

## Analytical study of Engineering Sports Person Personality (Extrovert / Introversion) and Socio-Economic status

**Prof.(Dr.) R.S.Pathania**

Director Sports, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Jalandha, Punjab, India  
pathaniarandhir1972@gmail.com

### Abstract

The study examined the relationships between Sports persons' socioeconomic status, and drive for achievement. One hundred one (101) sports persons were chosen at random from the engineering institutes at Punjab. The primary goals of the study were to examine the associations between sports engineering students' socioeconomic level and their Personality (Extroversion/Introversion) **Techniques:** Eysenck Personality Inventory test and Rajbir Singh, Radhey Shyam, and Satish Kumar Socioeconomic Status Scale were used to measure their socioeconomic status. **Conclusion:** According to Chi-square analysis, there is no significant difference between the relationship of Personality (Extroversion/Introversion) and socioeconomic status of engineering Sports students. At the.05 threshold, the significant connection was determined.

**Key words:** Personality, Extroversion, Introversion, Sports person, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball Kabaddi, Socio-economic

### INTRODUCTION:

Man's existence is largely physical in nature. Physical education is one of a child's first lessons learned. The quality and quantity of the motor activities that the human body engages in greatly influence its growth, development, and efficiency. The human body is a gift from nature. Muscle is the cradle of recognised mind, according to Sherrington, which appears to have emerged in association with the motor act where integration progressed and where motor conduct gradually grew, mind gradually evolved. The foundation of "intelligent conduct" is sufficient muscle activity, which is more than just a biological requirement. Sports give us plenty of chances to break away for a while and indulge in delightful excitement that is hard to come by in other parts of society. People can fulfill their desire for thrills, challenges, and risk by placing artificial

limitations on themselves that they can then try to surpass. Being competent and in charge in real life brings about a lot of satisfaction.

Recent studies have shown that the complex of multiple personality traits that composes each individual may be a significant factor in which sport you prefer to play. The broadest category of personality traits involves extraversion and introversion. People reflecting traits of extraversion tend to be excitable, outgoing, lively, sociable and impulsive. People reflecting traits of introversion tend to be reserved, reclusive, thoughtful, calm, and rational. They are more interested in their own mental self, work better alone, and are controlled in social situations, preferring closer, more personal relationship.

History of personality assessment is as old as man on the earth. In primitive age people informally attempted to test the personality of their fellow being with the help of crude methods, mostly involving the use of physical strength. There was no formalized technique of personality assessment in those days. With the development of civilization, new methods were evolved. There are numerous instances of personality assessment with the help of different puzzles, physical feats and other means in literature.

If you ask a man, the meaning of the term personality, he would not be able to give answer to this simple question in clear and definite terms, because human personality is so complex a phenomenon that it can be interpreted in many ways. Kretschmer said that all individuals can be classified into four categories (i) Pyknic (ii) Asthenic, (iii) Athletic (iv) Dyplastic for some time these classifications were considered very significant from the point of view of personality study. Sportsmen, as a separate category have been given no place in the hierarchy. In fact it has been recently confirmed that a sportsman has a more complete personality structure than any of the types mentioned above. Certain personality traits have been identified which predominate in an athletic personality: Sociability, Dominance, Extraversion, Self-concept, Conventiality, Mental toughness, Emotional stability etc. are some of the traits which have been identified in the personality of sportsman in general.

Socio-economic status (SES) is “an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation”

Socioeconomic factors will affect fitness consciousness, and an individual's attainment of fitness consciousness may be attributed to many benefits expected of both the individual and society. Social motivations may range from increased productivity, military readiness, national security, and defence of recently attained independence and freedom from foreign authority. People may be motivated by desiring a sense of well-being, an antidote to strain, and for energy and vitality. The class affiliation may direct physical fitness toward the development of a positive self-image, of one, of self-confidence, and of a desire for happiness.

The approach followed for improvement of bodily health will encompass desire of various workouts of video games and sports activities. Yiannakis reviews that decrease elegance sports activities emphasis bodily electricity and durability and contain bodily touch whilst to elegance game emphasize using questioning energy and mind work, sports activities can also additionally take a whole lot of cultural forms, concerning one-of-a-kind dating with a diploma of isolation from the broader society. Individual sports activities have now no longer been absolutely conceptualized a particular cultural arrangement. Since the start of the twentieth century medical discoveries and technological development have altered now no longer simple the fabric issue of our civilization however additionally the complete cultural system.

#### **MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

A total of 101 Sports person were chosen at random from various engineering institutes of Punjab.

#### **Measures:**

Eysenck Personality Inventory test and Satish kumar's socio-economic status scale Questionnaire was administered on engineering Sports person to get the data.

**Statistical techniques:-**Detailed study of Personality(Extroversion/Introversion) and socioeconomic status was done; Chi- square was implemented.

**TABLE 1**

**Frequency Distribution of Personality (Extrovert/Introvert) of Athletic Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

			SES					Total	
			Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES		
ATH	EXTC ATE	Extrovert	Count	1	1	1	0	0	3
			% within Extcate	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
			% within SES	9.1%	20.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	8.8%
		Average	Count	6	4	3	4	2	19
			% within Extcate	31.6%	21.1%	15.8%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%
			% within SES	54.5%	80.0%	42.9%	44.4%	100.0%	55.9%
		Introvert	Count	4	0	3	5	0	12
			% within Extcate	33.3%	.0%	25.0%	41.7%	.0%	100.0%
			% within SES	36.4%	.0%	42.9%	55.6%	.0%	35.3%
	Total	Count	11	5	7	9	2	34	
		% within Extcate	32.4%	14.7%	20.6%	26.5%	5.9%	100.0%	
		% within SES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Table 1.1**  
**Chi-Square Test of Athletic Students Personality (Extrovert/Introvert) in relation to Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	d.f.	Asymp.sig.(2-sided)
	7.194	8	.516

\* p- value insignificant (0.05)

**Interpretation:-**The scores of the **table 1** indicate that 21 students (61.8%) fall in Middle socio-economic status. 19 students i.e. 55.9% were average in their personality. In other words 3 students (8.8%) were extrovert and 12 students i.e. 35.3% were introvert in nature.

**Table 1.1** indicates that the Athletic Students Personality is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

**TABLE 2**

**Frequency Distribution of Personality (Extrovert/Introvert) of Badminton Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

			SES					Total	
			Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES		
Badminton	EXTC ATE	Extrovert	Count	0	2	1	1	2	6
			% within Extcate	.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%
			% within SES	.0%	40.0%	14.3%	20.0%	50.0%	26.1%
		Average	Count	0	2	4	3	2	11
			% within Extcate	.0%	18.2%	36.4%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
			% within SES	.0%	40.0%	57.1%	60.0%	50.0%	47.8%
		Introvert	Count	2	1	2	1	0	6
			% within	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%

			Extcate						
			% within SES	100.0%	20.0%	28.6%	20.0%	.0%	26.1%
	Total		Count	2	5	7	5	4	23
			% within Extcate	8.7%	21.7%	30.4%	21.7%	17.4%	100.0%
			% within SES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 2.1**  
**Chi-Square Test of Badminton Students Personality (Extrovert/Introvert) in relation to Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	d.f.	Asymp.sig.(2-sided)
	8.911	8	.350

\* p- value insignificant (0.05)

### Interpretation:

The scores of the **table 2** indicate that 17 students (73.8%) fall in Middle socio-economic status. 11 students out of 23 sportsperson i.e. 47.8% were average in their personality. In other words 6 students (26.1%) were extrovert and 6 students i.e (26.1%) were introvert in nature.

**Table 2.1** indicates that the Badminton student's Personality is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

**TABLE 3**

**Frequency Distribution of Personality(Extrovert/Introvert)of Basketball Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

			SES					Total	
			Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES		
Basket ball	EXT CAT E	Extrovert	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0
			% within Extcate	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
			% within SES	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Average	Count	4	2	6	8	3	23
			% within Extcate	17.4%	8.7%	26.1%	34.8%	13.0%	100.0%
			% within SES	57.1%	28.6%	85.7%	66.7%	60.0%	60.5%
	Introvert	Count	3	5	1	4	2	15	
		% within Extcate	20.0%	33.3%	6.7%	26.7%	13.3%	100.0%	
		% within SES	42.9%	71.4%	14.3%	33.3%	40.0%	39.5%	
	Total	Count	7	7	7	12	5	38	
		% within Extcate	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	31.6%	13.2%	100.0%	
		% within SES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Table 3.1**  
**Chi-Square Test of Basketball Students Personality (Extrovert/Introvert) in relation to Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	d.f.	Asymp.sig.(2-sided)
	5.074	4	.280

\* p- value insignificant (0.05)



**Interpretation:-**

The scores of **table 3** indicate that personality of Basketball students belong to middle socio-economic status group i.e. 26 students (68.4%) fall in middle socio-economic status. In other ways 23 students (60.5%) fall in average category while 15 students (39.5%) fall under Introvert category.

**Table 3.1** indicates that the Basketball student’s Personality is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

**TABLE 4**

**Frequency Distribution of Personality (Extrovert/Introvert)of Kabaddi Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

			SES					Total	
			Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES		
Kabaddi	EXTC ATE	Extrovert	Count	0		1	0		1
			% within Extcate	.0%		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
			% within SES	.0%		25.0%	.0%		16.7%
		Average	Count	0		3	1		4
			% within Extcate	.0%		75.0%	25.0%		100.0%
			% within SES	.0%		75.0%	100.0%		66.7%
		Introvert	Count	1		0	0		1
			% within Extcate	100.0%		.0%	.0%		100.0%
			% within SES	100.0%		.0%	.0%		16.7%
	Total		Count	1		4	1		6



		% within Extcate	16.7%		66.7%	16.7%		100.0%
		% within SES	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

**Table 4.1**

**Chi-Square Test of Kabaddi Students Personality(Extrovert/Introvert) in relation to Socio-Economic Status of their Family**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	d.f.	Asymp.sig.(2-sided)
	6.375	6	.173

\* p- value insignificant (0.05)

#### Interpretation:-

The scores of **table 4.1** indicate that Personality of Kabaddi students belong to middle socio-economic status group i.e. 05 students (83.4%) fall in middle socio-economic status. In other ways 4 students (66.7%) fall in average category in Personality regarding extroversion while 1 students (16.7%) fall under low and above average category of personality.

