CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Effective research is based upon past knowledge and previous studies. The information on the problem to be investigated is one of the most important step in the planning of any research. Researcher carefully reviewed the explanations and findings of the eminent educationalist, experts and physiologists in the field of physical education. The investigator made sincere attempt to make a review of pertinent studies concerned with the personality and socio economic status of sports participants. The reviewed information is being presented in this chapter.

Abdussalam Kanniyan, Abraham George, Shafeeq Valiyakath (2015) found that athletes were more self-assured than the non-athletes. Significant differences were found on different personality traits including aggressiveness, realism, apprehension, radicalism, and control. In most of the personality traits, sports persons showed moderately high scores compared to that of non-sports persons. Data was collected by 16PF questionnaire was used to collect data from 32 sports persons from different sports and 12 non-sports men were selected as the subjects. Study concluded that high level of self-assurance generally reported for sports category could be related to their various achievement behaviors and consequently influence their motivation to succeed in sports competition.
Ajay Karkare, Satinder Paul (2016) analyzed the effect of socio-economic status & participation in sports on emotional intelligence of female players & non players. 200 female subjects in which 100 players & 100 non players were selected randomly for the study. All the selected female players represented in at least intervarsity level tournament and age ranged between 18 to 25 years. Socio-economic status developed by Agashe and Helode (2003) and emotional intelligence inventory prepared by S.K. Mangal & ShubhraMangal (1995) was used to collect the data. Results found that socio-economic status mainly effect upon emotional intelligence of selected subjects. The joint effect of socio-economic & participation in sports on emotional intelligence was found to be statistically insignificant.

Ajeesh and Pradeep (2013) found the difference in personality traits of Inter collegiate men and women Volleyball players with regard to psychoticism, neuroticism, and extraversion and Lie score. Eysenck Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) was administered to 40 men and 40 women Volleyball players. Gender differences onpsychoticism, neuroticism was found between men and women. The result showed the women Volleyball players were more extravert and men Volleyball players has lower extraversion.

Anjanabai, and Chandrappa (2017) assessed the personality traits of male and female volleyball player (sociability, Extraversion, Dominance, Self-concept, Conventionality, Mental Toughness, Emotional Stability.). The fifty samples representing both in male and female were administered standardized scale developed by DR Ajith Sing. Study finalized that male volleyball players have high self-concept personality traits than female volleyball players.

Arjun Singh, Singh, (2012). The purpose of the study was to compare the personality traits of individual's game women players and team game women players with special reference extroversion and neuroticism. Eysencks Personality inventory was administered for 40 team
game players and 40 individual game players. The result of the study showed that there was significant difference in the extraversion and neuroticism of team game women players and individual game women players and team game women players were more neuroticism than individual game women players.

Chandrasekaran, et al. (2010) analyzed the playing ability among low and high performers of state level football players by influencing the socio economic status and psychological factors. One hundred and fifty state level football players in the age of 20 to 25 year were randomly selected and administered questionnaire. The data was analyzed through ANNOVA. The study reveals the effect of socioeconomic and psychological factors in player’s ability in performing the game at low and high level football players.

Dalbara Singh, Agyajit Sing and Sukhraj Singh (2013), examined the personality of sports persons and non-sports persons. College level players were administered sports specific personality test developed by Singh and Cheema (2005) which measures seven traits of personality (sociability, dominance, extraversion, conventionality, self-concept, mental toughness and emotional stability). Any significance difference were not found except emotional stability. Study showed difference on sociability, mental toughness and emotional stability between male and female players.

David (2013) investigated the differences in four personality traits between varsity level Negro and white athletes and non-athletes. Gordon Personal Profile was used for the investigation. One hundred and eleven subjects were involved in the study. Result showed significant difference at the 0.05 level in ascendancy, responsibility and emotional stability.

Fatemeh Jalili, et al. (2011) were identified personality dimensions of individual and team athletes. Then compared level of social skills and mental toughness between individual and
team athletes. 70 individual athletes, 70 team athletes, and 70 non-athletes were administered “Social Skills” and “Mental Toughness” questionnaires as well as Eysenck Personality Scale. Data was analyzed through statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation, and t test. They found that there is a significant difference between individual athletes, team athletes, and non-athletes in mental toughness, social skills, and personality dimensions. Study was concluded by revealing that personality characteristics of individual and team athletes are different from non-athletes.

GasemIlyasi and Salehian (2011), compared the personality of individual and team athletes. So data were collected by the questionnaire. 150 sportsmen participating in Judo, Weight lifting, Mountain climbing, volleyball and Basketball were randomly selected for the study. Result obtained that Individual sportsmen have higher degree of extraversion, openness and conscientious and team athletes were less. There are no significance difference found between individual and team sportsmen in agreeableness and neuroticism.

