



## A STUDY ON PERSONALITY TRAITS BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS OF SPORTSPERSONS

**Dr. Rajshekhar D. Benaakahalli**  
 SSL Physical Education Director ,  
 Govt Firest Grade Women College Vijayapura .

### ABSTRACT

**T**he purpose of the present research was to describe and compare the personality traits (sociability, Dominance behaviour) of Boys and Girls sportsperson. The method of the study is descriptive analyses, total hundred Each (50+50) samples representing Junieur National Volley ball players were selected and To collect the data the standardized scale devised by Dr Ajith Sing has administered on the subject who are participating in Sub Junieur National Volley ball later 't' test was applied to assess the significant difference in sociability factor of personality traits between sportsperson of Boys and Girls , the conclusion was drawn that sportsperson both Boys and Girls have possessed the similar kind of sociability personality traits, whereas in case of dominance behaviour Boys sportsperson have shown more assertive nature comparing to their

counterpart it was rationalized that nature of group participation develops and cultivates the social values and character among the participants, this was resulted to express similar kind of social behaviour and The earlier socialization and attitude towards Girls and less scope for social interaction might be reason to show smooth and less assertive behaviour comparing to Girls sportsperson.

**KEYWORDS:** Girls sportsperson , Dominance behaviour , social values and character.

### INTRODUCTION :

Personality including dimensions of extraversion, Sport psychology has emerged as a field with a personality including dimensions of neuroticism, research tradition that provides a foundation for direct extraversion, openness, agreeableness and application with athletes. As the role played by conscientiousness, two that have supported both psychological factors in the performance and over well- theoretical and empirical by a large number of researches being of athletes has become better understood, in the last decades . Numerous studies have intervention have been designed to favourably affect examined the relations between five factor model athlete behaviour throughout their involvement in sport dimensions and sport activities; these studies suggest and beyond]. Sport psychology researchers have been that there is a positive correlation



between sport interested in how athletes' psychological an activities, extraversion and conscientiousness and also a characteristics influence performance. From this point, it negative correlation between sport activities and clear that psychological characteristics differ between neuroticism. Also the results of studies connected with more and less effective athletes and teams. Moreover, the Three-dimensional model of personality have shown ability to mentally prepare is considered a key component correlation between sport activities with one or more of such differences. The optimal level of skills in dimensions of low neuroticism, high extraversion and low championship depends on three factors; physical, skill psychotics. Koon (1965) believed sportsmen and mental preparation. It seems that champion's different women are extraversion and there is a significant relation performance depends on mental preparation, influence of between sport abilities and extraversion rate. It is obvious psychology and personality of sportsmen. So it needs to higher abilities have related with extraversion and lower compare the relationship between psychological variables abilities with introspection. Some findings have found (personality) in different sports. This matter would help different results in this case.

**Problem:** A Comparative Study of Personality Traits between Boys and Girls sportsperson.

**Hypotheses:** It was hypothesized that the sex as demographical variables is influence on developing different kind of personality traits between the Boys and Girls sportsperson.

**Objective:** To assess the significant influence of sex variables on personality traits of sportsperson.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present research is descriptive comparative which compares the personality traits of Boys and Girls .

**Participants:** The participants of the present research are belonging the Boys and Girls athletes, those are participating in the Sub Junieur National Volley ball tournaments. The sample was selected using purposive random technique, 50 subjects of each group as Boys and Girls sportsperson were selected

### Measurement Tools:

To collect the requisite data, the standardized questionnaire constructed by Dr Ajith Sing has administered on the sportsperson of Boys and Girls , who are participating in Sub Junieur National Volley ball tournament held at different part of the country.

**Data analysis:** First descriptive statistics including means and standard deviation and 't' test and correlation used for describing the personality traits of Boys and Girls .

The seven primary personality dimension identified by Dr Ajith singh are described as being functionally independent and psychologically meaningful dimensions of a person's personality. The primary personality factors that are sociability as taken to prepare research article, hence, sociability, dominance behavior has analyzed and described as follows.

Sex variable also plays a significant role determine the mental health of the sports boys, in some sports biological factors are hindrances as far as girls sportsperson are concerned. Besides the biological factors, socio-cultural factors also affect the sports performances. It is difficult for the women to compete against men as far as physique and ethics are concerned. Hence, the sports training session is to be organized differently for boys and girls sportsperson. It has been observed that girls sportsperson are in slightly disadvantageous position than men sportsperson due to physical and physiological make-up, choice of activity, training for competition etc, are greatly affected by these latent sex differences, social orthodox attitude and prejudice, customs and social perception towards

girls hinders to have quality education and expose to various opportunities. This difference influence on the development of personality traits of sportsperson.

**Sociability Behaviour**

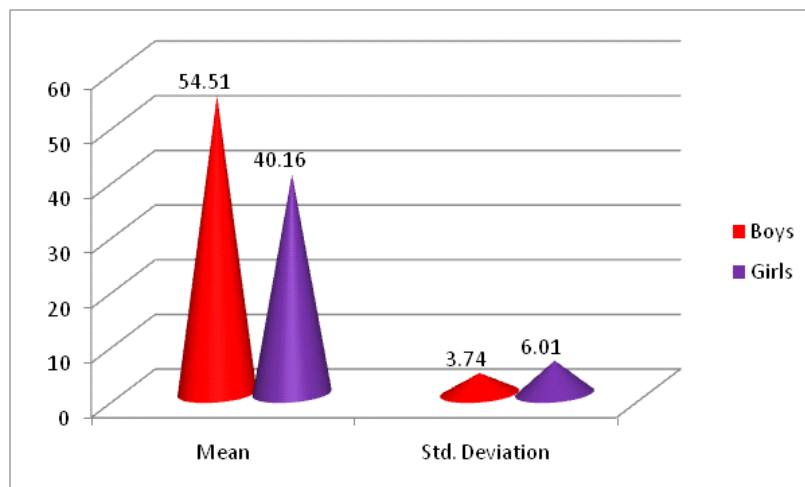
The hypothesis that the Boys sportsperson will have a better social ability than the girl’s sportsperson is framed on the rationale that the Gender is believed to be a prime mover of the personality traits of individuals, which also includes the social adjustment. Because normally, the Boys sportsperson would naturally have an advantage over her counterpart as the social status she enjoys, the higher education she receives, the rich exposure she gains, would all influence and promote greater amount of characteristics that fit her in a highly stable mentality in which she could easily adjust socially himself to the different occasions.

**Table 01 Show Mean, SD and T Value of Sociability between Boys and Girls Sportsperson**

Personality Traits	Gender	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value
Sociability	Boys	54.51	3.74	.039
	Girls	40.16	6.01	

Table No.1 demonstrates the Mean, SD and t values of the Sociability dimension of personality of Boys and Girls sportsperson. The mean score of Boys sportsperson is 54.51 and the mean score of Girls sportsperson is 40.16 respectively.

**01. Graph Shows Mean and SD Value of Sociability Between Boys and Girls Sportsperson**



The obtained t-value of .039 is significant at 0.01 level indicates that there is a significant difference of sociability nature between Boys and Girls sportsperson. This represents that Boys sportsperson provides lots of operative to not vole in social activities and sports competition. They also expose to high level of education, quality education and scientific training. That's the level of education excess of the mass media, modern facility will help to develop and calculate social quality among the sportsperson and Boys sportsperson early socialization process would be effective and meaningful

these factors might be contributed to the interpersonal skills communication skills and knowledge about conformability about the sociability. There as female sports person will also get the modern facility, operative to and socio activities. Hence the formulated hypnosis's not conformed.

**DOMINANCE BEHAVIOUR**

The hypothesis that there is a significant difference between Boys and girls sportsperson on factor Dominance is formulated on the rationale that environment and social factor is a prime mover of the personality traits of the individuals as different social conditions and levels have differential exposure to the conditions of life. Thus social conditions have an undoubted impact on the attitude, assertive nature, hardness, persuading and dominance practices of individuals are including the sportsperson.

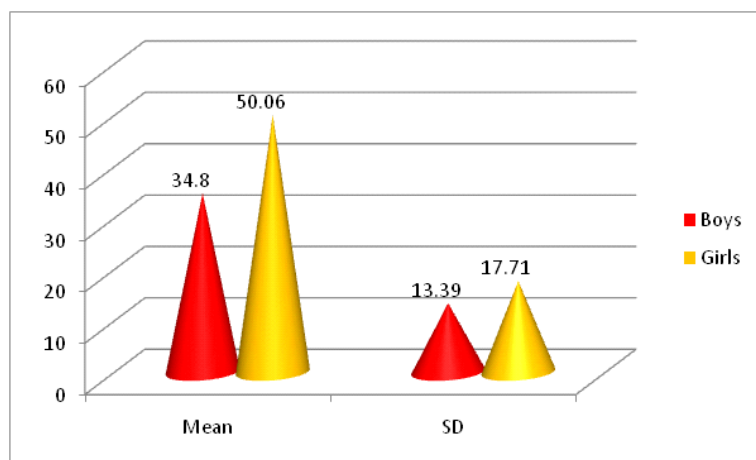
**Table -02- showing the mean and 't' vaue of personloty traits of Dominance**

Variables	Gender	Mean	SD	t- value
Dominance	Boys	34.80	13.39	7.05
	Girls	50.06	17.71	

Table No 2 - presents the mean, SD and t-values of the dominating factor of Boys and feamles sportsperson. In the above table the Boys sportsperson have the mean 'score of 34.80 on factor dominance and Girls sportsperson have the mean score of 50.06 the obtained t value for these two groups is 7.05 which is significant at 0.015 level suggest that is significant difference of factor dominance between the Boys and feamle sportsperson.

The results of the table indicate that the sports competition leads to desire sportsperson to influence and not control one's environment by subduing, persuading, seducing or commanding them and being assertive, dependent, aggressive, competitive and dominant in their approach and behavior.

**Graph no 2-A-Showing the Dominance behaviour of Boys and Girls sportsperson**



Therefore, the hypothesis that the Boys sportsperson have more dominance nature than the Girls sportsperson is rejected.

**CONCLUSION:**

The participation in sports activities develops harmonious personality traits among the participants, the study also proved and expressed the fact the sex has an advantages to cultivate similar and equal nature of the social behaviour and values, and differences in assertive and dominance behaviour personality traits in Boys comparing to their counterpart group.

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