



IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON SELF-EFFICACY OF SPORTSPERSON

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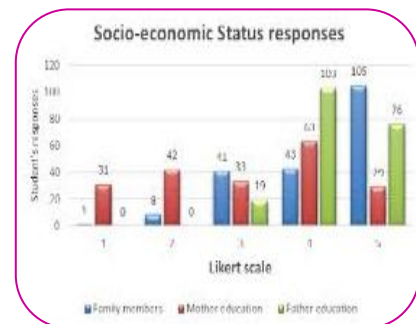
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ABSTRACT

The socio-economic-status varies from society to society according to the social values held by that society. And hence the definition of Socio Economic Status is specific to a society. Socio Economic Status includes the twin concept of social class and economic background. Social class in a developing country like India is an exclusive concept and determining factor of Socio Economic Status.

KEY WORDS: socio-economic-status , social class and economic background.



INTRODUCTION

Once upon a time in India, when the caste system was the prevailing, order the society and social status was largely determined by the caste or sub-caste to which one belonged to , but now that caste barriers are losing their significance and caste is not playing a dominant role as it once did. Social class as a caste becomes indistinguishable. But the other concept, the economic-status, is more definable in terms of certain definite material aspects that could easily be measured by forgeable means.

The social condition of the player includes the general condition, living conditions, social customs followed, the personal standard and level of performance etc. This depends much on the economic conditions like total average income and daily expenditure and other economic obligations. The social status of an individual is measured in terms of economic status. In most cases social status is considered as a synonym for economic status.

Self-Efficacy, coined by Albert Bandura is a person's belief in his or her ability to complete a future task or solve a future problem. For example, if a person believes he is a brilliant scientist and can complete any scientific experiment, he has a high self-efficacy in science because he believes in his competency to perform a future experiment. Whether it is true that he is brilliant in science or not doesn't really matter. It only matters what he believes.

Self-Efficacy can also influence your goals, actions, and successes (or failures) in life. If your self-efficacy in an area is much lower than your ability, you will never challenge yourself or improve. If your self-efficacy in an area is much higher than your ability, you will set goals that are too high, fail, and possibly quit. The ideal self-efficacy is slightly above a person's ability: high enough to be challenging while still being realistic.

According to Albert Bandura, self-efficacy is "the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations" (1995, p. 2). In other words, self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation. Bandura described these beliefs as determinants of how people think, behave, and feel (1994). Bandura also described as, a person's attitudes, abilities, and cognitive skills comprise what is known as the self-system. This system plays a major role in

how we perceive situations and how we behave in response to different situations. Self-efficacy plays an essential part of this self-system.

Another major contribution to sports motivation research in Bandura’s self-efficacy theory. According to Bandura, self-efficacy refers to the strength of a person’s conviction that is required to produce a certain outcome. Thus self-efficacy theory draws strongly on a cognitive interpretation of motivation. Bandura proposes that cognitive processes play a dominant role in both the acquisition and retention of information is acquired either directly or vicariously and is then coded symbolically into a cognitive representation that can guide future behaviors. Hence, socio-economic condition, gender, self-efficacy are plays substantial role forming the self perception, self confidence, emotional aspects of their personality.

METHODOLOGY:

In view of above, the paper makes an empirical attempt to understand the socio-psychological correlates with the self-efficacy of the sportsmen. A sample of 200 sports in the range of 19 to 25 years having equal representation of High Socio Economic Status (100) and Low Socio Economic Status (100) background are studied.

HYPOTHESIS

There would be significant difference between high socio economic status and low socio economic self efficacy.

Variables

- Independent Variable: - Self efficacy.
- Dependent Variable: - Socio economic status.

Objectives

- ❖ To know the significance difference in their socio economic status of self efficacy
- ❖ To assess the significant influence of self efficacy. on the development of socio economic status

Limitations

1. Psychological variable that is Self efficacy is only chosen for research study.

Delimitations

Data collection is restricted to the Socio economic status playres studying Vijayapura dist jurisdiction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

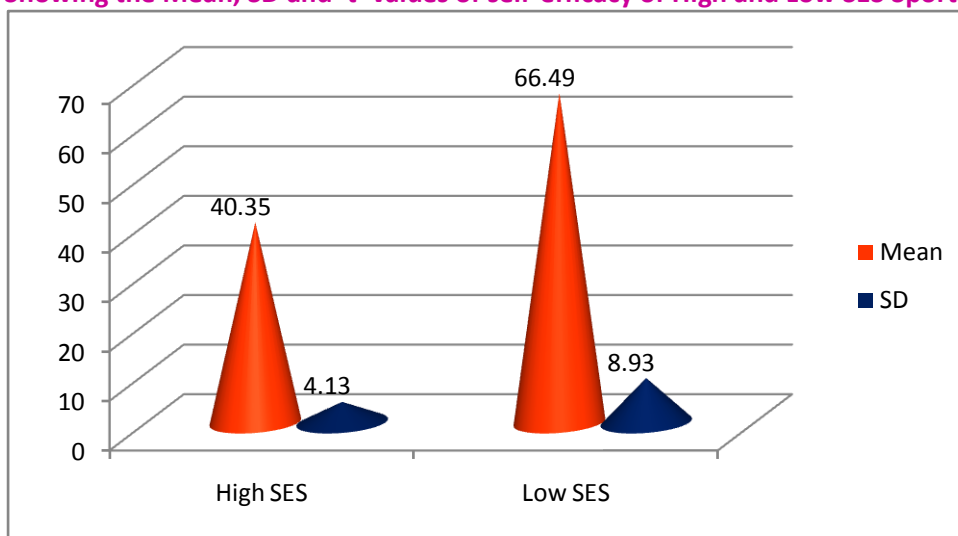
Table Showing the Mean, SD and ‘t’ values of self-efficacy of High and Low SES Sportsperson

Variables	High SES	Low SES
Mean	40.35	66.49
SD	4.13	8.93
t-value	-25.839	

** Significant at 0.05 level.

Table-reveals the mean, SD and ‘t’ values of self-efficacy of low and high SES sportsmen. On the dimension of self-efficacy, the high SES sportsmen mean and SD scores is 40.35 and 4.13 where as low SES sportsmen mean and SD is 66.49 and 8.93 respectively. The obtained ‘t’ value is -25.839 which is significant at 0.05 level.

Graph Showing the Mean, SD and 't' values of self-efficacy of High and Low SES Sportsperson



The higher mean score of low SES sportsmen clearly indicate that they are having high self-efficacy, whereas the lower mean score of high SES sportsmen suggest that they possess less self efficacy. The obtained 't' value reveals that there is a significant difference in self efficacy between the high and low SES sportsperson. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in self efficacy between low and high SES Sportsmen is accepted at 0.05 level. This is because, the low SES sportsmen are having positive image, good nutrition, high self confidence, exposure in sport competitions and better training. Under these conditions he would be having more confidence in his capabilities and the exposure to different sport events and competitions would instill a high sense of self efficacy among them. Thus, the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in self efficacy between low and high SES sportsmen is accepted.

CONCLUSIONS:

self efficacy among the sportsmen is very important factor that is related to varieties of social, economic and psychological background of them. If they have good social and economic status and provided healthy psychological environment in the family as well as in society, they are likely to grow emotionally intelligent individuals. Hence, government and responsible authorities should think positively to enhance their socio- economic condition in order to develop high self esteem and self efficacy optimistic attitude among sportsperson.

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