**Table 4.1** indicates that the Kabaddi student's personality (Extroversion/Introversion) is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

#### CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that personality (Extroversion/Introversion) of sports person of different games from engineering colleges were not affected by socio-economic status of their family.

## References

- Anne Testing, New York: Anastasi, (1966), **Psychological** The Macmillan Company, p.528.
- Bryant J.Cratty, (1967), **Social Dimensions of Physical Education** Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall Inc., p.7.
- Donnelly, P., & Harvey, J. (2001). **Class and Gender Interactions in Sports and Physical Activity: Sports and Gender in Canada**, cited by Jay Coakley. Sport in Society: Issues and Controversies. Boston: Mc. Grew Hill Higher Education, 288, 40-64.
- Mandeep Singh Nathial, *Analysis of set shot in basketball in relation with time to perform the course and displacement of center of gravity*, American Journal of Sports Science, Vol.2 Issue.5 pp: 122-126 (2014). Retrieved from <https://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo.aspx?journalid=155&doi=10.11648/j.ajss.20140205.13>
- Mandeep Singh (2010). *Evaluation And Improvement Of Sports Techniques Through Biomechanical Updated Analyzing Technology*, University News, Journal of Higher Education Association of Indian Universities, Association of Indian Universities, Vol:48:Issue.05;2010 Pp45-57, 2010
- Mandeep Singh Nathial, *A Study of Adjustment and Emotional Intelligence of University Coaches in India*, American Journal of Applied Psychology. Volume 3, Issue 6, November 2014 , pp. 122-126. doi: 10.11648/j.ajap.20140306.11
- Nathial, Mandeep Singh. A COMPARATIVE AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SELF-ESTEEM AND JOB SATISFACTION IN ATHLETES AND NON ATHLETES. *Journal of Advances in Social Science and Humanities*, 2(10).<https://doi.org/10.15520/jassh210123>
- Singh, M., Kour, R., & Kour, A.,. A collaborative diversified investigation of respective responses of sports person coaches and organizations on criminalization of doping. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S3), 11295–11310. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS3.8641>
- Mandeep Singh., *Assessment of Vocational Interests of Pahadi&Bakarwal School Students In Relation To Their Gender*. Int J Recent Sci Res. 9(3), pp. 24817-24819. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2018.0903.1731>
- Dr. Mandeep Singh, 2017. “A study of awareness of inhouse doping errors among national level players and sports administrators in J&K state of India”, *International Journal of Current Research*, 9, (01), 45226-45227. <http://www.journalcra.com/sites/default/files/issue-pdf/20036.pdf>
- Mandeep Singh, 2019; “**Effect of Mobile Screen Psychomotor Digital Image Motivators in Person Technique in Reducing Anxiety Level of Intervarsity Players of Cluster University Jammu**”, *Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP)*. Volume-9 Issue-1, October 2019, PP: 3750-3752, DOI: [10.35940/ijeat.A9811.109119](https://www.ijeat.org/portfolio-item/A9811109119/). <https://www.ijeat.org/portfolio-item/A9811109119/>

- Jindal S. K., (1983), **Security-Insecurity, Adjustment Socio-Economic Status and Family Structures as the Predictors of Academic Achievement of Intermediate Students.** Indian Educational Review 18 p.58
- SINGH SIDHU, A., & SINGH, M. (2022). KINEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF HURDLE CLEARANCE TECHNIQUE IN 110M HURDLE RACE. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 4(2), 28–35. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/267>
- Singh, A., & Singh, D. M. (2013). PROMOTION OF RESEARCH CULTURE –ENHANCING QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 2(2), 202–208. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/152>
- SINGH, M., & SINGH SIDHU, A. (2016). A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BODY COMPOSITION AND RELATIVE HEALTH STATUS AMONG RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF J&K. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 5(3), 08–13. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/320>
- Singh Nathial, D. M. (2012). ANALYZING THE CREDIT BASED SYSTEM IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 1(3), 172–176. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/37>
- SHARMA, N. P., & SINGH, M. (2014). SENIOR AGE GROUP RELATIVE EXERCISES AND IMPACT ON THEIR LIFESTYLE. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 3(04), 78–82. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/246>
- CHAND PURI, P., MISHRA, P., JHAJHARIA, B., & SINGH, M. (2014). COORDINATIVE ABILITIES OF VOLLEYBALL IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 3(3), 56–68. Retrieved from <https://ijobsms.org/index.php/ijobsms/article/view/228>
- Keith F. Bell, (1983), **Championship thinking**, “The Athletes Guide to Winning Performance in All Sports”, London: Prentice Hall., p.152
- Reuben B. Frost, (1971), **Psychological Concept Applied to Physical Education and Coaching**, Massachusetts, Addison Wasley, p.61