A Comparative of Personality Traits of Junior and Senior Collegiate Basketball Players in Aurangabad District

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Significant Of The Study:
The findings of this study would help to coaches, sports trainers and the physical educationist in their professional which are discussed below.

1. It would facilitate the coaches in providing appropriate training to know whether traits like extraversion Psychoticism, Neuroticism and lie scale are related with the sports performance. Whether personality traits undergo a change with the participation in sports or with the knowledge of the personality traits of the sportsmen, their achievement can be predicted.

2. The results of the study would add further knowledge to the existing literature of sports psychology: especially the role of personality in sports performance.

Objectives Of Study:
The primary objective of the study was to compare personality traits between junior and senior basketball players. Men while to find out the personality difference in high age (16-19) junior and low (20-23) senior basketball players.

Hypothesis Of Study:
The following hypothesis was formulated in this study.

1) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to Psychoticism between junior ans senior basketball players.
2) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism between junior and senior basketball players.
3) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion between junior and senior basketball players.
4) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie scale between junior and senior basketball players.
5) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to Psychoticism of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players.
6) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players.
7) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to extraversion of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players.
8) There would be no significant difference of personality traits with respect to lie scale of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players.

**Selection of Subject:**

Total 60 junior and 60 senior collegiate basketball players were randomly selected as a subject for the present study. Their age ranged from 14 to 19 (Junior Collegiate) 20 to 25 (Senior Collegiate) year.

**Statistical Technique:**

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 junior and senior collegiate basketball players. The level of significant was set up at 0.05 level of confidence.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11.88</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.44*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.60</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.5 level.

As per table 1 shows that the mean scores, standard deviations and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to Psychoticism of junior and senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to Psychoticism of junior and senior collegiate players, they have obtained the mean values of 11.88 and 10.60 respectively, which are given in table 1 reveals that the significant difference was found out in ( t=2.44, P<0.05 ), personality traits with respect to junior and senior collegiate basketball players. Junior basketball players having more psychotic tendency as compared to senior basketball players. This means that senior basketball players incur significantly less psychotic tendency.

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.24</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.5 level.

As per table 2 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to neuroticism of junior and senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to neuroticism of junior and senior collegiate players they have obtained the mean values of 13.24 and 11.50 respectively, which are given in table 2 reveals that the significant
difference was found out in ( t=2.2, P<.05 ) personality traits with respect to neuroticism of junior and senior collegiate basketball players. Junior basketball players having more neurotic tendency as compared to senior basketball players, which means that senior collegiate basketball players incur significant less neurotic tendency.

Table 3
Mean scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Personality traits with respect to Extraversion of Junior and Senior Basketball players of Aurangabad District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.44</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.5 level.

As per table 3 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to extraversion of junior and senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to extraversion of junior and senior collegiate basketball players they have obtained the mean values of 14.44 and 13.03 respectively, which are given in table 3 reveals that the significant difference was found out in ( t=2.12, P<0.05) personality traits with respect of junior and senior collegiate basketball players. Junior basketball players having more extrovert tendency as compared to senior basketball players. This means that senior collegiate basketball players incur significant less extrovert tendency.

Table 4
Mean scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Personality traits with respect to Lie Scale of Junior and Senior Basketball players of Aurangabad District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18.72</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>3.28*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15.65</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.5 level.

As per table 4 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and t-ratio of personality traits with respect to lie scale of junior and senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to lie scale of junior and senior collegiate basketball players they have obtained the mean values of 18.72 and 15.65 respectively, which are given in table 4 reveals that the significant difference was found out in ( t=3.28, P<0.05) personality traits with respect of junior and senior collegiate basketball players. Junior basketball players having more liar tendency as compared to senior basketball players. This means that senior collegiate basketball players incur significant less liar tendency.

Table 5
Mean scores, Standard Deviations and t-ratio of Personality traits with respect to Neuroticism of high age (16-19) Junior and low age (20-23) Senior Basketball players of Aurangabad District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18.16</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = Not Significant
As per table 5 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and \( t \)-ratio of personality traits with respect to neuroticism high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to neuroticism of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior players they have obtained the mean values of 19.50 and 18.16 respectively, which are given in table 5 reveals that the no significant difference was found out in ( \( t=1.87 \)) of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Players</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean scores</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>( t )-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18.55</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.5 level.

As per table 6 shows that the mean scores, standard deviation and \( t \)-ratio of personality traits with respect to psychoticism high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior collegiate basketball players.

With regards to psychoticism of high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior collegiate basketball players they have obtained the mean values of 18.55 and 14.09 respectively, which are given in table 6 reveals that the significant difference was found out in ( \( t=7.67, P<0.05 \)) high age (16-19) junior and low age (20-23) senior basketball players. Which means that senior basketball players incur significant less psychotic tendency.

**References:**