Gayathramma, Martin (2016) assessed the socio economic status of university Volleyball players of various universities of Karnataka state. And to find out whether there is any significant association exists in the socio economic status of university Volleyball players participating at various levels of Volleyball tournaments. For this purpose 60 Volleyball players from the different universities were administered the socio economic status developed by Bharadwaj (2001). Data was analysed through chi-square and Cramer’s V tests. Study revealed that majority of the volley ball players belongs to middle socio economic status group and from high economic status players were very less in number.

Gowtham Kumar, Gopi Krishna investigated the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. For this purpose fifty men team game players and fifty men
individual game players selected randomly and the age ranged between 18 to 28 years. Subjects were tested using Socio-economic status scale of Kapoor and Kocher (1984). The independent ‘t’ ratio was used to analyses the significant difference, if any between the groups. Significant difference between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status were found.

Jessica Eagleton, Stuart Mckelvie, Anton De Man (2017) measured the extraversion and neuroticism using Eysenk Personality Inventory. In the study 90 team sports participants, individual sport participants and non-participants were measured. The study found that team participants higher on extraversion than individual sport participants and non-participants.

Kalpana (2011) compared the anxiety between junior and senior women players. He compared the anxiety between the players of Basketball, Cricket, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Volleyball. 50 inter university female and 50 district level players randomly selected for the study. Anxiety was obtained by administrating Sinha’s Comprehensive Anxiety Test. The result of the study showed that anxiety of junior and senior players were different and senior women players were less anxiety than junior women players.

Kanna Reddy, Irgam Balaram Reddy investigated the level of achievement motivation among Athletes and Foot Ball Players at inter collegiate level. The study conducted on 50 Athletes and 50 Foot Ball Players those who have participated in the Inter College level Tournaments of Osmania University during the year 2012-13. Achievement Motivation scale developed by Dr.B.N.Mukharji were used to collect the data. It was found that the Athletes are having more Achievement Motivation than Foot Ball Players. Study concluded that Individual Sports persons set their goal themselves for the best performance and the team event players depends on team mates.
Mahaprasad Ghosh, et al. (2014) examined the self-confidence level of Football, Kho-Kho and Kabaddi players. Eighteen each Inter university level players in kabaddi, football and Kho-Kho respectively were selected for the study. Hardy and Nelson (1992) questionnaire was used to measure the self confidence level of the subjects. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to find the overall mean significance difference of three groups. Significance difference in self-confidence level between Football, Kho-Kho and Kabaddi players was found in the study. It was concluded that the Kho Kho players had more confident than football and kabaddi players.

Mahin Etemadi Niaa, Mohammad Ali Besharata (2010), compared athletes’ personality characteristics in individual and team sports. 134 athletes (92 team, 42 individual, 88 males, and 46 females) subjects were used as subjects of the study. NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO-PI-R) and the Sociotropy-Autonomy Scale (SAS) used to collect the data. In the study no significant difference was found between the individual and team sports athletes on neuroticism, extraversion, and openness. Individual sport athletes scored higher on conscientiousness and autonomy than did team sport athletes. And in agreeableness and sociotropy the team sport athletes scored significantly higher than the individual sport athletes. Study was concluded that athletes’ personality characteristics are different for individual and team sports.

Mahmood Rashid Saeed & Sumam Pandy (2015) studied on self-efficacy of contact game and non-contact game players. 40 subject of contact game and 40 non-contact game players of 17 to 22 years age range were randomly selected for the study. Self-efficacy Questionnaire designed by (Mr. Albart Bandura 1986), was used for data collection. No significant difference found in self-efficacy between contact game and non-contact game players at 0.05 level of confidence. Study was concluded that non-contact game players showed
significantly more self-efficacy than the contact game players.

Marijana Mladenovic et al., (2016) observed difference in personality features between athletes and non-athletes. Selected 12-13 years of aged male football players and the boys who not involved in sports were tested by Cattell’s HSPQ and MSP questionnaires. A t-test for independent samples was used to process the data. The study investigated that football players were good personality features than children who not involved in sports. Its concluded that the sports participating boys were emotionally more stable and mature, with a better self-control of their emotions and behavior, as well as being more self-assured, more responsible, amenable, relaxed, and more motivated to attain achievements and to cope with achievement.

Singh Kanhaiya Kumar (2016) examined sports specific personality and will to win of basketball players. 50 inter university level, 50 state level and 50 district level basketball players were randomly selected for the study. Sports Specific Personality Test standardized by Dr. Agyajit Singh and Dr. H.S Cheema (2010) and will to win Questionnaire Standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar (1990) was used to collect data. Inter university level players showed better personality than district level players. There were not found any significant difference between male and female players.

