton Players	17.13	3.88	2.76	2.81*
Chess players	19.89	3.81		

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table-2 gives information regarding Neuroticism in Badminton and Chess players. Table shows that there were significant differences in Neuroticism between Badminton and Chess

players. The Mean of Neuroticism in Badminton and Chess players were 17.13 and 19.89 respectively. 't' test was applied and t-value (2.81) appeared significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Graphical representation (Fig. 2) also indicates similar trend of this study.

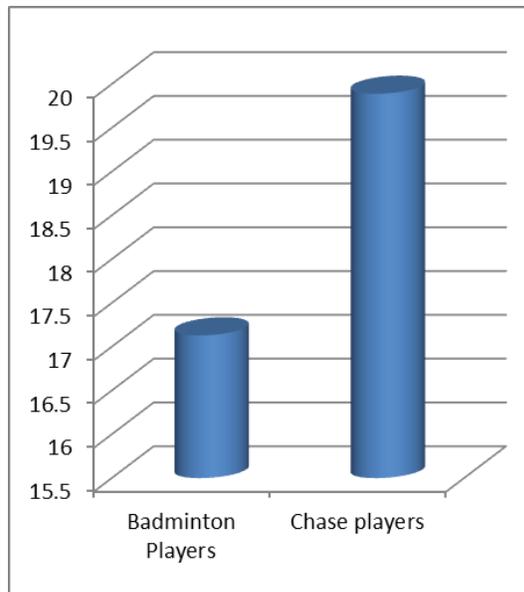


Fig. 2: Graphs Showing Neuroticism between Badminton and Chess players.

Conclusion

Based on the result of the present study and within the limitation, the following conclusions may be drawn. The Badminton Players were more Extrovert than the Chess Players. The Chess Players were more Neuroticism than the Badminton Players.

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