

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

Dr.Gaganendu Dash ¹, Dr.Usha Tiwari ²

¹ Director General Sports, KIIT University and KISS, Bhubneshwar

²Associate. Prof. Physical education

Central University of south Bihar, Gaya, Email: ushatiwari@cusb.ac.in

Abstract:

The research was conducted on relationship of personality (Neuroticism/Stable) and socio-economic status of the engineering students. The sample consisted of 300 non-sports person selected randomly from different engineering colleges affiliated to Punjab Technical University. The main objective of the study was to find out the relationship of Personality (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of non-sports person. Eysenck Personality Inventory test and Rajbir singh, RadheyShyam and Satish kumar's Socio-economic status Scale Questionnaire was administered. On the basis of Chi-square it was found that the non sportsperson's personality is not affected by the socio economic status of their family. The significant correlation was set at .05 level.

Key words: Personality, Neuroticism, stable, Socio-economic status

Introduction

Sports yield an enormous range of individual differences, which are so important to understand for purpose of selection and training and also sensitive to social control, group effort and competitive atmosphere. Such differences pertain to talent for varying kind of sporting activity as well as to variations within a particular sport.

Neuroticism is a function of autonomic nervous system arousal. Neurotics have a highly labile system, which means that they become emotionally aroused very quickly but return to normal very slowly (Eysenck, 1967). Perhaps athletes are lower in neuroticism than non-athletes because becoming emotionally aroused too easily may interfere with athletic performance. However, because all sport involves motor skill, neuroticism may not vary as a function of contact. If this means that neurotics avoid sport (the gravitational hypothesis), differences between athletes and non-athletes will show up early in participation and will not change over time.

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

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

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. No topic in the field of psychology is more fascinating than personality. Tremendous research has been done on the topic, but no final conclusions have been drawn in regards to the nature of personality. 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. Kretchmer 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.

The personality development for the human activity is expressed through the inter-relationship between physical (body) and psychological (mind) factor, physical and psychological interactions are reflected through physical activities, games and sports.

In recent years, physical educators have become increasingly aware of the intimate relationship between the personality of the individual and the culture of the social class to which he belongs. The importance of the socio-economic stratification for the development of achievement motivation arises in the context of the similar early life experiences, same attitudes value, and training practices which help similar configuration of motives in the same sub group of society. Similar kind of later life experiences in particular kind of situations after childhood makes people in a specific group homogenous. It has been closely seen in the middle class American culture and is now being observed in other cultures too that the experience, the mode of behaviors and the way of treating the needs of an individual during premature periods produce high achievement in children. The results of various studies in the past have indicated that middle class subjects are highly motivated than their working class counterparts (Douvan and Adelson, 1958; Himmtwait, Hasley and Oppenheim, 1952; Roser, 1956) concerning the relationship between social class and an achievements in India,

Material and Method:-

300 non sports Person were selected randomly from different engineering colleges Affiliated to Punjab technical University.

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

Measures:-

Psychological Questionnaire of Personality by Eysenck Personality Inventory test and Rajbir Singh, RadheyShyam and Satish kumar’s Socio-economic status Scale Questionnaire was administered on sports person to get the data.

Stasticaltechniques:-

Descriptive study of personality and socioeconomic status was done; Chi square was implemented as well as well as Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient was applied..

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Personality (Neuroticism/Stable) of Engineering Non Sports Person and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

Group				SES					Total	
				Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES		
Non Sports person	Personality	Neurotics	Count	12	4	5	5	1	27	
			% within NEUTCA TE	44.4 %	14.8 %	18.5 %	18.5 %	3.7 %	100.0 %	
			% within SES	12.8 %	8.3 %	6.8 %	10.4 %	2.8 %	9.0 %	
		Average	Count	60	33	55	29	26	203	
			% within NEUTCA TE	29.6 %	16.3 %	27.1 %	14.3 %	12.8 %	100.0 %	
			% within SES	63.8 %	68.8 %	74.3 %	60.4 %	72.2 %	67.7 %	
	Stable	Count	22	11	14	14	9	70		
		% within NEUTCA TE	31.4 %	15.7 %	20.0 %	20.0 %	12.9 %	100.0 %		
		% within SES	23.4 %	22.9 %	18.9 %	29.2 %	25.0 %	23.3 %		
	Total			Count	94	48	74	48	36	300
				% within NEUTCA TE	31.3 %	16.0 %	24.7 %	16.0 %	12.0 %	100.0 %
				% within SES	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Table 2

Chi-Square Test of Personality (Neuroticism/Stable) of Engineering Non Sports Person and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

Group		Value	d.f.	Asymp. Sig.(2-Sided)
Non Sports Person	Pearson Chi-Square	6.120(b)	8	.634*

* p- value insignificant (0.05)

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

Interpretation:-

The scores of the table 1 indicate that personality of 170 (67%) Engineering non sportsperson falls in middle Socio-Economic status. In other ways 27 students (9.0%) were neurotic, 70 students (23.3%) were stable and 203 (67.7) students falls in Average category.

Table 2 indicates that the Engineering non sportsperson personality (Neuroticism/Stable) is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

Table 3

Relationship of Personality Traits and Socio-Economic Status of Engineering Non Sports Person

		Neuro	SESS
Neuro	Pearson Correlation	1	-.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.865
	N	300	300
SESS	Pearson Correlation	-.010	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.865	.
	N	300	300

Interpretation:-

Table 3 shows the Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient and their significant p-value between all pairs of socio-economic status, and neuroticism. Here we see that Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient values are poor between the all pairs of the above mentioned parameters. So, we say that from the table that correlation coefficient is in-significant for different pairs of these parameters in the case of engineering non sports person.

Discussion of Findings

The finding of the Chi-Square test shows that the socio economic status of the family did not have any influence on personality traits (Neuroticism/Stable) of engineering non sports person.

From the finding of Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient and their significant p-values between all pairs of socio-economic status and neuroticism, We say that correlation coefficient is in significant for different pairs of these parameters in the case of engineering non sports person.

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

References

- Anne Anastasi, (1966), Psychological Testing, New York: The Macmillan Company, p.528.
- B. Ruben Frost, (1971), Psychological Concepts Applied to Physical Education and Coaching: London: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., pp 74-75
- Bharti Grace Peter Dr. Usha Tiwari June 2021 The health Care consumers: Satisfied or Happy -A Review, *PARIPEX-Indian journal of research*, DOI: 10.36106/paripex , 45-47
- Bryant J.Cratty, (1967), Social Dimensions of Physical Education, Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall Inc., p.7.
- Clarke H. Harrison (1967), Application of Measurement to Health and Physical Education, Englewood Cliffs :Prentice Hall Inc., p.221
- Eysenck, H. J. (1967). The biological basis of personality. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.
- Kamlesh M.L. and Sangral M.S.,(1980), Principles and History of Physical Education. Ludhiana: Prakash Brother Educational Publishers p.67
- Keith F. Bell, (1983), Championship thinking, “The Athletes Guide to Winning Performance in All Sports”, London: Prentice Hall., p.152
- Logen Gene A. (1976), Adaptation of Physical Education Activities, Englewood Cliffs:Prentice Hall Inc., p.3.
- Mehta P., (1967), Achievement Motive in High School Boys, New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training,
- Whiting H.T.A., (1975), Reading in Sports Psychology, London: Lepus Book, p.87
- Abou Elmagd, M., Tiwari, U., Mossa, A. H., & Tiwari, D. (2018). Barriers of sports participation in higher education in the UAE. *J Phys*, 2(2), 40.
- Kumar, M. M., Tiwari, U., & Tiwari, D. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF-CONCEPT BETWEEN INDIAN AND ETHIOPIAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS.
- Tiwari, U., & Tiwari, D. (2020). ATTITUDE OF PRINCIPALS, TEACHERS & STUDENTS OF INDIA & THAILAND TOWARDS A QUESTION:“If for any reason a few subjects have to be dropped from the school programme, Physical education should be one of the subjects dropped”. *International Journal of Fitness, Health, Physical Education & Iron Games*, 7(2), 21-26.

How to Cite:

Dr.Gaganendu Dash and Dr.Usha Tiwari (Dec 2020). Relationship of Personality Trait (Neuroticism/Stable) and Socio-economic status of the Engineering Non-Sports person

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,14(1), 231-236

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal/article>

- Verma, A., Sachan, A., Verma, M. K., Sharma, P., & Raju, D. (2022). AN ANALYSIS OF SIX WEEKS TRAINING OF SURYANAMASKAR (SUN SALUTATION) ON FLEXIBILITY OF HEALTHY CHILDREN. *International Journal of Early Childhood*, (01), 2295-2299.
- Sachan, A., Rina, D., & Janu, N. (2015). The effect of anulomaviloma pranayama and kapalbhati on resting pulse rate and stress of school going children in jaipur. *American Research Thoughts*, 1, 12.
- Sharma, P., Verma, M. K., Sachan, A., & Verma, A. (2022). Role of Emotion and Feelings in Coronary Heart Diseases among Males & Females: A Comparative Study. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(2), 5296-5301.
- Sachan, A., Poonia, R., Janu, N., & Sachan, A. An Assay of Kapalbhati and Anuloma-Viloma's Corollary on Vital Capacity and Concentration of High School Students.