Magdalena Krol-Zielinska et al. (2015) studied on the basic personality traits of athletes practicing sports disciplines of a different type of physical effort and training (high-speed, endurance and mixed). International level athletes in different event were selected as subjects of the study. 11 level sprinters, 15 long distance runners, 14 futsal players and 7 taekwondo athletes were administered NEO-FFI questionnaire. Results indicated that highly-trained sprinters, long-distance runners, futsal players and taekwondo athletes did not differ significantly from each other in terms of personality traits. Study concluded that the high-class
athletes differ from the general population in terms of personality traits, which is why it is necessary to know their individual psychological characteristics in order to optimize training.

Hedrick, William Edouard (2013) concluded that collegiate football players were significantly more active than basketball players and wrestlers, and that collegiate basketball players were significantly less masculine than either football players or wrestlers. It was also concluded that athletes do differ from non-athletes; athletes were significantly higher in Orderliness, Social Conformity, and Emotional Stability.

Viktorija Trninicet al. (2016) administered the big five inventory self-report personality questionnaire on 602 athletes. The senior players showed stable behavior during the training and competition than young players. Senior player showed more pronounced agreeableness and conscientiousness which are directed the behavior.

Jessica R. Eagleton, Stuart J.Mckelvie, &Anton De Man (2007) measured the extraversion and neuroticism using Eysenck Personality Inventory. In the study 90 team sport participants and individual sport participants and non-participants were measured. The study found that team participants higher on Extraversion than individual sport participants and nonparticipants.

Yashasvi Shah (2016) studied on personality traits of students between the age group of 18-25. Male students and female students were randomly selected for the study. Descriptive analysis were done on the data. Study revealed that the females were higher in agreeableness than male and male were higher in adjustment, openness, sociability and conscientiousness.

Sankar, U. V., Prem N. Kumar analysed the personality traits among different level of Indian men cricket players. It is found significant difference in Enthusiasm Excitability,
Morality, Social Warmth and Leadership. In Adoptability, Academic Achievement, Boldness, Competition, Creativity, General Ability, Guilt Proneness, Individualism, Innovation, Maturity, Mental Health, Self-Control, Sensitivity, Self Sufficiency and Tension there is no significant difference found in the study.

Hadi Kajbafnezhad et al. (2011) compared the psychological skills, overall emotional intelligence and athletic success motivation between team and individual sports. 247 individual and 153 team event athletes were randomly selected and administered psychological skills questionnaire Ottawa-3, Bar-On emotional intelligence inventory and perception of sport success questionnaire. Study revealed the significant difference between individual and team sports players in terms of psychological skills and motivation, no significant difference in emotional intelligence.

Chandrasekaran, et al. (2010) analyzed the playing ability among low and high performers of football players by influencing the socio economic status and psychological factors. One hundred and fifty men football players aged 20 to 25 years were selected. The study reveals the effect of socioeconomic and psychological factors in player’s ability in performing the game at low and high level football players.

Mehr Ali Hemmati Nezhad, et al. (2012) studied on the relationship between Social – Economic Status of family and adolescent students sport participation. Study resulted that the high economic status children were more active in sports from others. It was concluded that education of parents, income of the family and profession of the parents are important factors to increase the sports participation of students.

Mohammed Abou Elmagd, et al. (2016) aimed to assess the effect of socio-economic status determined by parental education and family income on the effective students’
participation in physical activity sessions. The study revealed that the majority of sports participants were in the medium socio-economic status category. Study concluded that the socio-economic status of an individual Influences habitual physical activity and plays an important role in one’s achievements in every field of life, including performance in sports.

Noferesty, Hamidpour & Doroudgar (2010) compared the personality characteristics between athlete and non-athlete students. It was observed that the athletes were higher scores that non-athletes in socialization. In addition, results revealed significant differences between males and females in Sociability, Social Presence, Empathy, Good Impression, Well-Being, Intellectualization, Intellectual Efficiency, Achievement via Conformity, Achievement via Indepency and Femininity / Masculinity subscales. Men scored higher on these scales than females. It appears that there are no significant relationships between personality characteristics and sport.

Onkar Singh (2017), compared the mental toughness of college rural and urban female team game players. For the study thirty female players from rural and thirty female players from urban of age ranging 19 to 25 were participated as subjects of the study. Mental Toughness questionnaire developed by Goldberg (1998) was administered for data collection. The t-test was applied to assess the difference between rural and urban female players mental toughness. The level of significance was 0.05. Significant difference found in the study.

