CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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How are specific personality factors/profiles correlated with the socio-economic status of an athlete? What are the influences on their performance? What is the research evidence available to substantiate the claim that high level performance in sports is by psychological profiles and their relationship with the socio-economic background? What psychological characteristics does a successful athlete have? Are there different traits that bring success in different sports? Is there any relationship between psychological traits and the socio-economic background? These are some of the pertinent questions that engage the attention of research scientists in sports.

Published reports of the research work relating to the personality profile vis-à-vis performance in sports have included comparisons of:

1) Athletes and non-athletes,
2) Team and individual sports,
3) Athletes of different ability levels,
4) Female athletes.

But very little research work has been carried out on the influence of socio-economic factors and their bearing on the personality profile of motor learning.
Athletes and Non-Athletes

Studies and compares the ability level of athletes of contact and non-contact sports. The samples drawn from the National Champion Calibre. "Research and house three person test" were used as research tool in this study. The findings of the research indicated that outstanding athletes have several distinguishing characteristics like extreme aggressiveness, exceptional self-assurance etc..

Laplace\(^\text{24}\) using M.M.P.I. test as a research tool studied 49 major league baseball players and 64 minor league baseball players. The comparison of major league players (successful group) and minor league players (unsuccessful group) indicated by way of findings of the study that the major league players were better adjusted than the minor league players.

Booth\(^\text{25}\) carried out a comparative study of athletes and non-athletes, using M.M.P.I. as a research tool between athlete rated as poor in performance and athlete rated as good in performance, athletes who participated in individual, or team events and freshmen and those who were poor in performance. He found that the various group differed significantly on the several traits of the M.M.P.I. scale.

\(^{23}\) W.R.Johnson, D.C.Hutton and Johnson, "Personality traits of some champion athletes as measured by two projective tests: The Research and HTP Research Quarterly, (Deem - 1954): 484-485
Singer\textsuperscript{26} studied and compared the difference between 26 varsity baseball players by using E.P.P.S. test as a research tool. The comparison did not indicate the differences between high and low rated baseball players.

Kroll\textsuperscript{27}, studied 61 superior collegiate wrestlers and 33 below average amateur wrestlers. The comparison of Amateur wrestlers rated as average or below average with collegiate wrestlers rated as excellent. The 16 P.F.(Cattel’s) was used to find out the differences as a research tool. He draws the conclusion that superior wrestlers, significantly differ in tough-mindedness, other than that no significance, difference was found in any of the factors in the criterion group.

Straub\textsuperscript{28}, administering the 16 P.F. as a research tool made a study of the comparison of small private college teams with the big University teams of 4 colleges, and 246 football players within the college players group were taken up in the study. The author found that the big teams differed significantly from the college players teams.

Parson\textsuperscript{29}, After studying the comparison between the champion and average swimmers through the 16 P.F. found no significant differences between the two classes of swimmers.

\textsuperscript{26}Singer, R.N., “Personality difference between and within baseball and tennis players”. Research Quarterly, 40: 582-588 (1969).
\textsuperscript{28}Straub, W.F. and Davis, S.W., “Personality traits of college football players who participated at different levels of competition”. Medicine and Sports Sciences in Sports, (1971) 3: 39-43
Rushall\textsuperscript{30} was studied 338 swimmers through 16 P.F. to compare the superior and the inferior class of swimmers found that the personality appeared to have no relation to success in swimming.

Shusher\textsuperscript{31} found no significant differences in his research study aimed at comparison of personality and intelligent levels of selected high school athletes and non-athletes. The research tool used by him was M.M.P.I test.

Hunt\textsuperscript{32} in his research study aimed at the comparison of Negro/White athletes with Negro/White non-athletes, studied 41 Negroes and 70 White athletes using the Garden Personal Profile as a tool. By way of results he found out that the athletes regardless of their ethnic background tend to differ from the non-athletes.

Fletcher\textsuperscript{33} using E.P.P.S. test in a Research study compared selected personality differences between athletes and non-athletes among male freshman. in this connection he compared 950 athletes and non-athletes and found that the two groups differed on dominance, and aggression, in the E.P.P.E.


