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A study on influence of socio-economic status on personality traits of sportsperson

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Abstract

The purpose of the present research was to describe and compare the personality traits (sociability, Dominance behaviour) of High SES and Low SES sportsperson. The method of the study is descriptive analyses, total hundred (Each 150) samples representing all India interuniversity 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 all India interuniversity tournament, later 't' test was applied to assess the significant difference in sociability and Dominance factor of personality traits between sportsperson of High SES and Low SES, The conclusion was drawn that sportsperson both male and female have possessed the similar kind of sociability personality traits, whereas in case of dominance behaviour male sportsperson have shown more assertive nature comparing to their counterpart it was rationalized that High SES 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 female and less scope for social interaction might be reason to show smooth and less social behaviour among Low SES sportsperson and Low SES develops more aggressive dominance and dominance nature among the Sportsperson comparing to High SES sportsperson because, they would deprived by quality of training and less expose to tournament and social event and interpersonal behavioural skills among the sports person.

Keywords: socio-economic, sportsperson

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

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results in this case.

Problem: A assessment of SES on Personality Traits of sportsperson

Hypotheses: It was hypothesized that the sex as demographical variables is influence on developing different kind of personality traits among sportsperson

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

Materials and methods

The present research is descriptive comparative which compares the personality traits of male and female.

Participants: The participants of the present research are belonging the high SES and Low SES athletes, those are participating in the inter university tournaments. The sample was selected using purposive random technique, 150 subjects of each group as High SES and Low SES sportsperson were selected from (basketball, volleyball, kabaddi, kho-kho, Badminton, cycling, track and field,) were evaluated and compared using seven factor inventory.

Measurement Tools

To collect the requisite data, the standard zed questionnaire constructed by Dr Ajith Sing has administered on the sportsperson of Different SES condition, who are participating in all India interuniversity 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 male and female.

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.

Socio-economic condition variable also plays a significant role determine the mental health of the sports women, in some sports biological factors are hindrances as per Sociologist sportsperson Cast, Social status and financial factors, socio-cultural factors also affect the personality and sports performances. The following tables explained about role of SES and development of personify traits

Sociability Behaviour

The hypothesis that there is a significant difference in sociability behavior of high and low SES sportsmen was formulated on the rationale that the sociability behaviour is a product of various factors such as social system, cultural background and economic conditions. Due to the unprivileged conditions, unfavourable atmosphere and inherent disadvantages, the low SES sportsmen would possess low level of sociability behaviour, in contrary, the sportsmen of high SES would be always exposed to the favourable and inherent advantageous conditions may elicit a moderate level of aggression in athletes. By implications, then, a person of low SES would be more reserved than the person of high SES. In other words, it may find positive effect for high SES and negative effect for sportsmen of low SES.

Table 1: Showing the Mean, SD and F- values of Sociability of High SES, Middle SES and Low SES Sportsmen

Variable	Groups	Mean	SD	SE	f-value	P-value	Signi.
Sociability	High SES	51.9700	3.51867	.24881	423.408	.000	S
	Middle SES	61.8450	13.76840	.97357			
	Low SES	85.6150	14.89551	1.05327			

** Significant at 0.05 level.

Table No.4.1 It becomes clear from the above table that, On Sociability, the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES have scored the mean scores of 51.9700, 61.8450 and 85.6150 respectively. The higher mean scores of low SES sportsmen indicate that they are having Sociability and the low mean score of high SES sportsmen indicate that they are having internal Sociability. The obtained F-value for these three groups is 423.408 which is highly significant at 0.05 level. The significant difference in F- value shows that there is a significant difference of Sociability between high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsmen. Thus, the hypothesis

that there is a significant difference of Sociability between low, middle and high SES sportsmen is confirmed. This is because, the sportsmen of high SES are rich in social and sport experiences, and having high quality education and training, scientific knowledge and exposure to the mass media make them to believe in their own potentials. And this self-confidence helps them to take intelligent decision on various occasions. The influence of all these factors helps him to believe in Sociability. Hence, the above-mentioned hypothesis is accepted.