Patricia Ann Johnson (2013), examined the specific personality traits associated with superior skilled women athletes. It was compared between women athletes belongs to basketball, field hockey, bowling and golf. California Psychological Inventory was administered to test and Analysis of variance involved to compare mean scores. Result disclosed that women Basketball players were significantly lower than field hockey, bowling and golf players in
dominance, capacity for status, sociability, social presence, self-acceptance, responsibility, self-control, tolerance, achievement via conformance, and achievement via independence, intellectual efficiency, and psychological-mindedness. Mean difference were not significantly between four groups in socialization, sense of well-being, good impression, communality, flexibility, and femininity.

Pooneh Mokhtari and Mohammad Haghi (2014) Compared the five personality factors between athlete and non-athlete students. For comparison personality traits NEO-FFI inventory developed by Costa & McCrea was administered for 263 male athlete students and 263 non-athlete students. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) have been used to analyses the data. The result of this study showed that athlete students higher than non-athlete students in extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness. But in neuroticism non athletes were higher than athletes.

Praveen Kumar Mishra (2017) studied the personality traits of Bachelor of Physical Education and Bachelor of Education students. Hundred each students from B.P.Ed and B.Ed were randomly selected to the study. Agya Jit Singh’s Sports Specific Personality Test has been taken to assess the personality traits. The t test has applied to find out the significant differences among two groups at 0.05 levels of significance. On sociability, dominance, extraversion and conventionality difference were found significantly.

Pritam Singh (2015) attempted to compare the achievement motivation climate among the female hockey players. Total fifty female hockey players aged 18 -24 were selected in which twenty five inter university level and twenty five inter college level players. The subjects were assessed for their achievement motivation level with the help of Achievement Motivation Scale developed by Kamalesh (1990). Study resulted that no significant difference in achievement
motivation between inter-college interuniversity female hockey players.

Pushpalata & Deshmukh (2013) compared the socio-economic status between Kabaddi and Football Players participation in Intercollegiate Competition. Inter collegiate level 30 Kabaddi players and 30 Football players were selected as a sample. Socio-economic status Scale developed by Rajiv Lochan Bharadwaj was administered for collecting the data. Significant difference found in respect with respect to their Socio-economic status.

Rajesh Kumar Bhardwaj, and Poonam Sharma (2014) compared the personality of boxing and athletics sportsmen with reference to their achievement. 50 male boxers and 50 athletes were selected randomly for the study and out of 100 male subjects 25 high achiever sportsmen and 25 low achiever sportsmen for boxing, similarly of athletics. First, Second and Third position holders in north eastern inter-university championship were considered as high achievers and other were considered as low achievers. Subjects were administered Meenakshi personality inventory for measuring the personality. Significant difference were found between the personality of boxing and athletics sportsmen with reference to their achievement.

Rajkumar Sharma (2015) investigated the effect of socio-economic status on sport performance of junior national level weightlifters belong to rural and urban area of India. 100 weight lifter from rural area and 100 weight lifters from urban area were taken as subjects of the study all were national level male weight lifters. Socioeconomic status questionnaire prepared and validated by Aghase and Helode (2002) was used for the purpose of data collection. Positive effect of socio economic status on the sports performance of was found. Investigation revealed that the significance difference in sports performance between rural and urban lifters of high, medium and low economic status.
Rakesh Kumar (2015) suggested many explanations for the effect of SES on health. They found early childhood experiences may program a pattern of biological and behavioral responses that has prolonged effects across the life span. Research has demonstrated that SES early in life is a predictor of adult health behaviors and that early childhood environments predict adult cardiovascular disease. In addition, these relationships persist even after accounting for the effect of adult SES. These findings suggest that it may be important to understand the characteristics of a child’s environment during critical windows in order to understand health consequences later in life.

RavinderKour, Surjit Singh (2014) examined the Socio-Economic Status difference between of Cricket and Hockey Players. Equal number of cricket and hockey players were selected through sampling technique. Data was collected through SES questionnaire developed by Aggarwal, 2005. No significant difference were found between cricket and hockey players at 0.05 level of significance.

Shekhar & Shirsath, (2011) studied on the purpose to compare the personality traits between athletes and non-athletes of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. They administered sports specific personality test on fifty athletes and fifty non athletes of their university. T test was applied to compute the significances among two group. Result indicated that the significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in their personality traits such as dominance, extraversion and conventionality of athletes and non-athletes.