\textsuperscript{31} Shusher, H.S., "Personality and Intelligence Characteristics of selected High School athletes and non-athletes". Research Quarterly, 40:(1964): 582-588


Golas\textsuperscript{34}, using Eysenck Personality Inventory test in his research study aimed at comparison of athletes and non-athletes concluded that athletes were significantly more extroverted than non-athletes.

Dordan\textsuperscript{35} conducted a study to investigate the personality profiles of competitive body builders, weight lifters, and of 22 body builders and 30 weight lifters of those who achieve participated in the competition in their state at A.A.U., championship. Cattels 16 P.F. was used as a research tool, by way of finding he concluded that the scores of body builders on factor Surgency (less) and super ego were (more) and weightlifters on dominance were (more) and on the factor suspicious (more) and weight lifters of this study were similar and quite average and possessed normal personality profile.

Rajendra\textsuperscript{36} studied eighty-five boxers of all India University level selected to find out the personality traits of Boxers. The 16 P.F. was employed to evaluate the personality characteristics of players. The findings of the study reveal that boxers of All India University level were outgoing, happy-go-lucky, emotionally less stable, aggressive, with a stronger super ego, Socially bold, tough minded, practical, confident, experimenting, self sufficient, socially perceiving and relaxed.

\textsuperscript{34} Golas, R.W., "Comparative study of two personality dimension in athletes and non-participants". Paper presented at the meeting of the Eastern District Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, (Philadelphia, April, 1971).

\textsuperscript{35} Elington Dordon, "Personality factor profile of competitive body builders and weight lifters". Research Quarterly. (Vol. 143 No.2, P.142)

Balakrishna and Pani\textsuperscript{37} studied 89 athletes, 30 from track (Running) 30 from field (Javelin) and 30 from team sports (Football) players of undergraduate level were selected at random to discover the comparative relationship of personality traits between track, field, and team sport. Eysenck and Personality Inventory was used as a tool. The results of the study indicate that athletes of team sports differ significantly from track and field sport. And the difference among the athletes of track and field were noted.

Margan and Castill\textsuperscript{38} carried out study on the Psychological characteristics of Marathon runners. 9 Marathon runners were selected for the study which provided the measures, for introversion - extroversion’s. Neuroticism- stability, Anxiety, Depression. It was concluded that the Marathon runners who re-evaluated, scored within the exceptions of anxiety. Runners scored, approximately lower than the normal group, for the anxiety variables and also, none of the physical variables were significantly correlated with performance in the Marathon.

Johan\textsuperscript{39}, Administered the Cattel’s 16 P.F. to 110 varsity athletes participated in several different sports. Results of the study indicated that, reserve athletes were more outgoing, warm hearted, that first string athletes, the specific differences were also repeated in athletics in swimming, water polo, wrestling and track.

\textsuperscript{39} Johan, C. Miers, “The Relationship between sixteen personality factors of University and Reserve varsity athletes”, Completed Research in Health Education and Recreation, 15, (1973), 49.
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Bamington\textsuperscript{40}, administered the Cattels Junior, Senior High School personality Questionnaire to 90 male players on high school subjects, each group containing 30, i.e., 30 gymnastics, 30 football, players and 30 who had not participated in any organised sports. ANOVA was utilised to know the significant, differences which existed between courses for the groups on each factor. High personality factors were scored by the gymnasts, non-athletes group (P.01) rather than the others, the scores of non-athletes group in intelligence factor and other groups did not differed on 13 of the 16 personality factors.

Prakash\textsuperscript{41} selected, 36 Hockey players (Champion level) from all over the country and 36 non-athletes from the state college of Education, Patiala (Punjab). The results of the study depicted that Hockey champions were highest at Masscore and Lowest at P.T. scale, and lower in all the scales of the inventory with the non-athlete group. Hockey champions and greater ability to concentrate. And they were extroverts, psychologically mature, possessing a tendency to vary, less intelligent, as compared with non-athletes.