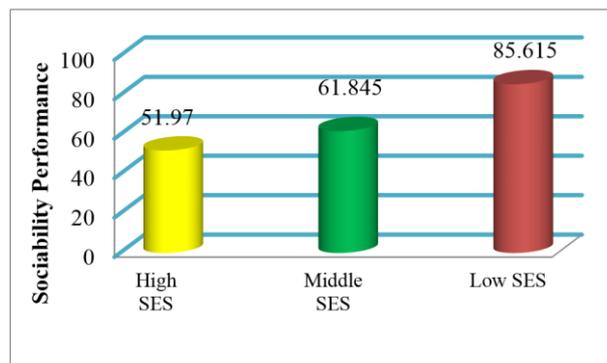


Fig 1: The graph presents the mean and SD score of Sociability of High SES, Middle SES and Low SES Sportsmen

Figure No.1 (a) This difference of Sociability between the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsperson is found that there is significant difference between the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsperson in Sociability. Hence the above discussed hypothesis is accepted.

Dominance behaviour

The hypothesis that there is a significant difference between High SES and Low SES sportsperson on factor Dominance is formulated on the rationale that Socio-economic 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 2: Showing the Mean, SD and F- values of Dominance of High SES, Middle SES and Low SES Sportsmen

Variable	Groups	Mean	SD	SE	f-value
Dominance	High SES	90.4100	4.08231	.28866	4115.657
	Middle SES	68.9950	4.73997	.33517	
	Low SES	52.5050	3.67799	.26007	

Significance at 0.05 level.

Table No. 2 It becomes clear from the above table that, On Dominance, the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES have scored the mean scores of 90.4100, 68.9950 and 52.5050 respectively. The higher mean scores of low SES sportsmen indicate that they are having Dominance and the low mean score of high SES sportsmen indicate that they are having internal Dominance. The obtained F-value for these three groups is 4115.657 which is highly significant at 0.05 level. The significant difference in F- value shows that there is a significant difference of Dominance between high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsmen. Thus, the hypothesis that there is a significant difference of Dominance between low, middle and high SES sportsmen is confirmed. This is because, the sportsmen of high SES are rich in social and sport experiences, and having high quality education and training, scientific knowledge and exposure to the mass media make them to believe in their own potentials. And this self-confidence helps them to take intelligent decision on various occasions. The influence of all these factors helps him to believe in Dominance. Hence, the above-mentioned hypothesis is accepted.

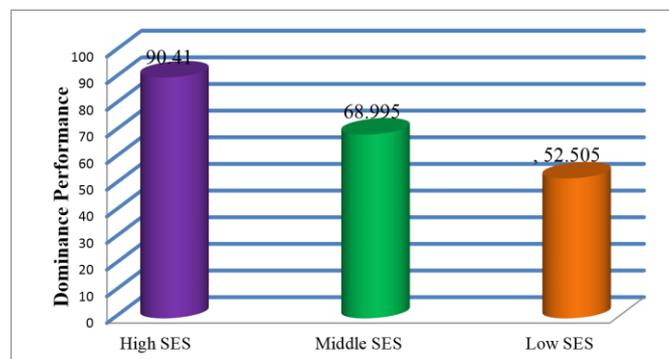


Fig 2: The graph presents the mean and SD score of Dominance of High SES, Middle SES and Low SES Sportsmen

Figure No.4.2 (b) This difference of Dominance between the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsperson is found that there is significant difference between the sportsmen of high SES, middle SES and low SES sportsperson in Dominance. Hence the above discussed hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion

The socio-economic status has played significant plays in eliciting and develop emotion and personality traits among the sportsperson, hence study clearly revealed that High SES sportsperson have the high level of sociability behaviour comparing to the low SES players, similar trend also find in dominance nature in low SES player, because they have less exposure to quality of training and social events, sports tournament and less experience of interaction with group people, these factors might be contributed to not have a mastery over the emotion and control over aggressive nature, this resulted in expressing more dominance behaviour among the sportsperson hails from low SES condition comparing to better and middle condition.

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