Shubhra Kathuria, Inderpreet Kaur Nanda (2013) conducted the study to compare team game players & individual game players on their mental toughness. They collected the data through the questionnaire on mental toughness it included sub variables like self-confidence, motivation, attention control, goal setting, and visual & imaginary, attitude control. They used
40 team game players and 40 individual game players who have played at the inter college level at university of Delhi. The study it was found that there was no significance difference was found in the variables of Mental Toughness between Team and Individual Games.

Singh Kanhaiya Kumar (2016) studied the sports specific personality and will to win ability of basketball players. 150 Basketball Players randomly selected as subjects of the study. Equal number of players at the district level, State level achievers, AIU / zonal level players were taken as subjects of the study. Sports Specific Personality Test constructed by Dr. Agyajit Singh and Dr. H.S Cheema (2010) and will to win Questionnaire constructed by Prof. Anand Kumar (1990) was used. Hence, Sports Specific Personality has seven factors as Sociability, Dominance, extroversion, conventionality, Self-concept, mental toughness and Emotional Stability. Study resulted AIU players better in all personality factors than State and District Players and State players are better than District Players. Whereas will to win among AIU players show better in all will to win factors than State and District Players and State players were better than District Players.

Singh Vivek (2016) studied on 75 male wrestlers to identify the socio economic status and demographic factors among wrestlers. Gordhan Singh (2001) was used for the collection of data and proper statistical techniques were applied. Result revealed that 56% wrestlers from middle socio economic status and 35%from low socio economic status and only 9% from high socio economic status. Study concluded that high economic status group wrestlers were very less compared to other group.

Sohrabi, Atashak and Aliloo (2011) found the difference in psychological characteristics in athletes of contact and non-contact sports. 200 male subjects were selected from boxing, karate, swimming and gymnastics events. They were assessed with Millon Clinical Multiaxial
Inventory-III manual and Eyesenck personality questionnaires. Mannova test was used for analysis. Study reported that there is significant difference in histrionic, narcissistic, antisocial, negativism and sadistic scales between contact sport athletes and non-contact sport athletes.

Srikanth, et al. (2012) found the socio economic difference between team and individual event players. 50 team and 50 individual event participants were administered Socio-economic status scale by Kapoor and Koacher (1994) for collecting the data. Proper statistical technique were used for analyzing the data.

Subhash Sahebrao Devre and Gaikwad (2017) investigated on mental health and self-confidence among college level kabaddi and kho-kho players. Study conducted on sixty kabaddi and kho-kho players and their age range between 19 to 24 years. The subjects were through the mental health scale, developed by Kamleshsharma & Agnihotris and self-confidence inventory, developed by Dr. Rekha Gupta. The proper statistical technique were adopted. The study found that the significance difference between kabaddi and kho- kho players on mental health and self-confidence. Positive high correlation found between mental health and self confidence among kabaddi and kho-kho players.

Suhas Raghunath Tiwalkar (2015) conducted comparative study of economic status of inter university players of Maharastra. 1485 inter university players from different games aged between 18 to 28 years were selected as subjects. Data tabulated and analysed by the statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and t value for the interpretation and to determine the significant difference. Significant difference found in their socio economic status.

Urska Dobersek and Carl Bartling (2008) examined the relationship between personality type and sports preference. The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between personality type and sport preference or selection of events. There were athletes from three
individual event and athletes from one team event and non-athletes were involved in the study as subjects. Study resulted that team sport athletes were more neurotic than individual sport athletes. Considering that there were more participants from an individual sport than team sports, results may be skewed a bit due to the lack of proportionality.

Vinod Kumar (2016) studied on the socio-economic status of both Basketball and volleyball intercollegiate players. Randomly selected sixty players participating in intercollegiate tournaments and self-made socio economic status scales were administered. Study found that no significance difference between basket ball and volleyball players of intercollegiate level.

Virender Kumar (2014) investigated the difference in emotional intelligence among male and female kabaddi and Kho-Kho players. State level fifty kabaddi and fifty khokho players were taken as a sample on the basis of purposive sampling method. The Emotional Intelligence questionnaire developed by Dr. A.K. Mangal and Dr. Shubhra Mangal was used for the collection of the data. In the investigation no significance difference was found between Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players.

Yashasvi Shah (2016) studied on personality traits of students between the age group of 18-25 years. Male students and female students were randomly selected for the study. Descriptive analysis were done on the data. Study revealed that the female were higher in agreeableness than male and male were higher in adjustment, openness, sociability and conscientiousness.

Shrikrishna Patel, Upendra Pandey, Sachit Saxena (2011) examined the mental toughness and its influence on performance outcomes in competition. For this study 72 Male Kabaddi Players of different level competing in All India Invitational Kabaddi Tournament were
selected as sample. The Sample were divided into two groups as per performance outcomes in competition one is successful kabaddi players and non-successful players. Who won first second and third place in All India Invitational Kabaddi Tournament 2010 were taken as successful players and who not won any players were non-successful players. Psychological Performance Inventory (PPI: Loehr, 1986) was administered to measure mental toughness of the kabaddi players. Study revealed that the successful kabaddi players significantly higher mental toughness than non-successful players. The significance difference found at 0.05 level.

