CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The investigator had studied the socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy among boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. Being the last chapter, this is devoted to summarize findings, conclusion of the study and offers suggestions for further research related to this study.

5.1 SUMMARY

Socio-economic status is a very important and basic parameter to study any characteristics prevailing in the society because this determines and influence one’s place in social setup. Socio-economic status includes both the social and economic status of an individual in the group. There is relationship between specific sports activity and income. Socio-economic factors do have their impact on the educational philosophy of school system and the population of schools. One’s socio-economic status determines his potential in all fields.

In competitive sports an athlete has to face many challenges in sports as well as outside the sports field. Cantor and Kihlstrom (1989) have defined social intelligence as individual’s knowledge about the social world. So, how intelligently, or effectively a person responds to his/her social environment is taken as social intelligence. College sportsmen must learn to balance the competing demands, developing new social contacts, and being responsible for their own daily needs. Social intelligence is specifically geared to solving the problems of social life, and in particular managing the life tasks, current concerns or personal projects which the person selects for him or herself, or which other people impose on him or her from outside.
Self-efficacy have been defined by Bandura (1986) as “people’s judgment of their capabilities to organize and execute course of action required to attain designed types of performance”. As a player self-efficacy is a complicated process by which players develop and master skills related to their sport or position of choice. Kanfer (1990) defined it as complex cognitive judgment about one’s future capability to organize and execute activities requisite for goal attainment. College athletes have a very different college experience from their counterparts. On the whole, students who participate in intercollegiate sports have difficulty in forming well made educational plans as aspirations. The rigorous schedule of student athletes may also impede their academic success. High self-efficacy helps to create feelings of serenity in approaching difficult tasks and activities. Conversely, people with low self-efficacy may believe that things are tougher than they really are, a belief that fosters stress, depression, and a narrow vision of how best to solve a problem. As a result of these influences, self-efficacy beliefs are strong determinants and predictors of the level of accomplishment that individuals finally attain. Bandura (1997) has made the strong claim that beliefs of personal efficacy constitute the key factor of human agency. Strong self-efficacy beliefs enhance human accomplishment and personal well-being in many ways.

The investigator entitled the study as under: “A Study on Socio-Economic Status, Social Intelligence and Self-Efficacy of Boxers, Weightlifters and Wrestlers.”

The present study was targeted towards the pre-determined objectives and these are as following:

- To assess and compare socio-economic status of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
- To assess and compare socio-economic status with respect to social perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare socio-economic status with respect to the family perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare socio-economic status with respect to income perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to patience of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to cooperativeness of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to confidence of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to sensibility level of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to recognition of social environment of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to tactfulness of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to sense of humor of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the social intelligence with respect to memory of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To assess and compare the self-efficacy of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– To find out interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of boxers.
– To find out the interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of weightlifters.
– To find out the interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of wrestlers.

The investigator formulated following hypothesis to investigate the research problem:
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status with respect to social perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status with respect family perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of socio-economic status with respect to income perspective of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to patience of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to cooperativeness of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to confidence level of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to sensibility level of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to recognition of social environment of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to tactfulness of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to sense of humor of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of social intelligence with respect to memory of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant difference of self-efficacy of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.
– There is no significant interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of boxers.
– There is no significant interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of weightlifters.
There is no significant interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of wrestlers.

The study was delimited to inter-college level male boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers of different colleges of Himachal Pradesh University. The socio-economic status of subjects was measured by using socio-economic status scale developed by Rajiv Lochan Bhardwaj, Miss Shama Gupta and Prof. Narinder Singh Chauhan. The study was further delimited to five sub-variables of socio-economic status—social perspective, family perspective, educational perspective, professional and income perspective. Social intelligence level was assessed by using social intelligence scale developed by N.L. Chadha and Usha Ganesan (1986). The study was also delimited to eight sub-variables of social intelligence—patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensibility, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory. Self-efficacy of the subjects was measured through using Self-efficacy Scale developed by S. Sud, R. Schwarzer and M. Jerusalem (1998).

Only the male subjects were selected for the study. The lifestyle, habits, interest and heredity factors were beyond the control of researcher. These were considered as limiting factors of the study. No special motivation techniques were given in administering the tests, hence these may also be considered as limiting factors.

In the field of education, physical education and sports, some scholars and researchers have attempted to identify the socio-economic status of athletes. Marsh and Kleitman (2002), Wylie (1953), Renson et al. (1978), Kamphuis et al. (2008), Khan et al. (2009) Sindik and Mihaljevic (2011) and many others researchers conducted researches on socioeconomic status among athletes. But very few researches have been conducted on social intelligence. Campbell and McCord (1996), Schneider et al.
(1996), Zamanian et al. (2011), Ford and Tisak (1983), Vig and Jaswal (2010) and others has conducted researches on social intelligence. Similarly, researches related to self-efficacy among athletes also reviewed. Martin and Gill (1991), Bandura (1997), Convington and Omelich (1979), Tuckman and Sexton (1990), Watt and Moore III (1993), Krane and William (1994), Terenzini et al. (1996) and many others researchers made attempts to investigate the self-efficacy. In reviewing the literature regarding self-efficacy among playing students, Meyer and Gellatly (1988) and Carodine et al. (2001) found that athletes may face many challenges to succeed as intercollegiate athletes and as students.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The data in the present research was tabulated systematically and analyzed by using the statistical techniques. On the basis of results obtained through analysis and interpretation of data the following conclusions have been drawn.

1) It is concluded from the results obtained that there was significant difference regarding socio-economic status between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers possessed better socio-economic status than wrestlers. It is further concluded from the results that weightlifters found higher level of socio-economic status than wrestlers. The boxers and weightlifters possessed higher level of socio-economic status than wrestlers.

2) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding social perspective of socio-economic status between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is also concluded that weightlifters possessed higher level of social perspective than wrestlers. Boxers and weightlifters did not differ on social perspective. Boxers and wrestlers also possessed more or less equal level of socio-economic status with respect to social perspective.
3) The investigator concluded that there was no significant difference regarding family perspective of socio-economic status between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on socio-economic status with respect to family perspective.

4) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers possessed better socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective than wrestlers and weightlifters also possessed higher level of socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective than wrestlers. The boxers and weightlifters possessed more or less equal level of socio-economic status with respect to educational perspective.

5) The researcher concluded that there was significant difference regarding socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers possessed higher socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective than weightlifters. It is further concluded from the results that the boxers also possessed higher level of socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers possessed more or less same level of socio-economic status with respect to professional perspective.

6) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding socio-economic status with respect to income perspective between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers possessed higher socio-economic status with respect to income perspective than wrestlers. It is further concluded from the results that the weightlifters also possessed higher level of socio-economic status with
respect to income perspective than wrestlers. The weightlifters and boxers possessed more or less equal level of socio-economic status with respect to income perspective.

7) There was significant difference regarding social intelligence between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It was concluded that the boxers possessed higher level of social intelligence than weightlifters. The boxers also possessed higher level of social intelligence than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers possessed more or less same level of social intelligence.

8) The results revealed that there was significant difference regarding patience between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers possessed higher level of patience than weightlifters. It is further concluded from the results that the boxers also possessed higher level of patience than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers possessed more or less same level of patience.

9) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to cooperativeness between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is concluded that the boxers possessed higher level of social intelligence with respect to cooperativeness than weightlifters. It is evident from the results that the boxers also possessed higher level of social intelligence with respect to cooperativeness than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on cooperativeness.

10) The results revealed that there was significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to confidence between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is further concluded that the boxers possessed higher level of social
intelligence with respect to confidence than weightlifters. The boxers also possessed higher level of social intelligence with respect to confidence than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on confidence level.

11) It is concluded from the results that there was significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to sensitivity between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is further concluded that the boxers possessed higher level of sensitivity than weightlifters. The boxers also possessed higher level of social intelligence with respect to sensitivity than wrestlers. The weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on sensitivity level.

12) The results revealed that there was no significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to recognition of social environment between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on social intelligence with respect to recognition of social environment.

13) The results revealed that there was no significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to tactfulness between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on social intelligence with respect to tactfulness. The boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers possessed more or less equal level of social intelligence with respect to tactfulness.

14) It is concluded that there was no significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to sense of humor between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on social intelligence with respect to sense of humor. The boxers,
weightlifters and wrestlers possessed more or less equal level of social intelligence with respect to sense of humor.

15) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding social intelligence with respect to memory between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is further concluded that the weightlifters possessed higher level of memory than boxers. The weightlifters also possessed higher level of memory than wrestlers. The boxers and wrestlers did not differ on memory level. The weightlifters possessed higher level of social intelligence with respect to memory than boxers.

