

A PILOT STUDY OF GENDER DIFFERENCES OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS IN SOFTBALL PLAYERS

Prasenjit D. Bansode

Doctoral Research Scholar

Abstract: The primary objective of the study was to compare personality traits between male and female Softball players. Total 50 male and 50 female softball 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 and Softball Players. To analyze the data mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism between Softball and Baseball players. The Results shows Significant differences between Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism between Softball and Baseball players. Male softball players were less neuroticism and psychotic tendency .

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender is not based on sex, or the biological differences between men and women. Gender is shaped by culture, social relations, and natural environments. Thus, depending on values, norms customs and laws men and women in different parts of the world have evolved different gender roles. (Aguilar, 2004). Gender" is refer to the role of a **male** or **female** in society. Gender refers to the social roles of men and women, which usually have a profound effect on the use and management of natural resources. gender expression is how a person expresses gender and how others perceive gender through clothing, grooming, speech, body language, social interactions, and other behaviors. Softball is played by two teams of 9 players each who try to score more runs than their opponent by scoring bases and crossing home plate as many times as possible. The batting team stands to bat until the fielding team removes 3 batsmen. Softball is a game that is played in many schools and universities in India, however, the game has become popular at the professional level. Softball is played competitively at the club level, college level, and professional level. First time this game was started in Rajasthan and after that spread throughout the Country. Females have a greater holistic perception, meaning observing and dissecting information with logic and intellect. Male's trait is balanced by female intuition, which is known as highest form of intelligence. Women also generally score higher on the qualities of concern and empathy, while men tend to be more assertive and risk-taking. This difference is extremely interesting, especially given the changing nature of culture and cultural representations of gender around the world.

II. METHODS

For the present study Eysenck personality inventory (1985) was utilized. It includes four personality variables.

Data was collected individually through an Eysenck personality inventory from 50 male and softball player by contacting from different college of Nanded District. E.P.I. were distributed to softball players of Nanded instruction were given to the Baseball players before filling these inventory by the researcher. To analyze the data mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio were used to comprise the personality traits with respect to psychoticism, neuroticism, and extraversion and lie scale between softball and Baseball players. The level of significant was set up at 0.05 level of confidence.

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (EPQ-R)

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (EPQ-R) was used. The EPQ measures the traits of personality: Extraversion and Neuroticism.

Scoring Key of EPQ-R Scale Mode of Response Items Score are as :

Neuroticism: 3, 7, 12, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, 34, 37, 38, 41, 47, 54, 58, 62, 66, 68, 72, 75, 77, 80, 84, 88

Extraversion: '21, 29, 42 1 1, 5, 10, 14, 17, 25, 32, 36, 40, 45, 49, 52, 56, 60, 64, 70, 82, 86

Table 1

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of Male and Female players.

Traits	players	Number	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	t-ratio
Neuroticism	Male	50	13.56	2.10	2.67*
	Female	50	14.87	2.91	

As per table 1 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of Male and Female players.

Means scores and standard deviation of neuroticism of Male and Female Players have been depicted in Figure-1.

Figure-1: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of Male and Female players.