Praveenkumar, A. & Arumugam, S. (2015) studied on the achievement motivation and manifest anxiety level among intercollegiate high, medium, low level of achievement in soccer players. To achieve the purpose of the study sixty six (n=66) male soccer players were randomly selected and their age ranged from 18 to 25 years. The Standardized Kamlesh sports achievement motivation questionnaire was used to assess the achievement motivation and Standardized manifest anxiety questionnaire was used to assess the manifest anxiety. The study reveals that there was significance difference in achievement motivation in the three selected group’s namely high, medium and low achievers. In achievement motivation high achievers were higher than medium and low achievers. Further the analysis reveals that there was no significance differences on Manifest Anxiety of three groups.

Badshah Ghosh (2014) examined the mental toughness and its influence on performance outcomes in competition. For this study 60 young yoga competitors competing in open state championships were selected as sample. The Sample was divided in two groups as per performance outcomes in competition one is successful yogis who had won the medals (n=30) and other one is non successful yogis who had not won any medals in state championship. Psychological Performance Inventory (PPI; Loehr, 1986) was administered to measures the mental toughness. In the study the successful yogis scored significantly higher on all subscale of
mental toughness and significant differences were observed between two groups (successful and non-successful) in self-confidence, negative energy control, Attention Control, Visual / Imagery Control, Motivational Level, Positive Energy and Attitude Control.

Usha Rani (2016) investigated the Anxiety level of high and low achievers boys and girls sportspersons. Three hundred sportspersons who had participated at different levels of tournaments at the age ranged from 18 to 25 years were selected for this study. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory designed by Spielberger was used to measure the Anxiety level of boys and girls sportspersons. Result of the study showed significant differences between boys and girls on state and trait anxiety scale. No significant differences was found on Trait anxiety scale between high and low achievers sportsperson.

Ajay Kumar (2015) studied on the psychological parameters (Aggression and Adjustment), which influence the performance of women athlete considerable in positive or negative way. The sample subjects had been delimitated to the population confined to the All India Inter University and Zonal Inter University women participants in Individual Sports. The Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) developed by Dr. G.C. Patti (English and Hindi version) was used to measure aggressive behaviour and The Adjustment Inventory for College Students (AICS) developed by Dr. AKP Singh and Dr. R.P. Singh (English and Hindi version) was used to measure Home, Health, Social, Emotional and Educational as well as Total Adjustment. The study concluded that the significant difference in aggressive behaviour and adjustment level in individual and team players as well as between winners and defeaters and no significance found in certain adjustment variables between individual and team women players.

Nenad Roguljet al. (2006) investigated the difference between efficient and less efficient players according to their personality traits. Eysenks personality questionnaire used in the study to evaluate extroversion, introversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and dissimulation.
The evaluation of competition performance was done on the basis of basic game statistic parameters of performance in attack for each player during competition. Study resulted there was no significant connection between the variables of personality traits, except between dissimulation and psychoticism.

Gordana Ivkovic, Nevia Mavra and Gordana Furjan Mandic (2016) aimed to determine the factor of differences in the dimensions of Big Five personality traits of basketball players. 20-26 years aged basketball players (50) were administered Croatian version of the questionnaire. Results shows that there is a significant positive correlation between dimensions: Extraversion is positively correlated with Intellect, Conscientiousness and Emotional Stability; the Openness to Experience with Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability and Conscientiousness with Intellect. Positive correlation between Conscientiousness, Intellect and Openness to Experience is preferable in team sports.

Devraj Attri (2013) studied on personality traits among male and female Badminton players. 100 Badminton players in which 50 male and 50 female player’s from 18 to 25 years were selected from the random basis. To know the personality traits of Badminton players Eysenck personality inventory standardized by H.J. Eysenck was used and there were 48 statements in inventory & this inventory is highly reliable and valid for assessing personality traits. Result indicated that there is no difference found in the personality of male and female Badminton players.

Gahlawat & Gahlawat, P (2012) examined the mental health dimensions between player and non- player students. 17 to 21 years ranged 100 male and female students were involved in the study. In the study mental health inventory by Jagdish and Srivastava (1983) was used. It was observed that - male player subjects are found more positive self-evaluation, integration of personality, autonomy and environmental mastery than male non player subject, and over all mental health there is significant difference between male player and male non -player subjects. Female Player subjects are found more positive self-evaluation, integration of personality,
autonomy, group oriented attitudes and environmental mastery than female non player subjects, and over all mental health, there is significant difference between female player and female non-player subjects.

Zamirullah Khan, Anwar Ali, Naseem Ahmed Mumtaz (2016) compared the mental toughness of Intervarsity male and female basketball players. The mental toughness of selected subjects was measured with the administration of mental toughness questionnaire of Dr. Allen Goldberg (1995). Study indicated that female players scored lower or less on the mental toughness scale in comparison to male basketball players. t- value showed significant difference between the female and male players on mental toughness.

Rawte (2016) conducted a study to compare mental toughness of rural and urban origin interuniversity volleyball players. Inter university level volleyball players aged 23-31 years were randomly selected for the study. The selected sample comprise of equal number of subjects from urban and rural belongingness. Mental toughness questionnaire prepared by Tiwari (2004) was used to collect data. Study concluded that psychological qualities such as mental toughness which is related with sports performance can be differentiated in interuniversity volleyball players on the basis of their urban-rural belongingness.

Gurpreet Singh (2015) revealed the higher level players had exhibited better than their counterparts at low level and non-players and male were better in emotional stability than female.

Baljinder Sing Bal, Sanjeev Mundair, Davinder Singh (2014) examined the emotional intelligence and will to win level among male hockey players. To obtain data ninety (N = 90) male Hockey players of 19 to 25 years of age were randomly selected as subjects. They were divided into three groups (Defenders, Midfielders and Attackers). To measure the level of emotional intelligence of the subjects, the emotional intelligence scale constructed by Hyde et al. (2001) was administered. Will to win questionnaire prepared by Kumar and Shukla (1998)
was used to measure the level of will to win of the subjects. The results revealed significant
difference with regard to the sub-variables self-awareness of emotional intelligence among male
hockey players from different playing positions. No significant differences were found on the
sub-variables: Empathy, self-motivation, emotional stability, managing relations, integrity, self-
development, value orientation, commitment and altruistic behaviour. The significant difference
found with regard to variable will to win among male hockey players from different playing
positions. The Midfielders players have higher levels of will to win as compared to their
counterpart Defenders and Attackers.

Ajay Karkare, Dr. Satinder Paul (2016) analysed the effect of socio-economic status &
participation in sports on emotional intelligence of female players & non players. 200 female
subjects in which 100 players & 100 non players were selected randomly for the study. All the
selected female players represented in at least intervarsity level tournament and age ranged
between 18 to 25 years. Socio-economic status developed by Agashe and Helode (2003) and
emotional intelligence inventory prepared by S.K. Mangal & Shubhra Mangal (1995) was used
to collect the data. Results found that socio-economic status mainly effect upon emotional
intelligence of selected subjects. The joint effect of socio-economic & participation in sports on
emotional intelligence was found to be statistically insignificant.

Suhas Raghunath Tiwalkar (2015) conducted comparative study of economic status of
inter university players of Maharastra. 1485 inter university players from different games aged
between 18 to 28 years were selected as subjects. Data tabulated and analysed by the statistical
techniques like mean, standard deviation and t value for the interpretation and to determine the
significant difference. Significant difference found in their socio economic status.

Vinod Kumar (2016) studied on the socio-economic status of both Basketball and
volleyball inter collegiate players. Randomly selected sixty players participating in inter
collegiate tournaments and self made socio economic status scale were administered. Study
found that no significance difference between basket ball and volleyball players of intercollegiate level.

Srikanth, Uday Chavan, Bhupender Singh and Chandrashekhar (2012) found the socio economic difference between team and individual event players. 50 team and 50 individual event participants were administered Socio-economic status scale by Kapoor and Koacher (1994) for collecting the data. Proper statistical technique were used for analyzing the data.

Gayathramma GP, Martin KP (2016) assessed the socio economic status of university Volleyball players of various universities of Karnataka state. And to find out whether there is any significant association exists in the socio economic status of university Volleyball players participating at various levels of Volleyball tournaments. For this purpose 60 Volleyball players from the different universities were administered the socio economic status developed by Bharadwaj (2001). Data was analysed through chi-square and Cramer’s V tests. Study revealed that majority of the volley ball players belongs to middle socio economic status group and from high economic status players were very less in number.

Gayathramma GP, KP Martin (2016) conducted a study to assess the socio economic status of university Kho-Kho players of various universities of Karnataka state. Researcher administered socio economic status scale developed by Bharadwaj (2001) for 60 university level Kho Kho players of various universities of Karnataka. Investigation showed the 58% from middle SES and 40% were from low SES and only 1.7% players from high SES group.