16) It is concluded that there was significant difference regarding self-efficacy between boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. It is further concluded that the boxers possessed higher level of self-efficacy than weightlifters. The weightlifters and wrestlers did not differ on self-efficacy. The boxers and wrestlers possessed more or less same level of self-efficacy. The boxers and wrestlers did not differ in self-efficacy level. The weightlifters possessed low level of self-efficacy than boxers.

17) It is concluded that there was a positive relationship between tactfulness and professional perspective. The positively significant coefficient highlighted that tactfulness led to increase in the professional perspective. Similar conclusion was drawn in case of sense of humor and family perspective. There was also significant relationship between sense of humor and family perspective. There was positive relationship between sense of humor and family perspective. It was presumed that if an increase was made in sense of humor there would be increase in family perspective. The memory of boxers was significantly correlated with the social perspective. There was a negative relationship between memory and social perspective which
revealed that with the increase of social perspective there would be decrease in memory. It is also concluded from the investigation that there was also significant relationship between self-efficacy and social perspective. Self-efficacy of boxers was positively correlated with social perspective of socio-economic status. It was presumed that if an increase was made in self-efficacy there would be increase in social perspective. It is also concluded that there was also positive correlation between self-efficacy and family perspective. If an increase was made self efficacy there would be increase in family perspective of socio-economic status. It is also concluded from present study that patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory were also insignificantly correlated with self-efficacy. The patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, and sense of humor were also insignificantly correlated with social perspective.

18) It is concluded from the present investigation that there was a relationship between cooperativeness and professional perspective of socio-economic status of weightlifters. There was also positive correlation between cooperativeness and professional perspective. It was presumed that with the increase in the existing level of cooperativeness, there would be inclination in the professional perspective. It is also concluded from present research that confidence level was also positively correlated with the professional perspective of socio-economic status. With the inclination in the confidence level there would be inclining in the professional perspective of weightlifters. It is evident from present investigation that there was also relationship between memory and educational perspective of
weightlifters. The memory was positively correlated with educational perspective of weightlifters. If an increase was made in the existing level of memory there would be increase in the education. It is also observed from present investigation that there was also relationship between cooperativeness and self-efficacy. The cooperativeness was positively correlated with the self-efficacy among weightlifters. The positively significant coefficient highlighted that the increasing level of cooperativeness led to the increase in level of self-efficacy. Similar conclusion was drawn in case of sense of humor and self-efficacy. The significant correlation has been found between sense of humor and self efficacity. The sense of humor was positively correlated with the level of self-efficacy among weightlifters. With the inclination in the sense of humor there would be inclination in the self-efficacy of weightlifters. It is also concluded from investigation that patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory were insignificantly correlated with social perspective and income perspectives.

19) At last, it is concluded that there was significant relationship between patience and self-efficacy. It is also concluded that there was positive relationship between patience and self-efficacy among wrestlers. The cooperativeness was also correlated with self-efficacy among wrestlers. There was positive correlation found between cooperativeness and self-efficacy. It was presumed that if an increase was made in cooperativeness there would be increase in self-efficacy. The confidence level was also associated with self-efficacy among wrestlers. The positively significant coefficient highlighted that the increasing level of confidence led to the increase in level of
self-efficacy. Similar conclusion was dawn in case of sensitivity and self-efficacy. There was also positive relationship between sensitivity and self-efficacy. With the inclination in the sensitivity there would be inclination in the self-efficacy among wrestlers.

It is also concluded from present investigation that there was inverse interrelationship between memory and social perspective among wrestlers. The negatively significant coefficient highlighted that the increasing level of memory led to the decrease in social perspective among wrestlers. It is also concluded from study that patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory were insignificantly correlated with family, educational, professional and income perspectives respectively. The recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory were also insignificantly correlated with self-efficacy.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The present study was aimed at finding out socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers. The study cannot be termed complete in all respect due to limited economic, time and sample size. The investigator had to restrict himself to select two hundred forty subjects studying in various colleges of Himachal Pradesh University. Thus the investigator made following suggestions for further research:

– A study on socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of team and combat sportsmen may be conducted.

– A study may be conducted on socio-economic status and its relation to their sports performance.
– A study on social intelligence among players and non-playing students may be conducted.

– A study of self-efficacy in relation to their achievements in sports among players may be conducted.

– Influence of socio-economic status on performance of school level students.

– A study on socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy of rural and urban sportsmen may be conducted.

– A study on socio-economic status of rural and urban sportspersons and its relationship to their performance may be conducted.