



E-ISSN: 2707-7020
P-ISSN: 2707-7012
JSSN 2024; 5(2): 72-78
www.allsportsjournal.com
Received: 08-04-2024
Accepted: 17-05-2024

Dr. Baljinder Singh Bal
Associate Professor,
Department of Physical
Education, Guru Nanak Dev
University, Amritsar, Punjab,
India

Personality traits and cricket players: A cross-sectional observational study

Dr. Baljinder Singh Bal

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/27077012.2024.v5.i2b.271>

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the significant differences of Personality Traits among Cricket Players. The target population of the current study includes, “Wicket Keeper”, “Bowler”, and “Batsman” of Inter-college level participation from the respective colleges affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Punjab: The sample of Thirty-Two (*viz.*, $N = 32$) for the contemporary study is categorized into the following groups: Group-A: Wicket Keeper; ($n_1 = 6$), Group-B: Bowler; ($n_2 = 12$) and Group-C: Batsman; ($n_3 = 14$). The Big Five Personality Inventory was utilized for the purpose of this investigation. Convenience sampling (also known as availability sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study were utilized for the purpose of this study. To compare the sample of Thirty-Two (*viz.*, $N = 32$; Group-A: Wicket Keeper ($n_1 = 6$); Group-B: Bowler ($n_2 = 12$) and Group-B: Batsman ($n_3 = 14$) on the basis of “Personality Traits”, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results conducted on the Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Personality Trait (Total) of Wicket Keeper, Bowler & Batsman, revealing statistical insignificant at a significance level of 0.05.

Keywords: Cricket players, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness

Introduction

The word "personality" originates from the Latin persona, which means mask. In psychology, personality refers to the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behaviors, consistently exhibited by an individual over a long period of time, that strongly influences the way that individual perceives the world and him or herself ^[1]. One important aspect of sports psychology is the assessment of athletes' personality traits, as these can significantly impact their performance and success ^[2]. Personality is a most popular topic which is being studied among sports psychologists, physical educators and researchers. Personality has been defined as an exceptional pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviour that distinguish one person from another that persist over time and situations ^[3]. The psychology of personality is concerned with the study of these individual differences. There are four factors which influence our respond in any given situation: our genetic makeup, our past experience, the nature of the situation and our will. All these factors depend upon the traits of any individual. Traits are quality or characteristic of any individual which make him differ from any other individual ^[4]. Personality including dimensions of extraversion, Sports 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 ^[5]. The personality diagnosis allows for the definition of the image of the good, desired, strong, and weak features of a given sportsperson ^[6]. Further studies on personality in sports in terms of the five-factor personality model known as the Big Five, show that physically active people differ in conscientiousness from those who do not train. Through physical activity, people are able to direct their life goals and be ambitious in life ^[7]. Personality describes the consistent patterns of thoughts, emotion, and behavior which characterize each person across time and situations. Thus, personalities as the psychological qualities contribute to an individual's enduring and distinctive patterns of feeling, thinking and behaving ^[8]. The word Personality is a much-abused term. It has been defined in so many different descriptive functions that one can legitimately question the wisdom of continuing to use the word as a scientific term. For some Psychologists, personality is

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Baljinder Singh Bal
Associate Professor,
Department of Physical
Education, Guru Nanak Dev
University, Amritsar, Punjab,
India

synonymous with the organisms’ total behavior repertoire [9]. Personality of a person is determined by physical structure, environment and other factors. For the characteristics of personality, the qualities differed from person to person [10]. The game of cricket had a long and complicated history in the West Indies. Originally imported to the West Indies as an agent of control and reaffirmation, the game steadily evolved into a cultural institution radically opposed to the original intentions of those who conspired for its import. The exact role cricket has played in terms of resistance to the postcolonial hegemonic order in the West Indies is widely debated. Much of this debate has to do with the variety of ways in which cricket culture has been allowed to progress according to specific histories of individual locales [11]. Personality is a characteristic way of

thinking and acting which identifies each person as a unique individual. Although sports and games do have an impact on personality, it is also true that an individual’s personality has an equally important impact on sports [12].

Selection of subjects

The target population of the current study includes, “Wicket Keeper”, “Bowler”, and “Batsman” of Inter-college level participation from the respective colleges affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Punjab: The sample of Thirty-Two (viz., N = 32) for the contemporary study is categorized into the following groups:

- **Group-A: Wicket Keeper:** (n₁ = 6).
- **Group-B: Bowler:** (n₂ = 12).
- **Group-C: Batsman:** (n₃ = 14).

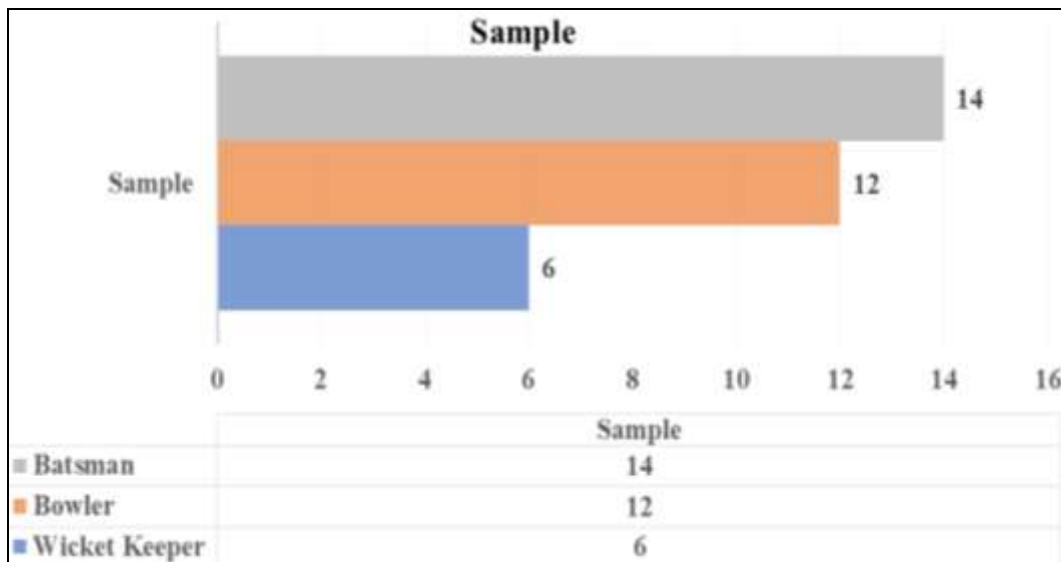


Fig 1: Graphical representation of sample size

Research Questions

(Research Questions) RQ-1: To explore the differences of

“Personality Traits” of “Wicket Keeper”, “Bowler”, and “Batsman” of Inter-college level participation.

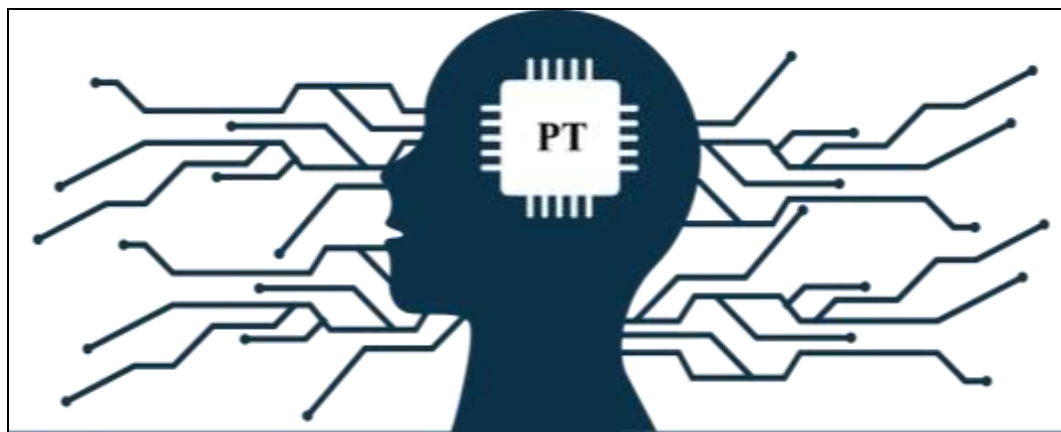


Fig 2: Personality Traits: Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), Openness to experience (O), Agreeableness (A) and Conscientiousness (C)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

There were some inclusion and exclusion criteria used for

participating in the study. Those included the following:

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Cricketers between the age group of 18-25.	Cricketers > 17 and < 26
Only male Cricketers were included.	Any acute or chronic physical disease that would limit the ability of the players to participate in the study.
Personality Traits	

Instruments

Big Five Personality Inventory

The organizations of psychological trades determine the unique adjustment and behaviour of the person. Personality has always been a challenging aspect for the psychologist especially from the measurement point of view. However, various psycho-metric measures are available for assessing personality. All these five factors considered to possess considerable reliability and Validity to remain relatively stable throughout the childhood.

- **Neuroticism (N):** It is well clarified that neuroticism identifies persons quite prone to psychological distress. It leads to development of unrealistic ideas, coping strategies and excessive cravings. High Score in this count is characterized by being insecure, emotional, nervous and hypochondriacal. The low score in these categories are because of the relaxed, calm, unemotional and self-satisfied behaviour.
- **Extraversion (E):** These qualities assess the quantity and intensity of interpersonal interaction activity level need for simulation and capacity to enjoy. High Score in this count is characterized by being active, social, optimistic and affectionate. Inferior scores are an indicative of being aloof, reserved, task-oriented, quiet, sober and retiring.
- **Openness to experience (O):** It means receptiveness to new ideas, approaches and experiences. High scores in this category characterizes being curious, creative,

original and imaginative. Low scores depict as being conventional, unartistic and unanalytical and showing narrow interest.

- **Agreeableness (A):** This quality refers to the tendency to agree with others and assess the quality of one’s interpersonal orientation. High scores characterized by being helpful, good nature, forgiving, soft-hearted and companionate. Low scores point out being rude, cynical, unhelpful and ruthless, irritable, vengeful and manipulative.
- **Conscientiousness (C):** It refers to the person’s degree of organization, persistence and motivation in goal-directed behaviour. High scorers label one as organized, hardworking, self-disciplined, punctual, ambitious and preserving. Low scorers point out as being unreliable, aimless, careless, negligent, weak-willed and hedonistic.

Different dimensions were included in the BFPI bounding like Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. For example, Extraversion was said to consist of sub factors like Activity level, Assertiveness, Excitement seeking, Positive emotion and Gregariousness. Similarly, each of the remaining four dimensions consisted of five sub- factors. The decision to include the respective five sub- factors was done in light of review of literatures obtained through various sources.

Dimensions	Sub-Factors
Neuroticism (N)	1. Anxiety. 2. Angry hostility. 3. Impulsiveness. 4. Depression. 5. Self-Consciousness
Extraversion (E)	1. Activity level. 2. Assertiveness. 3. Excitement seeking. 4. Positive emotion. 5. Gregariousness
Openness to experience (O)	1. Aesthetics. 2. Action. 3. Ideas. 4. Fantasy. 5. Value
Agreeableness (A)	1. Altruism. 2. Compliance. 3. Tender mindedness. 4. Straight forwardness. 5. Trust
Conscientiousness (C)	1. Competence. 2. Order. 3. Dutifulness. 4. Self- discipline. 5. Deliberations

Sampling technique

Convenience sampling (also known as availability sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study were utilized for the purpose of this study.

Statistical techniques

To compare the sample of Thirty-Two (*viz.*, N = 32; Group-A: Wicket Keeper ($n_1 = 6$); Group-B: Bowler ($n_2 = 12$) and Group-C: Batsman ($n_3 = 14$) on the basis of “Personality Traits”, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed.

Results

Table 1: Descriptive table of cricket players (N = 32) *viz.*, wicket keeper ($n_1 = 6$), bowler ($n_2 = 12$) and batsman ($n_3 = 14$) regarding neuroticism

Descriptive						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% confidence interval for mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	61.833	3.250	1.327	58.422	65.244
Bowler	12	62.166	5.322	1.536	58.784	65.548
Batsman	14	62.071	5.823	1.556	58.708	65.434
Total	32	62.062	5.098	.901	60.224	63.900

Table 2: ANOVA analysis of cricket players (N = 32) *viz.*, wicket keeper ($n_1 = 6$), bowler ($n_2 = 12$) and batsman ($n_3 = 14$) regarding neuroticism

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.446	2	.223	.008	.992
Within Groups	805.429	29	27.773		
Total	805.875	31			

Table 3: Descriptive table of cricket players (N = 32) viz., wicket keeper (n₁ = 6), bowler (n₂ = 12) and batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding extraversion

Descriptive						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% confidence interval for mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	63.833	3.763	1.536	59.883	67.783
Bowler	12	65.000	5.027	1.451	61.805	68.194
Batsman	14	64.071	4.084	1.091	61.712	66.430
Total	32	64.375	4.301	.760	62.824	65.925

Table 4: ANOVA analysis of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Extraversion.

ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Between Groups	7.738	2	3.869	.198	.821	
Within Groups	565.762	29	19.509			
Total	573.500	31				

Table 5: Descriptive table of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Openness to Experience.

Descriptives						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	60.000	4.732	1.932	55.033	64.966
Bowler	12	62.166	5.201	1.501	58.861	65.471
Batsman	14	61.714	4.547	1.215	59.088	64.340
Total	32	61.562	4.744	.838	59.851	63.273

Table 6: ANOVA analysis of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Openness to Experience.

ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Between Groups	19.351	2	9.676	.414	.665	
Within Groups	678.524	29	23.397			
Total	697.875	31				

Table 7: Descriptive table of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Agreeableness.

Descriptive						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	63.333	1.366	.557	61.899	64.767
Bowler	12	65.083	7.354	2.122	60.410	69.755
Batsman	14	62.571	4.309	1.151	60.083	65.059
Total	32	63.656	5.349	.945	61.727	65.585

Table 8: ANOVA analysis of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Agreeableness.

ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Between Groups	41.540	2	20.770	.712	.499	
Within Groups	845.679	29	29.161			
Total	887.219	31				

Table 9: Descriptive table of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Conscientiousness.

Descriptive						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	64.3333	2.06559	.84327	62.1656	66.5010
Bowler	12	63.5833	4.10007	1.18359	60.9783	66.1884
Batsman	14	65.1429	4.40030	1.17603	62.6022	67.6835
Total	32	64.4063	3.90912	.69104	62.9969	65.8156

Table 10: ANOVA analysis of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Conscientiousness.

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15.754	2	7.877	.499	.612
Within Groups	457.964	29	15.792		
Total	473.719	31			

Table 11: Descriptive table of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Personality Trait.

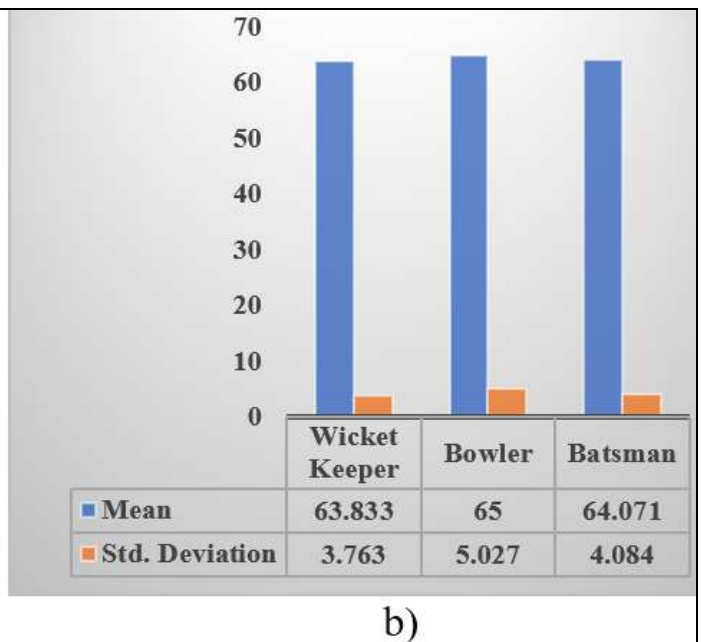
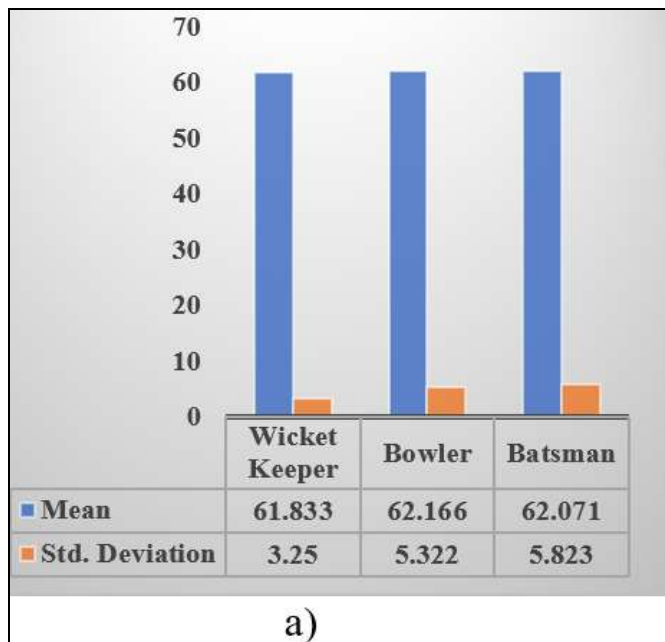
Descriptives						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wicket Keeper	6	313.333	9.373	3.826	303.496	323.170
Bowler	12	318.000	18.722	5.404	306.104	329.895
Batsman	14	315.57	11.126	2.973	309.147	321.995
Total	32	316.0625	13.909	2.458	311.047	321.077

Table 12: ANOVA analysis of Cricket Players (N = 32) viz., Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14) regarding Personality Trait.

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	93.113	2	46.557	.229	.797
Within Groups	5904.762	29	203.612		
Total	5997.875	31			

The table given over outlines the occurs of the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) conducted on the Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness,

Conscientiousness and Personality Trait (Total) of Wicket Keeper, Bowler & Batsman, revealing statistical insignificant at a significance level of 0.05.



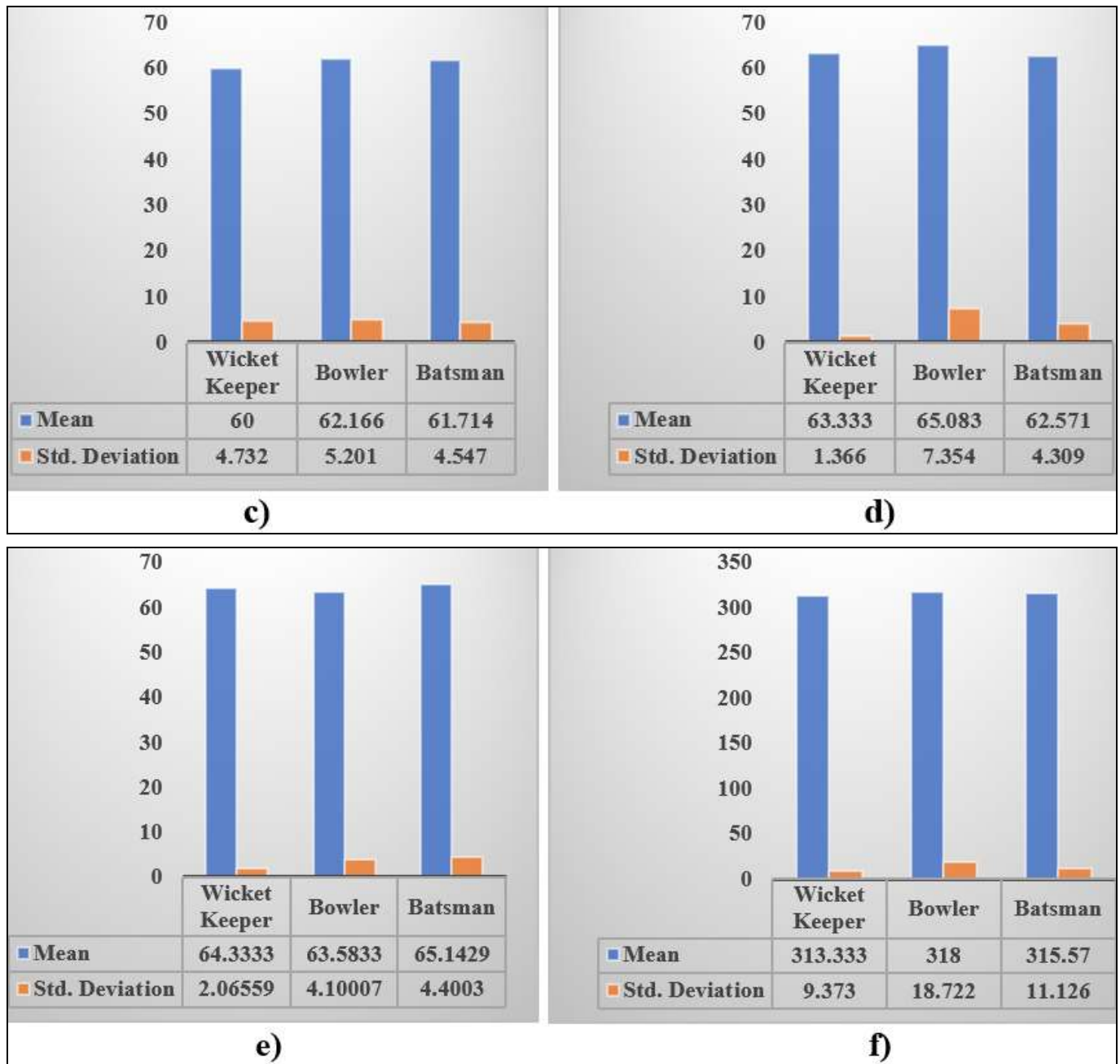


Fig 3: Graphical representation of Mean and Standard Deviation with respect to (a) Neuroticism, (b) Extraversion, (c) Openness to Experience, (d) Agreeableness, (e) Conscientiousness, and (f) Personality trait, of Cricket Players (N = 32): Wicket Keeper (n₁ = 6), Bowler (n₂ = 12) and Batsman (n₃ = 14).

Acknowledgement

Special acknowledgment goes to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India for this work in preparing the original manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Singh H. A comparative study of personality traits of cricket and hockey players. *Int. J Adv. Acad. Stud.* 2021;3(3):167-170.
2. Choudhary D, Singh H, Choudhary M, Choudhary V. A comparative study of sports-specific personality traits between team game sports players and individual game sports players. *J Emerg. Technol. Innov. Res.* 2019;6(4):1040-1045.
3. Baghel B, Krishnan NR, Pahan MK. Comparative study of personality among unmarried and married female athletes. *Int. J Creative Res Thoughts.* 2021;9(7):121-127.
4. Singh K. Comparative study of the personality traits among individual and dual sports. *Int. J Physiol. Nutr. Phys. Educ.* 2017;2(2):269-271.
5. Kuravatti KPB, Malipatil RP. A comparative study of personality traits between individual and group game. *Int. J Phys. Educ. Sports Health.* 2017;4(1):13-15.
6. Piepiora P. A review of personality research in sport. *Pedagogy Psychol. Sport.* 2020;6(4):64-83.
7. Mirzaei A, Nikbakhsh R, Sharififar F. The relationship between personality traits and sport performance. *Eur. J Exp. Biol.* 2013;3(3):439-442.
8. Costa JR, McCrae RR, Dye DA. Facet scales for agreeableness and conscientiousness: A revision of the

- NEO Personality Inventory. *Pers. Individ. Dif.* 1991;12(9):887-898.
9. Vishwanath B. A comparative study on sixteen personality factors among male and female sports players of Gulbarga University. *Int. J Multidiscip. Educ. Res.* 2022;11(3):40-43.
 10. Mohanto L, Ranjan Pan S. A comparative study of personality between team and individual sports participants. *Int. J Physiol. Nutr. Phys. Educ.* 2019;4(1):1957-1960.
 11. Singh G, Kaur G. Sport competition anxiety among college level cricket male and female players: A comparative study. *Int. J Phys. Educ. Sports Health.* 2016;3(6):227-228.
 12. Kour R, Singh S. A study on personality traits of combative (Judo) and non-combative (Cricket) sports players. *Int. J Res. Pedagogy Technol. Educ.* 2013;1(4):104-111.