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Socio-economic status and self-confidence of cricket players of Rajahmundry district Andhra Pradesh

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Introduction

Socio-Economic Status (SES) is one of the key variables which has been contemplated widely in behavioral sciences examine. It has been watched that SES as an autonomous variable greatly affects the subordinate variable execution of a person. The behavioral part has a more prominent bearing on the financial state of the person. It has been indisputably demonstrated that SES is one of the principles related to the behavioral part.

Research workers in the field of social sciences are increasingly realizing the importance of knowledge about the social environment of the individual. Research has shown that the aspirations of a pupil are related to the group or the class to which he belongs or with whom he identifies himself. Researchers have probed into the relationship of behavior, like the adoption of new practices, with factors in the socio-economic environment of the individuals. Most of the indices have been developed in the United States of America for application primarily to the contemporary urban industrial class structure of that country where a good deal of research regarding stratification has been made in recent decades.

Review of Literature

The present study aims to investigate the influence of achievement motivation, self-confidence, and SES on the performance of inter-collegiate Kho-Kho players. To achieve the purpose of the study total 72 Kho-Kho players were selected from Bangalore University inter-collegiate Kho-Kho teams. The study also attempts to uncover gender differences in the Kho-Kho performance of Inter-collegiate players. An attempt was made to categorize the sample into equal subgroups based on achievement motivation, self-confidence, SES, and gender. These will be accounted for by assessing their influence on the performance of Inter-collegiate Kho-Kho players in dodging and scoring. To achieve the purpose of the study Achievement motivation scale developed by Rao (1973) ^[5], the self-confidence questionnaire is developed by M. Basavanna (1971) ^[6], and the SES scale is constructed by Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj (1989) ^[7] are used in the present investigation. A significant difference in both dodging and Kho-Kho performance between the two sample groups of SES. High SES players have displayed significantly higher Kho-Kho performance than their counterparts. Female players have surpassed males in securing points in the Kho-Kho game. The high achievement motivation group has outscored the lower achievement motivation group. High self-confident players have significantly higher performance in both dodging and scoring in the Kho-Kho game than their counterparts. The positive and strong correlation between Achievement motivation, Self-confidence SES, and Kho-Kho performance in both dodging and scoring.

Self Confidence

For some competitors, a clarification of the idea of self-assurance is not important as they are probably aware naturally what it may be. For sure, fearlessness is so tangible in a few competitors you can practically connect and touch it. Their certainty is reflected in all that they say and do, in what they wear and what they look like.

Fearlessness is ordinarily characterized as the sureness of feeling that you are equivalent to the main job. This sureness is portrayed by outright confidence in capacity.

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You may understand somebody whose self-conviction has this unshakeable quality, whose sense of self opposes even the greatest difficulties. In such individuals, certainty is as versatile as a squash ball: the harder the blow, the speedier they bob back. In any case, even though certainty is an attractive trademark, presumption – or a sureness of feeling not all around established in one's capacity – is unfortunate. On the off chance that self-assurance is maybe the 'watchman heavenly attendant of games entertainers' then pomposity is their enemy.

Limitation

- The study is the limited effect of self-confidence and socio-economic status on the performance of cricket players of Rajahmundry District.
- The study is limited to tests on cricket players.
- Further, the study is limited to cricket players.
- Hence, the results should not be compared or considered to the national level or international events or cricket players.

De-Limitation

- The study was delimited to male and female cricket players.
- Further, the study was delimited to cricket players.
- The study was further delimited to find the influence of self-confidence, and SES on the performance of cricket players of Rajahmundry District.

Objectives

- To assess the influence of SES on the performance of cricket players.
- To assess the influence of self-confidence on the performance of cricket players.
- To examine sex differences in the performance of different sample subgroups.
- To examine differences in the performance of different sample groups of two age groups

Hypothesis

- There is a positive influence of Self Confidence on the performance of cricket players.
- There is a significant influence of SES on the performance of cricket players.
- There will be sex differences in the cricket performance of different sample subgroups.
- There would be significant differences in the cricket performance of the two age groups.

Methodology

The Sample

The study was conducted on a sample of 360 state-level cricket players (male and female) selected from the state-level competitions held in Karnataka state. An attempt was made to categorize the sample into equal subgroups based on socio-economic status, self-confidence, and age category. These will be accounted for by assessing their influence on the performance of state-level cricket players.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample

Seniors		Juniors		Total
Men	Women	Men	Women	
45	45	45	45	180
45	45	45	45	180
90	90	90	90	360

Table 2: Show the r-values of Independent Variable and Performance

Variables	Speed	Endurance	Strength	Agility	Flexibility
SES	0.43*	0.54*	0.44*	0.44*	0.45*
SC	0.48*	0.50*	0.51*	0.59*	0.51*
Gender	0.50*	0.31*	0.54*	0.53*	0.52*
AGE	0.50*	0.60*	0.66*	0.54*	0.50*

* Signification at 0.05 level ** Significant at 0.01 level.

The correlation coefficient of the variables of the study is given in Table 2. It can be noticed that the correlation coefficient between independent variables like SES, Self Confidence Gender, and Age and dependent variables like motor fitness performance is found to be significant at 0.05 level. This clearly tells that the performance of respondents is highly correlated with SES, Self Confidence Gender, and Age. All these have a bearing on the performance of the sample in motor fitness test components like speed, strength, endurance, flexibility, and agility. Thus, the performance of the sample of the study is highly correlated with the independent variables of the study.

Conclusion

- There is a significant difference in high and low self-confidence cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance and High self-confidence cricket players are having high performance than low self-confidence players in the Speed (50 m dash) test performance.
- There is a significant difference in high and low self-confidence cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance. High-self-confidence cricket players have higher performance than low-self-confidence players in Endurance test performance (12 min run and walk).
- There is a significant difference in high and low self-confidence cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance. High-self-confidence cricket players have higher performance than low-self-confidence players in Strength test performance (standing broad jump).
- There is a significant difference in high and low self-confidence cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance and High self-confidence cricket players are having high performance than low self-confidence players in Agility test performance (10X4 yard shuttle run).
- There is a significant difference in high and low self-confidence cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance and High self-confidence cricket players are having high performance than low self-confidence players in the Flexibility test performance (Scott French bobbing test).
- There is a significant difference in high and low SES cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance and High SES cricket players are having high performance than low SES players in the Speed (50 m dash) test performance.
- There is a significant difference in high and low SES cricket players (men & women) in relation to their performance and High SES cricket players are having high performance than low SES players in Endurance test performance (12 min run and walk).

- There is a significant difference in high and low SES cricket players (men & women) about their performance. High-SES cricket players have higher performance than low-SES players in Strength test performance (standing broad jump).
- There is a significant difference in high and low SES cricket players (men & women) about their performance. High SES cricket players have higher performance than low SES players in Agility test performance (10X4 yard shuttle run).
- There is a significant difference in high and low-SES cricket players (men & women) about their performance. High SES cricket players have higher performance than low s SES players in the Flexibility test performance (Scott French bobbing test).

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