\textsuperscript{40} Gray, L. Bamington, “The personality characteristics of High School male Gymnasts”, Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 15 (1973), P.90.
\textsuperscript{41} Gupta Veda Prakash, “Personality characteristics of Hockey champions”, Journal of Indian Association of Teachers of Health, Physical Education and Research, 6 (Jan. 1969), P.4.
Dureha\textsuperscript{42} carried out the study on assessment of personality of Inter-University level Hockey players, to assess the personality traits of the winning of East zone male Hockey players at the University level. The Cattel’s 16 P.F was selected as the tool. It is evident from the analysis of the data, that the winners of East zone inter-university Hockey players, were found to be warm-hearted, easy going, less intelligent, more emotionally stable, pragmatic, in temperament, aggressive, vigorous, confident, group-dependent, self-disciplined and relaxed. This factor may be considered as contributing to the playing ability in Hockey, apart from the other aspects like physique, and in all the other aspects there were no significant differences between University level of the male hockey players.

Uppal\textsuperscript{43}, studied twenty male and twenty female badminton players of National participation and same number of male and female badminton players from greater Gwalior, who had participated in collegiate level. The 16 P.F of Cattell’s questionnaire was used. The results indicated that national level players were suspicious, neither less intelligent not more intelligent, tough-minded, compared to the collegiate male players. The national female badminton players were tough-minded, suspicious and hard to fool, as compared to the collegiate female players.

\textsuperscript{42} Dilip K. Dureha, “Assessment of Personality traits of Inter-University level Hockey players”. Souvenir: First Inter-National and Sixth National Conference of Sports Psychology, 1991: P.3.

FEMALE ATHLETES

The following research studies were conducted and literature's obtained with regarding to the female athletes and their relationship with personality and athletic performances in addition to sociological aspects.

Peterson and Trousdale\(^4\), in their research study aimed at comparison of team and individual sports of the participating female athletes. They selected 38 female athletes for their study and 16 P.F as the research tools in the study, they found that the athletes of individual sports were more dominant, aggressive, introverted, while the female athletes were found to be more intelligent, cohesive, perceiving, and aggressive than the female non-athletes of similar age and Educational background.

Maluphy\(^5\), in his research, studied 177 female athletes and 43 non-athletes selected at random from 5 state Universities for comparison between female athletes and non-athletes. He used 16 P.F. as his research tool. By way of finding he concluded that the female athletes differed from non-athletes.

Williams\(^6\), selected 30 female fencers for research study aimed at comparison between high and low level achievers. He used 16 P.F as his research tool and concluded that only on the measures of dominance factor difference was found and, there was no difference in any other 15 variables in his study.


Ogilives, Jonsgaurd and Merrit in their Research study investigated the personality structure of top class women athletes from carried sports such as fencing, parachuting, and Race car driving. By way of findings, they concluded that personality development in relation to athletic achievement was not clear.

Wilson, conducted a study to determine the relationship between specific factors of personality and level of Motor development in a selected group of Jr. High School boys 16 P.F and Guilford Zimmerman Temperament Survey was administered to 154 subjects for the study of Motor Achievement. Data was collected from the Mecloy, General Motor ability and Motor capacity test. The study reveals that the individual group dependence, was a factor in extent of Exhibited Motor Achievement, the level of motor achievement was predictable, with the use of grouped, measured personality characteristics.

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K.K. Verma 49 compared 300 sports women and non-sports women for the study, to know the comparative anxiety differences within the different sports groups of women and those of non-sports women. 150 sports women were selected from athletics, cricket, volleyball and Hockey, 30 in each sports of Kurukshethra University and 150 non-sports women were selected in the age group of 18 to 24 years, Sinha anxiety scales was used for the study. It is found that sports women from Basketball, have higher levels of anxiety as compared to athletes and non sports women.

Thomas Mathew 50, a study on a comparison of personality traits of women players of indigenous games viz., Kabaddi and Kho-kho, which were studied by using 16 P.F. inventory. forty players were selected in each group of 18 to 25 years. This study revealed that the women Kho-kho players were shy, conservative, with high anxiety, whereas the women Kabaddi players were venturesome, critical, self-sufficient relaxed independent and aggressive with low anxiety whereas the women Kabaddi players were venturesome, critical, self-sufficient relaxed independent and aggressive with low anxiety.

A serious attempt was also made to find out the relationship of socio-economic factors and their influence on the various sports. The following literature reveals the findings.


The socio-economic factors are considered as one of the important forces for the development of body i.e., growth. In India we find more than 60% of the total population living in the low Economic background and higher percentage of population are from the rural areas. Hence, the Author is of the opinion that with this background of Indian population, it is very difficult to achieve good performances in the sports area, compared to the other developed Asian and European countries. The effect of Socio-Economic background (low and high) has a direct influence on the behavioural aspect of any sportsmen. Hence, it is obvious that the Socio-Economic factors have a direct influence on the performance of sportsmen and also on their behaviour.

Based on several studies Cratty, observed that there is a close relationship between Socio-Economic conditions of an individual and his activity in sports.

Elaborate circumstances can influence the availability of Equipment and facilities. Surveys show that the size of the play yard and the number of the pieces of the play equipment are positively related to the size of the family income, while a corresponding relationship between activity level and Socio-Economic conditions might be assumed.

Sags says there has been several studies to investigate the social attributes of sports. However, the exact role played by sports could not be understood because of the non-availability of measuring tools.

His study on the effects of sports on social status has created keen interest to Psychologists and physical Educators for years. Traditionally Physical Educators emphasised the social development aspects of Motor activity and considerable investigation has gone into the endeavour to measure the social attributed of sports experience. Measurement tools for isolating the exact role that sports play in behaviour and attitude modifications were devised.

Anand opined that social status of an individual in any society is determined by the Educational qualification. In his doctoral dissertation he says- In India it is decided on the basis of wealth and income. Social status today is determined by Economic status, it means these days a person is known and respected more for his wealth and income, than by the contribution he makes to the society.

Stone, conducted research with Negro and White boys (N=112) aged 10 through 12 years, who were arranged into 4 matched groups, on the basis of age and Physique. And an Upper middle and lower middle Socio-Economic Status. Negro boys were significantly superior in sit-ups, broad jump, 50 yard dash, shuttle run, and soft ball throw, the soft ball throw was the only item showing the reliable difference between the two social groups, with the lower middle being superior. There were no significant differences found on the other seven items.

Cole\textsuperscript{55} in his evaluated relationship between Negro Caucasian subjects in the following Motor performance tests, such as running, high jump, standing broad jump, 50 yard dash, shot put and pull ups. In addition to this, the subjects were also evaluated in respect of their attitude towards Physical Education activities and Socio-Economic Status. The study conducted reveals that Negro students rank higher than the Caucasian subjects on the gross Motor performance, and their superiority cannot be explained in the aspects of Socio-Economic status and attitude towards physical education activities.

Higgins\textsuperscript{56} study was conducted to investigate the relationship among certain physical and psycho-social factors and measure of academic readiness and achievement prior to kindergarten. The predictor variable in the study were age, sex, birth order, family size, ration of birth rate, weight and gestation, age comparison, formal pre-school experience, and socio-economic status. The study suggested that the age at the school entry was significantly and positively correlated with achievement. Pre-school experiences were more beneficial both academically, and in respect of behaviour for the boys and girls, whose socio-economic status was positively correlated to achievement.


A study has been carried out by Bhatnagar, et al.\(^{57}\) to know the relationship between the menstrual age in relation to socio-economic status of 180 student (girls) at random selected from two different schools, 90 from each. The distinct groups were being made on the basis of the occupation, school in which they study, and income of their parents. It has been observed through the study that, the menstrual age in the upper socio-economic group is higher than that of the lower socio-economic group.

Shine\(^{58}\), conducted a study with 3 selected aspects namely socio-economic status, impact of parental support, and the ‘pipeline’ follow to develop, from Neotype athlete to Elites, data were obtained by, Questionnaire, mailed to 112 Olympians. The data revealed that a vast majority of athletes come from solid, middle, and upper class families. The result of the study indicated that, if a person had the desire and ability to become world class winner athlete in U.S. there are specific social situations that would greatly aid in developmental processes.


Bayless\textsuperscript{59}, designed a study to accomplish an in-depth examination and documentary analysis of professional literature and scientific studies, in order to identify and synthesise; reported physiological, socio-economic, psychological, and cultural differences between American Black and White Male athletes in the performance, in selected athletic skills. Reports of comparisons between black and white men concerning physiological, socio-economic, Psychological and cultural traits revealed the differences in a) Physical structure, b) Ability, c) Social Environment, and social situation of Emotional characteristics, d) Cultural effects on the development of Unique Physical and anatomical traits. Reaction time, between black and white athletes were found significant. The black male athlete performed more successfully in reaction time of athletic activities and the white male athletes performed more successfully in self-spaced athletic activities.

Ponthieieux\textsuperscript{60} investigated the relationship between socio-economic status and seven aspects of physical fitness test as measured in A A H P I: R test. The subjects for the study were 329 girls and 304 boys aged 10, 11 and 12 years. Significant relationship between different status groups were found. There was an indication that lower status girls stronger in arm and in shoulder girdles strength, in abdominal, and hip flexor muscles, and in muscular expressiveness, the result indicated that lower status boys, were faster, better co-ordinated, but higher status boys scored better in combined and hip flexor muscles.

\textsuperscript{59} (November 1977) : 2657 A.  
\textsuperscript{60} Ponthieieux, N.A., and B.G. Barkar, “Relationship between Socio-Economic status and physical fitness measures”, Research Quarterly, 36 (December 1965), 464.
Sidentop opined that social stratification is done into categories taking income, educational and occupational level and location of residence as the basis.

The social class is often divided into upper middle and lower class based on income, occupational level, educational level, and location of residence. The social class is important because class differences include the socialisation of children. Brokhoff's study focusing on the relationship between measures of social status, and selected functional variables, revealed a consistently positive relationship, in respect of standing broad jump, the soft ball, the throw ball and pull-ups and in regard to Rogers fitness index. The researcher found constitutently high positive relationships with measures of social status for both boys and girls.

Mongaya, analysed socio-economic status and its influence on the athletic ability of high schools girls. A total of 840 girls students were selected for the study, from 12 high school in three urban centres, in the age group of 13 to 15 years. In this study the investigator selected S.E status scale of Kuppasamy with some modification for measuring the variables of caste, education, occupation and income. She investigated the importance of the family on the crucial factors affecting athletic performance of high school girls.


Sharma et al\(^4\), studied 223 adolescent girls from the Punjab population of Chandigarh in the age group of 10 to 16, to find out the socio-economic differences in the growth pattern of the adolescent Punjab girls. They were divided into low and high economic groups primarily on the basis of the school attended. The results showed that the growth remained more or less similar in both the groups. But the differences lay in magnitude, and age at peak velocity was observed between 12 to 13 years in high socio-economic group and between 13 to 14 in the low socio-economic group of girls in weight, stature, and chest measurements.

Bhatnagar\(^5\), undertook a study to examine the role of socio-economic status in the growth and development of 155 female children, subjects ranging in age from 6 to 16 years; 80 from the higher socio-economic group, and 75 from the lower socio-economic group. Each subject was measured for 10 somato type variables. The results showed that upper socio-economic conditions had a better physical development and better nutritional and hygienic status.


Davis\textsuperscript{66} studied the relationship between socio-economic and physical fitness levels of 114 boys and 107 girls of the V grade and were given the California physical performance test. The study conducted showed no relationship between social level and physical fitness level.

Goodacre\textsuperscript{67} conducted an experiment and found that there was some relation between the socio-economic background of the children and their achievement in school subjects in a topic of interest of students of education. Almost all the educationists agree that there is some sort of relation between socio-economic relation and scholastic achievement of the student. The former influencing the latter in some cases, this influence will be less and in some it is more. This depends upon complexity of the socio-economic status of parents.

Jasper\textsuperscript{68} studied the relationship of socio-economic status and physical fitness of the sixth grade girl students of 16 each from three groups belonging to families having annual income ranging from $5000, $1000 dollars. The subjects were selected, in flexed arm hand, sit-ups, squat thrust standing broad jump, and 200 yard run an analysis of variance showed no significant difference among these three groups.

\textsuperscript{66} Glen Solomon Davis, "An investigation of the relationship between socio-economic status of parents and physical fitness scores of their 5th grade pupils, Sacram Entocity Unified school District".