Kanna Reddy, Irgam Balaram Reddy investigated the level of achievement motivation among Athletes and Foot Ball Players at inter collegiate level. The study conducted on 50 Athletes and 50 Foot Ball Players those who have participated in the Inter College level Tournaments of Osmania University during the year 2012-13. Achievement Motivation scale developed by Dr.B.N.Mukharji were used to collect the data. It was found that the Athletes are having more Achievement Motivation than Foot Ball Players. Study concluded that Individual
Sports persons set their goal themselves for the best performance and the team event players depends on team mates.

Pushpalata M. Deshmukh (2013) compared the socio-economic status between Kabaddi and Football Players participation in Intercollegiate Competition. Inter collegiate level 30 Kabaddi players and 30 Football players were selected as a sample. Socio-economic status Scale developed by Rajiv Lochan Bharadwaj was administered for collecting the data. Significant difference found in respect with respect to their Socio-economic status.

Mehr Ali Hemmati Nezhad, Mohammad Mahdi Rahmati, Mohsen Manochehri Nezhad (2012) studied on the relationship between Social – Economic Status of family and adolescent students sport participation. Study resulted that the high economic status children were more active in sports from others. It was concluded that education of parents, income of the family and profession of the parents are important factors to increase the sports participation of students.

Mohammed Abou Elmagd et. Al. (2016) aimed to assess the effect of socio-economic status determined by parental education and family income on the effective students’ participation in physical activity sessions. The study revealed that the majority of sports participants were in the medium socio-economic status category. Study concluded that the socio-economic status of an individual Influences habitual physical activity and plays an important role in one’s achievements in every field of life, including performance in sports.

Gowtham Kumar and Gopi Krishna investigated the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. For this purpose fifty men team game players and fifty men individual game players selected randomly and the age ranged between 18 to 28 years. Subjects were tested using Socio-economic status scale of Kapoor and Kocher (1984). The independent ‘t’ ratio was used to analyses the significant difference, if any between the groups. Significant difference between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status were found.
Rajkumar Sharma (2015) investigated the effect of socio-economic status on sport performance of junior national level weightlifters belong to rural and urban area of India. 100 weight lifter from rural area and 100 weight lifters from urban area were taken as subjects of the study all were national level male weight lifters. Socioeconomic status questionnaire prepared and validated by Aghase and Helode (2002) was used for the purpose of data collection. Positive effect of socio economic status on the sports performance of was found. Investigation revealed that the significance difference in sports performance between rural and urban lifters of high, medium and low economic status.

Rakesh Kumar (2015) suggested many explanations for the effect of SES on health. They found early childhood experiences may program a pattern of biological and behavioral responses that has prolonged effects across the life span. Research has demonstrated that SES early in life is a predictor of adult health behaviors and that early childhood environments predict adult cardiovascular disease. In addition, these relationships persist even after accounting for the effect of adult SES. These findings suggest that it may be important to understand the characteristics of a child’s environment during critical windows in order to understand health consequences later in life.

Ravinder Kour, Surjit Singh (2014) examined the Socio-Economic Status difference between of Cricket and Hockey Players. Equal number of cricket and hockey players were selected through sampling technique. Data was collected through SES questionnaire developed by Aggarwal, 2005. No significant difference were found between cricket and hockey players at 0.05 level of significance.

Chandrasekaran et. al.(2010) analyzed the playing ability among low and high performers of state level football players by influencing the socio economic status and psychological factors. One hundred and fifty state level football players in the age of 20 to25 year were randomly selected and administered questionnaire. The data was analyzed through ANNOVA. The study reveals the effect of socioeconomic and psychological factors in player’s
ability in performing the game at low and high level football players.

Singh Vivek (2016) studied on 75 male wrestlers to identify the socio economic status and demographic factors among wrestlers. Gordhan Singh (2001) was used for the collection of data and proper statistical techniques were applied. Result revealed that 56% wrestlers from middle socio economic status and 35% from low socio economic status and only 9% from high socio economic status. Study concluded that high economic status group wrestlers were very less compared to other group.

Sam & Shenbagavalli (2007), studied on the Analysis of Achievement Motivation and Self Concept among All India Inter University Women Football Players. Inter university level women football players were randomly divided as high achievers those teams entered into the semifinals and the low achievers those team lost in the first round in inter university level tournament. Both the groups were administered with sports achievement questionnaire by Dr. M. L. Kamlesh to find out the Achievement Motivation and Piers Harris Self-Concept questionnaire to find out Self-Concept. Study recorded that there was a significant difference in the achievement motivation among high and low achievers and no significant difference in the self-concept among high and low achievers.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY