



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS BETWEEN COMBATIVE AND NON-COMBATIVE ATHLETES

Gurdev Singh¹ and Nishan Singh Deol²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University, Patiala.

²Head, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University, Patiala.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was contrastive analysis of personality traits between Combative and non-combative male athletes. The study was conducted on 60 male athletes (30 combative (boxing) and 30 non-combative (volleyball) sports) age running between 20 to 25 years, representing all India inter-university competition. For collection of data revised dimensional personality inventory constructed by Bharagava (2017) was used. The obtained data was statically treated by applied t-test. The result of study indicates that the male combat athlete having overall balanced personality as compared to non-combative male athletes.



Personality is difficult to define due to its complex nature; however one definition in the literature is "the characterization of individual differences" (Wiggins, 1996). Personality relates to the specific traits a person displays. Peterson (1998) suggests that is a combination of these traits which result its personality.

Personality is such a psychological variable which play a great role in achieving success in sports arena another view point gaining momentum among the sport psychologist is that "Certain personality types gravitate toward certain kinds of sports, that there is a "Football type" or a "Basketball type" or a "Wrestler type" etc. (Alderman 1974). Investigation along this line has also attempted to discover whether or not certain kinds of personality traits consistently appear in athletes participating in specific sports. Kroll (1967) contends that while there seems to be no pattern which enhances entry initially into a particular sport through modifications of existing patterns of personality or attrition of inappropriate patterns tends to persist and become successful athletes. The personality of the athlete is relates to the type of physical activity he selects (Updyke and Johnson, 1970). Tutko and Tosi (1976) also remark in the same vein, "Each sport makes different demands on aspects of the athlete's personality and his ability to emotionally adapt himself to the requirements of a particular game. It appears that self-selection into sports may occur as a function of initial personality type". The reasoning underlying personality a assessment is that of predicting behavior. Researchers such as Kane (1964, 1970); Williams et al (1970) and Bird (1979) have proposed that personality characteristics are of value in predicting behavior in sport settings.

Singh and Sandeep (2016) investigated the purpose of the present investigation was to compare the personality traits between combat and non-combat sports group. Mallazadeh et al (2019) conducted study personality characteristics of male and female athletes were compared in team and individual sports. Thus

present study has been conducted to find out the differences between combat and non-combat male athletes on the variable of personality traits.

KEYWORDS: analysis of personality traits , personality characteristics.

OBJECTIVES: The study had sought to achieve the following objects:

1. To test the association of personality traits between male athletes of combat and non-combat sports.

METHOD

Sample: The subjects for the present study consisted of 60 male athletes in the age group 20 to 25 years, representing all India inter-university competition. Subjects were selected from two different sports i.e. combat (Boxing) and non-combat (Volley ball).

Total: For collecting the data with regard to selected variable, the following test was used.

1. The revised dimensional personality inventory constructed by Bhargava (2017).

DESCRIPTION OF TEST

Dimensional personality inventory

To measure personality traits among the subjects, personality inventory developed by Bhargava (2017) was used. The test consisted of 60 statements. It measure six important personality dimensions: (i) Activity-Passivity (ii) Enthusiastic-Non-Enthusiastic (iii) Assertive-Submissive (iv) Suspicious-Trusting (v) Depressive-Non-Depressive and (vi) Emotional Instability and Emotional Stability.

Procedure:

For the purpose of the study the questionnaire was administered at a place where there was no or minimum distraction so as to facilitate the subjects in filling up the test questionnaires. The test instructions were read out and explained to the subjects and they were allowed to ask questions if they have any.

Result and Discussion

The result of the present investigation has been presented in the following table:

Mean, SD and t-value with regard to combat and Non-combat Male Athletes of the Variable Personality Traits.

Sr. No.	Variables	Combat			Non-combat			
		N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	t-value
1.	Activity/Passivity	30	12.59	2.39	30	11.00	2.59	2.37
2.	Enthusiastic/Non-Enthusiastic	30	13.73	2.99	30	10.83	2.27	4.22**
3.	Assertive/ Submissive	30	10.53	4.21	30	9.67	2.14	1.01
4.	Suspicious/ Trusting	30	9.37	2.96	30	8.93	2.41	0.62
5.	Depressive/Non- Depressive	30	7.30	2.05	30	8.57	2.18	2.32*
6.	Emotional Instability/ Emotional Stability	30	8.50	2.77	30	8.57	2.22	0.10
7.	Total personality score	30	61.93	6.53	30	57.57	5.70	2.76**

*P<0.01

*P<0.05

The result revealed significant differences between two groups (P<0.5 to=2.37) on the variable activity v/s passivity. The table indicates that variable enthusiastic v/s non-enthusiastic have revealed

significant differences between the studies two groups ($p < 0.01$, $t = 4.22$). No significant differences were found between combat and non-combat on the variables assertive v/s submissive, suspicious v/s trusting and emotional instability v/s emotional stability. With regard to the variable depressive v/s non-depressive significant differences was found between the studies two groups ($P < 0.05$, $t = 2.32$). The variable total personality traits score reveal significant differences between combat and non-combat male athletes ($P < 0.01$, $t = 2.76$). The male combat, who are found to be significantly better on the variable of total personality score (with mean score 69.93) as compared to the male non-combat athletes with mean score 57.57 So, it can be concluded that male combat athletes have better well total personality as compared to non-combat athletes.

The findings of the investigation, however, accept the findings of Singh & Sandeep (2016), who has reported that the statistically significant differences were found between combat and non-combat sports group with regard extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness; however, insignificant differences were found in respect with neuroticism and openness. The combat group was more extroverts, agreeable and conscientious than non-combat sports group.

CONCLUSION:

The following conclusion has been drawn on the basis of the findings of this study.

1. The combat male athletes were found to be significant better than the non-combat male athletes.

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