\textsuperscript{68} Judith, A. Jasper, "The relationship of Socio-economic status and Physical fitness of selected sixth grade in Siousefalls, South Dakota, Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, IX (1957) P. 104.
Bourdieu has written, Class location defines the meaning conferred sporting activity, the profit expected from it, and not the least of these profits is the social value accruing from the pursuit of certain sports by virtue of distinctive rarity, they derive from their class distribution.

A study of 1000 UCLA letter winners found that Wrestlers, foot ball players and baseball players tend to come from blue-collar background, swimmers, tennis players and rowers, come from white collar backgrounds and that the blue collar athletes make the greater mobility gains.

Among Michigan High school students contacted first in 1957 and then 15 years later, athletics increased the participants, aspiration to attend college and to achieve higher occupational and income goals.

Max Weber defines charisma as

A certain quality of an individual personality by virtue of which he is set apart from ordinary man and treated as endowed with exceptional powers or qualities. These are not accessible to the ordinary person and on their basis the individual concern treated as a leader.


Webber further states that power is probably one factor (group or individual) within a social relationship, which will be a person's position to carry out its own will despite resistance.

Resman state "what matters about the individual in today's economy is less in his or her capacity to produce than to be a member of team".

Shukla and Sharma in their study of physical fitness measurements with socio-economic status and age of sportsmen, have found that with physical characters, such as height and weight, also improve along with the advancement of age. Similarly it has been observed in all physical fitness components with age. Therefore it may be concluded that socio-economic difference do have an effect on physical fitness of sportsmen. The athletes belonging to higher socio-economic status group were significantly higher on different physical fitness components just as in the case of athletes of the lower socio-economic status.

Amusa in his study on physical fitness among the university of Iban female members of staff has found that the level of education as well as economic factors were important factors for the continuation of exercise. Women with post secondary education and hence with a high economic status were seen to participate more in physical exercise no matter how sporadic they were.

Ibid. P. 152.


N.B. Shukla and S.S. Sharma, "Relationship of Physical fitness with socio-economic status and age of sportsmen" paper presented on 1st National Symposium on Kinanthropometry, P. 13.

Riddle\textsuperscript{77}, administered a physical activity performance from and recorded the student's own estimates of their skill level and socio-economic status. A number of students with personalities requiring variables were found to differ significantly in the selection of the sports activity. Once again the conclusion was that personality variables do influence choice of activities.

Renson\textsuperscript{78}, has analysed the system of social stratification in Belgium and noted that the higher class sports, such as skiing, golf, field hockey, tennis, and fencing are all characterised by the use of statistics. The upper middle class sports of rowing, horse-riding, climbing, skating, hunting and diving are all natural sports. The lower middle class sports such as basketball, volleyball, badminton and table tennis, require the use of balls, nets and targets while the lower class sports of gymnastics, callisthenics, track and field, boxing, soccer and fishing are either of an 'Individual Nature' or involve close bodily contact.


Cauley and others conducted study on physical activity by socio-economic status in two population based cohorts. His findings showed that in both high and low socio-economic status individuals activity was inversely associated with age and was higher in males than females. The relationship of physical activity to socio-economic status differed depending on the dimension of activity assessed. Participation in sports was reported more frequently in high females and males. Socio-Economic status was a significant predictor for walking activity, in female with low status females reported higher levels and performance in walking. The number of hours spent in moderate activities was great but the number of hours spent in light activity was lower, in low status performers. There was a little difference in socio-economic status in the composite activity score, in average annual kilo-calories per week.

Verma in his study says that the sportsmen of team game and of high socio-economic status have higher intelligence as compared to sportsmen of individual games. So sportsmen of team games are of above average intelligence whereas individual games sportsmen possess average intelligence.


The sportsmen of team games are of high socio-economic status and they significantly differ from the sportsmen of middle socio-economic status. participation in team games and individual games, and of sportsmen and women of low socio-economic status, participating in team games and individual games respectively.

The ascribed status is the recognition, which a society gives to a person because of his position. It is assigned to individuals, without any reference to their innate abilities. The achieved status is the minimum to those sportsmen who deserve the higher levels of recognition, although they are not necessarily limited to the recognition already given to them. They are not assigned to the individual since birth, but are left open to be filled through competitions.\(^1\)

Brokeoff's\(^2\) study focusing on the relationship between measures of social status and selected functional variables revealed that a consistently positive relationship in respect of such games, as the standing broad-jump, soft ball, throw ball, pull-ups, and in regard to Roger's Physical Fitness index. The researcher found a consistently high positive relationship with measures of social status for both boys and girls.


\(^2\) Jan Brokeoff, "Relationship between social status and physical measurement of boys and girls from fourth to sixth grade". *Abstract of Research papers*, 1972, P. 36.
Ross's study has revealed that among the thirteen selected social factors, the students' family income and the educational level of the father of the students were considered as the two strongest determining factor on the rate of participation by student in recreational activities.

Margin, examined the personality traits scores of South California High School girls in relation to their social class background. His findings showed that the characteristics of outgoing, intelligence, emotionality, intellectual stability, verbal assertiveness, conscious imagination and Dynamic experimentation appeared to be the influence of socio-economic background.

A study of Williams attempts to relate the racial and socio-economic status of motor ability and athletic skills of elementary school children. The findings revealed that the increase in the level of socio-economic status for the blocks, the motor ability scores also increased.

Good reported that there existed a positive relationship between socio-economic status and academic achievement. The socio-economic factors, according to his finding, play a decisive, role in the development of student's ability and in fostering students achievement.

86 Garter, V.Good, Dictionary of Education, P.7
Rose\textsuperscript{87} study has revealed that of the 13 selected social sports activities the students family income and the father's educational level proved to be of the strongest influences on the rate of participation, by the students in recreational activities.

Loy\textsuperscript{88} in his examination of the influence of the family background on sportsmen and their choice of sports activities found that among the UCCA graduate athletes, 50% of wrestlers, footballers and basket ball players belonged to families where fathers did not complete higher education. The investigation further reported that 50% of the wrestlers, 33% of the foot ball players, trackmen and foot ball players, 16% of basket ball players, 13% of the swimmers and tennis players, came from the families where father's were blue collar workers.

Sorenson\textsuperscript{89} argues that the higher socio-economic levels enables parents to provide greater encouragement to their children's ego, and instil into them a sense of confidence. Children from these classes are socially and economically, more secure, and they have fewer worries, they were also more aggressive, and dominant, on the average, than the children of the less favoured socio-economic levels. The children having favourably socio-economic background have more social propensity and greater interest in music and other arts.

A critical review of the literature of the psycho-social aspect of the life of sports persons reveals that no attempt has been made to study the personality of the athletes and its relationship with their socio-economic status.

It is clear from the opinions given by the various experts and from the research findings that there is a close relationship among personality,
behaviour, performance and socio-economic status of individuals. Hence in the present study an attempt is made to understand the relationship of personality with the socio-economic status of sportsmen participating in various sports. The critical review mentioned above also helps us to know whether the athlete selects the game which suits his personality or whether the athlete is compelled by his socio-economic background to choose a sport. It also reveals the point whether an athlete develops new personality trait under the impact of the sports chosen.

These are some of the questions that arise in the psycho-social aspects of the research. Hence a study of the personality profile and the socio-economic background of varsity sportsmen is undertaken.

It is a fact that each sport requires a particular trait which help the sportsmen to achieve a better performance. For e.g. the sports like basketball, hockey, wrestling, football need more aggressiveness than other sports and these sports also need bellicosity in athletes. If the athletes participating in these sports do not have bellicosity they may not be able to cope with the game situation.

87 Janes Phene Ross, “Selected early life experience and social factors as related to choices of leisure activities, completed research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 10.
The present trends in sports competition have rendered all sports and games more aggressive than they were and this is purely because of the money, prestige, status involved in the game. This point is better understood from Cratty’s studies on the relationship of economic aspect with the individual and his sports activity. A number of studies have shown that the social status of a sportsmen has a positive relationship with the personality development. A number of studies have shown that the socio-economic status of sportsmen has a positive relationship with personality development and sports participation. The importance of socio-economic status as a determinant of high or low physical fitness has been emphasised by the findings of the studies made in India and abroad.