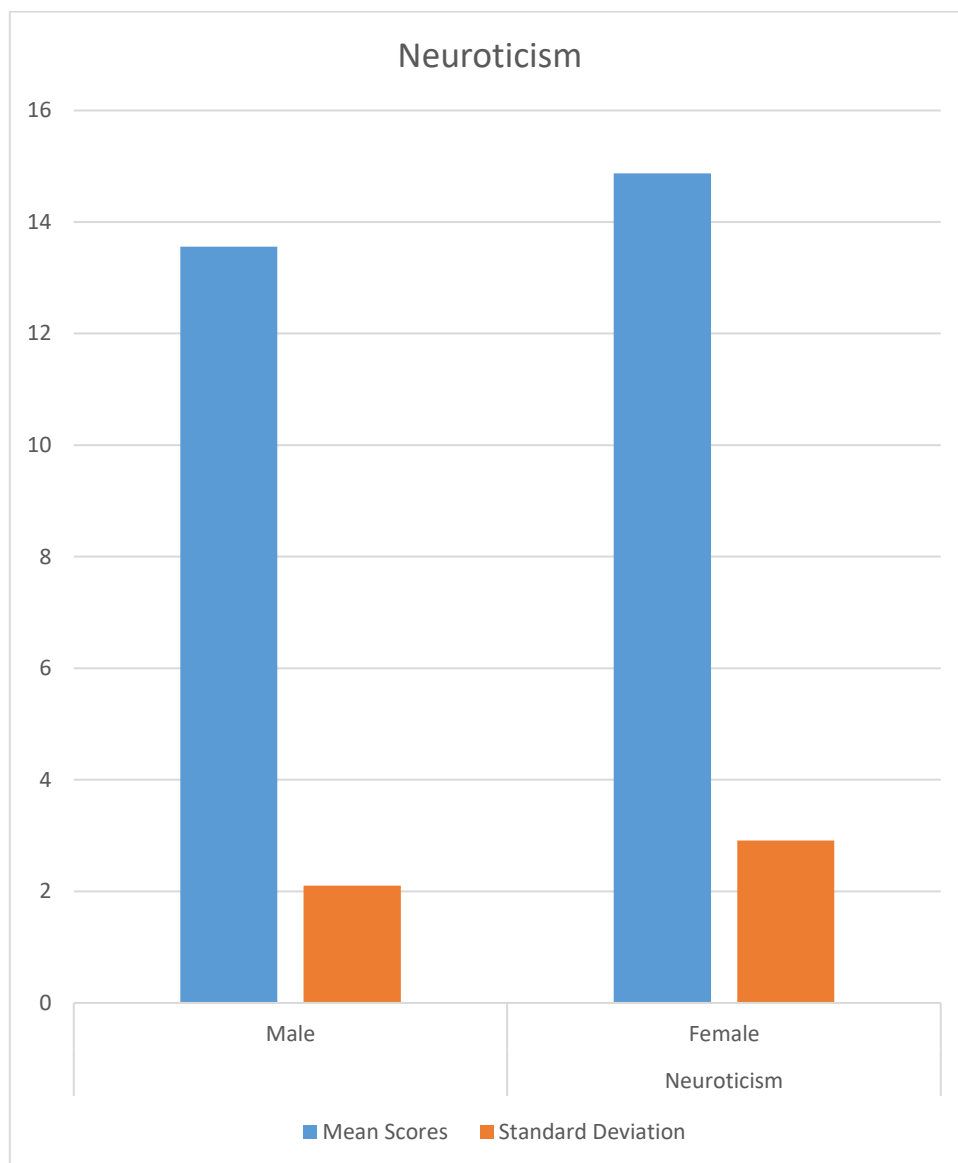


Table 2

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Psychoticism of Male and Female players.

Traits	Players.	Number	Mean Scores	Standard deviation	t-ratio
Psychoticism	Male	50	18.80	3.50	2.67*
	Female	50	19.62	2.91	

*Significant at .05 levels

As per table 2 shows that the means scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality of traits with respect to Psychoticism of Male and Female players.

Mean scores an standard deviation of psychoticism of Male and Female players are presented graphically in figure-2.

Figure-2: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to Psychoticism of Male and Female players.

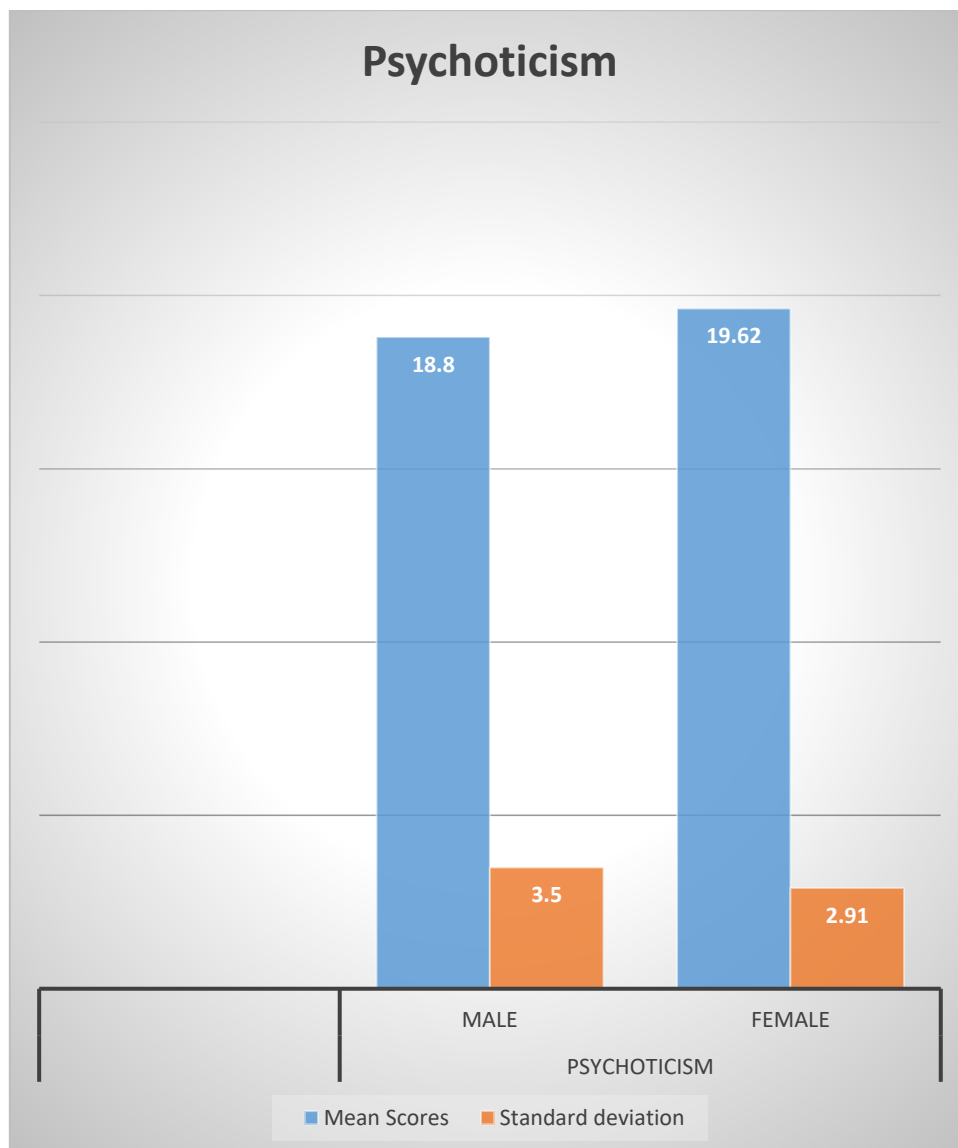


Table 3

Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Extraversion of Male and Female players.

Traits	players	Number	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	t-ratio
Extraversion	Male	50	17.20	3.30	1.45NS
	Female	50	16.78	3.45	

As per table 3 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Extraversion of Male and Female players.

Mean scores, standard deviation of Extraversion of Male and Female players are presented graphically in figure-3

Figure-3: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to Extraversion of Male and Female players.

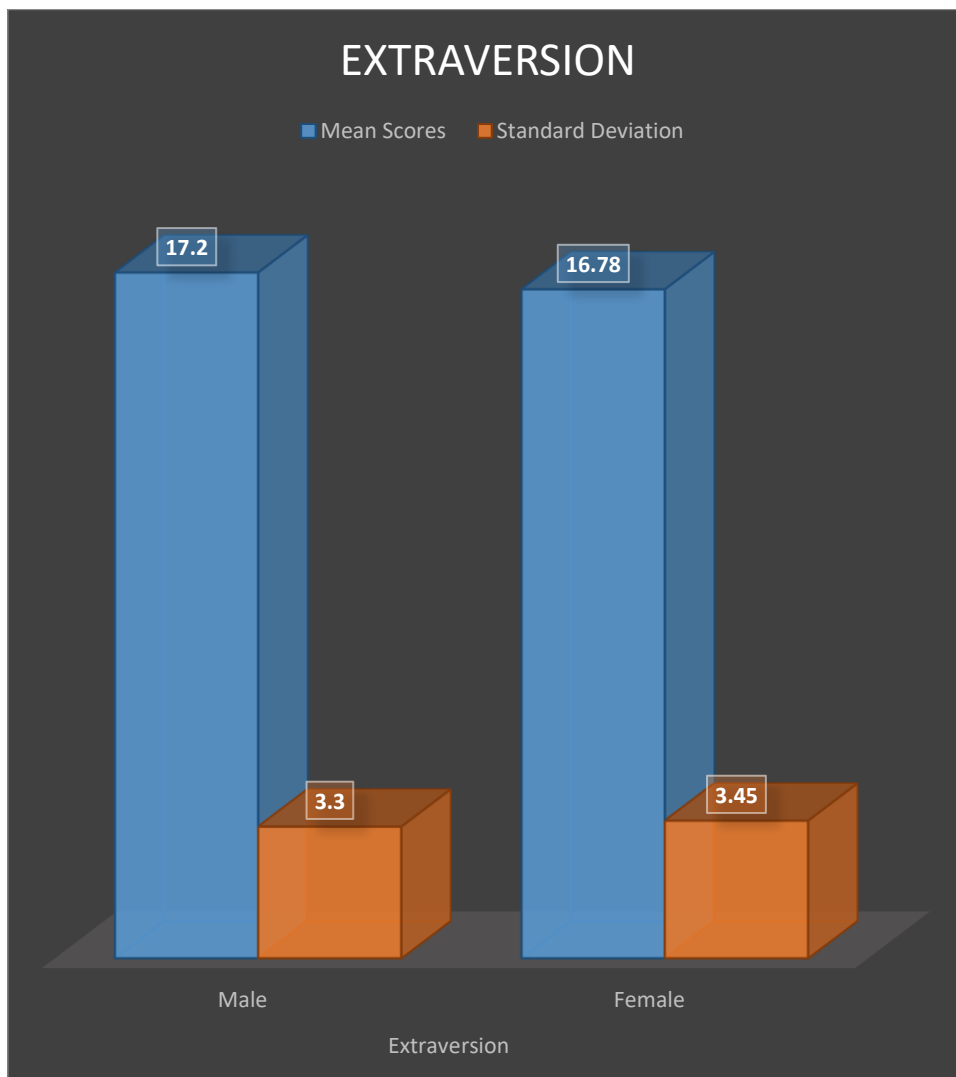


Table 4

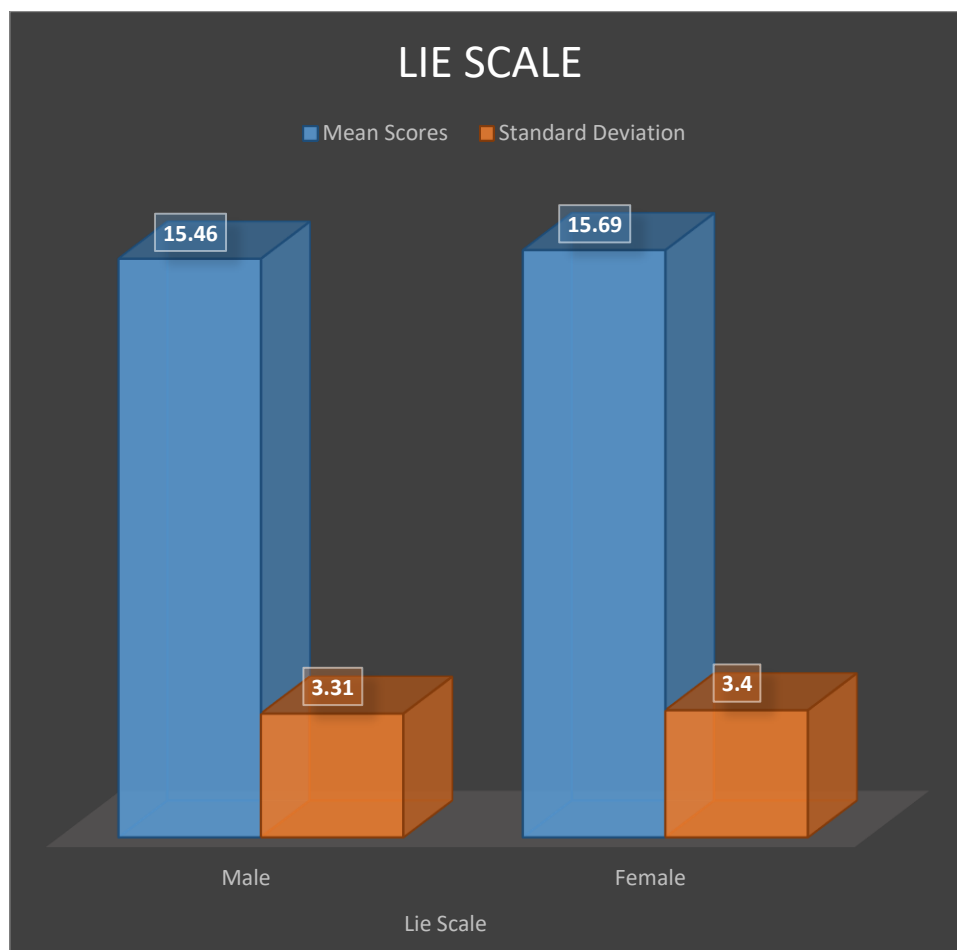
Mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Lie Scale of Male and Female players.

Traits	players	Number	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	t-ratio
Lie Scale	Male	50	15.46	3.31	1.40NS
	Female	50	15.69	3.40	

As per table 4 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to **Lie Scale** of Male and Female players.

Mean scores, standard deviation of **Lie Scale** of Male and Female players are presented graphically in figure-3

Figure-4: Showing mean scores and standard deviations of personality traits with respect to E Lie Scale of Male and Female players.



III. DISCUSSION

With regards to neuroticism of Male and Female players they have obtained the mean values of 13.56 and 14.87 respectively, which are given in table 1 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in ($t= 2.67, p < 0.05$) of Male and Female players. Female players were more neurotic as compared to male Softball player. With regards to Psychoticism of Male and female and Female players they have obtained the mean values of 18.80 and 19.62 respectively, which are given in table 2 reveals that the significance difference was found out in ($t=2.67, P < .05$) Male and Female players. With regards to Extraversion of Male and Female players they have obtained the mean values of 17.20 and 16.78 respectively, which are given in table 3 reveals that the significant difference was found out in personality traits

with respect to Psychoticism of Male and Female players. With regards to **Lie Scale** of Male and Female players they have obtained the mean values of 15.46 and 15.69 respectively, which are given in table 4 reveals that the significant difference was found out in personality traits with respect to **Lie Scale** of Male and Female players. Peterson et al (1967) reported that women athletes who participated in individual sports, when compared to women competing in team sports were more dominant, adventures, sensitive, self sufficient and more forthright.

Rushall (1967) while comparing personality characteristics of male swimmers with female swimmers found that females were socially bold, noisy and unrestrained in their behaviour, whereas male appeared to be self centered and individualistic. It was also found that novice female swimmers were in general, more introverted than a control group of female athletes, not primarily engaged in swimming. Kennedy (1971) analyzed the effects of sports participation on the modification of various personality traits possessed by an individual before starting his/her sports career.

REFERENCES

- [1]. A M Epstein, C B Begg, and B J McNeil(1984) The effects of physicians' training and personality on test ordering for ambulatory patients. *American Journal of Public Health November 1984: Vol. 74, No. 11, pp. 1271-1273.*
- [2]. A N Goss, D L Bassett, D C Gerke(1990) Psychological factors in temporomandibular joint dysfunction: anxiety. *Australian prosthodontic journal /Australian Prosthodontic Society 02/1990; 4:35-9.*
- [3]. Cheng, Jen-Son, Yang, Ming-Ching, Ting, Ping-Ho, Chen, Wan-Lin; Huang, Yi-Yu.(2011).Leisure, Lifestyle, And Health-Related Physical Fitness For College Students, *Social Behaviour and Personality: an international journal,*
- [4]. Clark E.J. & Rieker P.P. (1986) Gender differences in relationships and stress of medical and law students. *J Medical Education, 61(1), 32-40.*
- [5]. Dane E, Pratt MG. Exploring intuition and its role in managerial decision making. *Acad Manag Rev. 2007;32(1):33–54. doi: 10.5465/amr.2007.23463682. [DOI] [Google Scholar]*
- [6]. Edimansyah,B.A., Bnrusli and Lnaing.(2008).Effects of short duration stress management training on self perceived depression, anxiety & stress in male automotive assembly workers: A quasi – Experimental study, *Journal of Occupational medicine & toxicology, 3:28*
- [7]. Emma,B., Antonio,B.(2012).Olfaction in Affective and Anxiety Disorders: A Review of the Literature. *Psychopathology (impact factor: 1.64*
- [8]. Epstein, A.M., Begg,C.B., andMcNeil,B.J.(1984).The effects of physicians' training and personality on test ordering for ambulatory patients. *American Journal of Public Health: Vol. 74, No. 11, pp. 1271-1273.*
- [9]. Eston,R., Stansfield,R., Westoby,P.andParfitt,G.(2012).Effect of deception and expected exercise duration on psychological and physiological variables during treadmill running and cycling. *Psychophysiology. Apr;49(4):462-9.*
- [10]. F,Trudeau., RJ,.Shephard.,Arsenault,F.,Laurencelle,L.. (2003).Tracking of physical fitness from childhood to adulthood. *Can. J. Appl. Physiol.28(2): 257-271. Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology*