Suniti
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh
University, Jind, Haryana,
India

A comparative study on attitude towards sports, personality and socio-economic status of performer and non-performer wrestlers of Haryana

Suniti

Abstract
Wrestling is the most important game since the ancient times. It is one of the oldest sports not only in India but also in the world. When Olympic started, there were only two events were conducted i.e. wrestling and athletics. Wrestling is the father of all other sports and games. In Indian sports and culture, wrestling traces its origin for beyond then pre-classic days of Ramayana and then Mahabharta. The most adorable epic characters of the great wrestlers like the mighty Hanuman and Mahabali Bhima in Ramayana and Mahabharata respectively are the glaring evidence of the social recognition of their combat modus and the closest marital art in its different forms. India is also participating in the modern Olympic Games from the starting 19th Century.

Keywords: Wrestling, performance, sports

Introduction
With the rise of education many new terms in sports have been found which directly or indirectly influence the performance of wrestlers. They also influence the participation and performance of wrestlers in competitive tournaments.
The types of factors which affect sports performance are as following:
1. Physical Factors
2. Psychological Factors
3. Social Factors

This is true that the wrestling is a game of physically strong persons. The player which wants to participate in wrestling should be physically strong, having a solid physique, developed muscles, high stamina, having strong body structure etc. So this is to be considered that only the strong person should participate in this game. But as being the important factors in any activity being done by a person, psychological factors also play important role in wrestling like other games.

(i) Attitude
Attitude is the dynamic of human action. If the wrestlers have favorable attitude towards wrestling, they can perform better. Parents'
India. They do not allow their children to participate in such a risky game like wrestling. Parents are also alert about the academic part of their children. The college or university management does not take much interest in sports development. The wrestlers are our traditional game and the performance of our wrestlers is remarkable.

(ii) Personality
Personality is the supreme realization of the innate idiosyncrasy of a living being. It is an act of high courage flung in the face of life, the absolute affirmation of all that constitutes the individual, the most successful adaptation to the universal condition of existence coupled with the greatest possible freedom for self-determination (Carl Gustav Jung, 1934).

Correspondence
Suniti
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh
University, Jind, Haryana,
India

Cattell's viewpoint about Personality

Raymond B Cattell (1905-1998) developed his 16PF in the 1940s. Most sources indicate an original publication date of 1949, so it's been around for a while, and has gone through at least five edition revisions, which probably explains the strange letter coding sequence. The PF stands for 'Personality Factors', and there are sixteen of them, hence 16PF.

The 16PF is one of the longest-standing and most widely used personality testing systems of all. Belbin used the Cattell 16PF model in constructing his 'Belbin Team Roles' theory, model and testing instruments.

Cattell's theory asserts that every person possesses a degree of each of the following sixteen traits. Note that these traits include scale descriptions (not shown here) and terminology can vary; hence the code letters are helpful references. Cattell's 16PF personality testing instruments are available from various providers.

The Cattell systems also include an interpretation of the 'Big Five' factors, which the Cattell organization refers to as 'Five Global' factors (and which mostly use different descriptive factors names).

(iii) Socio Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status in terms of primary education and characteristics is determined through vacations, income and wealth, time and its location, education activities, caste, possession of consumer articles etc.

Socioeconomic status, sometimes shortened to SES, is a sociological classification indicating the close relationship between someone's relative status. Socioeconomic status is one of the key indicators when looking at a number of different community issues, including school performance, crime and housing. It is most often determined by analyzing family income and assets.

In conclusion, it can be said that the sports personality and attitude towards sports status play an affect the performance of a sports person including wrestling. Similarly socio-economic factor like place of birth, income of the family, size of the family also affect the performance of wrestlers in the filed of physical education and especially in sports. No wrestler can show better performance in the absence of proper attitude and better socio-economic status. The wrestler performance is affected by his/her family circumstances which are not supporting or favoring him/her.

In this way it becomes more interesting to see in which way these earlier mentioned factors affect the performance of a sports person especially of a wrestler. This may be very benefit able for the persons in the area of sports. So it is decided to do more exploratory work. So the researcher decided to conduct the research in this interesting area. But before doing empirical work, it is needed to do review of related research so that the earlier studies can also be considered as an important tool of critical findings. So the researcher collected the related literature was reviewed and the summary of that review is as follows:

Literature Review

In a study, Bhullar (2006) [1] assessed the attitude of university students towards physical activity in relation to academic performance, intelligence, social economic status and personality characteristics. She concluded personality that factor were in dividuenued favorably towards physically activity and subjects with higher intelligence have more favorable attitude towards physical activity in general.

In a study (Halvari, 2011) [3] the prediction that approach-

oriented wrestlers should perform better than indifferent- and avoidance-oriented ones, was studied. The 1970 Achievement Motives Scale of Gjesme and Nygard was administered to 47 boys, and subjects' scores were sampled for four different wrestling championships on international and national level.

Finkenberg, DiNucci, McCune, and McCune (2012) examined the effect of competitive trait anxiety on performance in open- (sparring) and closed- (forms) skills in Taekwondo. 58 subjects responded to the Sports Competition Anxiety Test immediately prior to competition.

Multivariate analysis of covariance showed no significant differences between subjects and the normative samples on competitive anxiety scores except for boys, whose scores were significantly higher than those of a normative sample of male youth athletes.

A study by Salokun (2014) [6] investigated the relationship between improvement in Total Positive Self-concept scores and increase in sports skills before and after training of 10 weeks for 45 minutes daily by 12- to 14-yr.-old junior high school and 16- to 18-yr.-old senior high school boys and girls. The 288 subjects were selected using a stratified (intact class) random technique.

Ramey and Ramey (2014) [5] describe the relationship of family socioeconomic status to children's readiness for school. They viewed that across all socioeconomic groups, parents face major challenges when it comes to providing optimal care and education for their children. For families in poverty, these challenges can be formidable. Sometimes, when basic necessities are lacking, parents must place top priority on housing, food, clothing, and health care. Educational toys, games, and books may appear to be luxuries, and parents may not have the time, energy, or knowledge to find innovative and less-expensive ways to foster young children's development.

The researchers (Kawachi, Kennedy, Lochner, & Prothrow-Stith, 1997) have argued that different societies have different levels of trust and cohesion among community members, and of investment in the community (social capital). Those communities that have low levels of social capital may have access to fewer public goods (such as community-organized group transportation) and find day-today life more stressful (e.g., difficulty getting to health care clinics) than those that have high levels of social capital.

Ntoumanis and Biddle (2011) [2] examined which combinations of goal orientations are compatible with perceptions of mastery and performance climates in a sample of 146 British university students. With regard to mastery climate, the analysis showed that the critical factor was the degree of task orientation since those with high scores in this factor (irrespective of the degree of their ego orientation) perceived the climate as more mastery-oriented than those with low scores in task orientation.

In a very interesting study Williams & Collins (2011) found lower-SES neighborhoods may contribute to the SES-health relationship of a sports person. A neighborhood that is dangerous creates barriers to engaging in positive health behaviors such as participating in sports or exercising more toxic environments (greater pollution, more lead paint, etc.) than higher-SES neighborhoods. Finally, neighborhoods vary in terms of their degree of segregation. Neighborhoods that are segregated tend to receive less investment in public services than integrated neighborhoods do. More segregated neighborhoods tend to be lower in SES and to have higher mortality rates.

Gibson and Foster (2007) suggested that the majority of self-talk during exercise is either positive or neutral in character.

The majority of 'thoughts' during low-intensity exercise have been described as being dissociative conversational chatter.

A study by Patsiaouras (2008) examined the effect of person-centered intervention on motivation for athletic performance. 74 volleyball players, 24 boys and 50 girls (M age = 13 yr., SD = 1.0), completed a motivation questionnaire, the Leistungs Motivations Test für Jugendlichen prior to and after an 8-mo. group treatment that included the application of Roger's person-centered method to the participants of the experimental group (1 boys' team n = 12; 1 girls' team n = 11), at a frequency of at least one session per week. In the control group (1 boys' team n = 12; 3 girls' teams n = 39), no particular method was used apart from the pedagogical methods that coaches selected. No significant change in girls' scores was observed. Thus, the 8-mo. treatment using the person-centered method did not improve volleyball players' motivation for performance.

Arruza, Telletxea, Arribas, Balague, Cecchini, and Brustad (2009) find out the effectiveness of competition plans on athletes' performance outcomes was assessed while accounting for the mediating influence of state depression and self-efficacy.

Although there is found much research work conducted in the areas of attitude, personality, and socio-economic status in relation to sports performance though there are not much studies found which tried to find out the relationship between any of the two above mentioned variables. So, the researcher decided to conduct such a study which jointly focused on the effectiveness of the attitude, personality, and socio-economic status of the sports persons on their performance and so the following problem was made:

Objectives
Following objectives for the present research were made:
1. To study the role of socio-economic status of attitude towards better sports performance of wrestlers of Haryana.
2. To study the role of socio-economic status on sports personality towards better performance of wrestlers of Haryana.
3. To study the relationship between attitude and sports personality belonging to three socio-economic groups of wrestlers of Haryana.

To achieve the above objectives following hypotheses were formulated
1. There would be no significant difference in the attitude among the wrestlers of Haryana belonging to various socio-economic status groups.
2. There would be no significant difference in the sports personality among the wrestlers of Haryana belonging to various socio-economic status groups.
3. There would be no significant relationship between attitude and sports personality of wrestlers of Haryana belonging to the various socio-economic status groups.

The applications of the present research are as follow
1. The findings of the study may help the physical education teachers, coaches and trainers to utilize the attitude in psychological training to bring out the desired changes in performance and ability of the wrestlers.
2. The study may help in all round development of wrestlers by channelizing their attitude and interest towards right goals.
3. The findings of this study may help to select the right candidates for participating at different level of wrestling by taking the psychological factor into considering during their selection in addition to their physical performance abilities.
4. The study may also help the wrestlers to learn technical and tactical training to get better performance.
5. The study may also help in a small way to professional literature on sports coaching in India.

Present research was having following delimitations:
1. The study will be delimited to the wrestlers of Haryana
2. The study will be delimited to the free style wrestlers of Haryana State only.
3. The study will be delimited to the above variables only.
4. The study will be delimited to boy's wrestlers only.

Methodology
Methodology of the research was as following:

Research Design
To conduct the research, a 3x2 factorial research design was employed in below mentioned form:

Table 1

Groups	Low SES Group	Middle SES Group	High SES Group
Performers	34	34	34
Non-Performers	34	34	34

Sample
A sample of '204' elonging to various wrestlers places of Haryana state was taken. These wrestlers were who participated at any level of tournaments. Both the performer and non-performer wrestlers were taken and the sample was divided into two groups i.e. performer group and non-performer group.

Tools used
1. Attitude Scale by Chauhan, Singh, Aurora, Bhardwaj, Mathur, and Chauhan (1985).
2. Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) Questionnaire- Indian adaptations by Kapoor (1982).
3. Socio Economic Status Scale by Singh, Radhey Shyam, Sheoran (2008).

Procedure of the Research
First of all the tools were arranged. After that a list of wrestlers who were participated in various tournaments was prepared. The both groups i.e. performer and non-performer were included in that list. After preparing the list the actual research procedure was started. The subjects were visited personally by the researcher. After establishing a proper rapport, the subjects were given the proper instructions for each test. They were instructed that these tests are only for research purpose and they need not to be worry about any wrong finding. They were asked to complete the testing work speedily without being confused in a single statement of any test. They were asked clearly that they should ask without any hesitation if they were finding any confusion regarding the tests. After instructing the subjects, all the tests were completed one by one. The subjects were given thanks for their cooperation. After collecting the response sheets of all tests of all subjects, the scoring work was done with the help of manuals. After scoring the response sheets, the scores were given tabular form as per the

requirements of research design. The raw scores of the participants were categorized according to their socio-economic-status. As this was 3x2 factorial design, so Two Way ANOVA was employed to analyze the scores. The results and discussion is given below:

Results and Discussion

The first objective of the present-economic status study on attitude towards better sports performance of wres was hypothesized that "There would be no is wrestlers of Haryana belonging to various socio-economic status groups".

The result table 2 is containing the mean scores and tables 3 and 6 are showing the F-values of the performers and non-performers of various SES groups on various attitude factors:

Table 2: Showing mean scores of Attitude Factors of performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups of

S. No.	Attitude Factors	SES Level	Mean Scores	
			Performers	Non-Performers
1.	Social Change	Low	122.82	120.71
		Middle	123.13	120.91
		High	124.24	120.85
2.	Social Distance	Low	118.93	122.32
		Middle	121.60	122.10
		High	117.47	122.75
3.	Liberalism	Low	124.10	121.02
		Middle	125.86	123.10
		High	122.58	120.80
4.	Nationalism	Low	123.75	121.07
		Middle	122.10	121.92
		High	121.39	121.06
5.	Social Revolution	Low	111.18	110.80
		Middle	111.24	111.15
		High	108.89	108.70
6.	Untouchability	Low	123.13	124.04
		Middle	124.40	124.47

Table 3: Showing F-values of Attitude Factors of performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.

S. No.	Attitude Factors	F- values	Significance Level
1.	Social Change	0.18	Not Significant
2.	Social Distance	0.92	Not Significant
3.	Liberalism	2.38	Not Significant
4.	Nationalism	0.55	Not Significant
5.	Social Revolution	3.93	Significant 0.05
6.	Untouchability	0.32	Not Significant

As shown in above table 3, the F-values of between SES groups being mostly not significant are supporting this hypothesis. The F-values for Social Change (0.18), Social Distance (0.92), Liberalism (2.38), Nationalism (0.55), and Untouchability (0.32) were found insignificant. Only the F-value for social revolution was found to be significant which was significant at 0.05 level being 3.93. Furthermore, when the mean scores on social revolution of all the SES groups of both types of wrestlers were compared, then it was found that both types of wrestlers from high SES groups showed decline of this attitude. The mean scores on social revolution of performers were 111.18, 111.24, and 108.89 respectively for low, middle, and high SES levels and the mean scores of non-performers were 110.80, 111.15, and 108.70 for low, middle, and high SES levels respectively. In this way it is clear that the mean scores of performers and non-performers of high SES groups were less than the wrestlers of other two SES groups.

So it can be said on the basis of these findings that there exists no difference in attitude factors excluding social revolution amongst performers and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of various SES groups.

Further, table 4 is showing the difference on attitude factors between the performers and non-performers of all SES groups:

Table 4: Showing F-values of Attitude Factors of the wrestlers of various SES groups on the basis of performers and non-performers.

S. No.	Attitude Factors	F- values	Significance Level
1.	Social Change	5.65	Significant 0.01
2.	Social Distance	8.13	Significant 0.01
3.	Liberalism	5.66	Significant 0.01
4.	Nationalism	1.27	Not Significant
5.	Social Revolution	0.08	Not Significant
6.	Untouchability	0.32	Not Significant

A significant difference between performer and non-performers was found on social change, social distance, and liberalism as being F-values 5.65, 8.13, and 5.66 respectively which all were significant at 0.01 level. But the F-values of the performers and non-performers were not found to be significant on nationalism, social revolution, and untouchability as being 1.27, 0.08, and 0.32.

When the mean scores of the various groups on significantly differing attitude factors were considered, then the picture was become clear. The mean score of performer wrestlers belonging to high SES (124.24) was having much difference and it was higher than the mean scores of non-performer wrestlers belonging to same SES group i.e. 120.85. The wrestlers from other SES groups were also having much difference in mean scores in terms of performers and non-performers but their difference was lower than the wrestlers from high SES. This shows that the performer wrestlers belonging to high SES group showed more desire of social change than the non-performer wrestlers of same SES group. The same phenomenon was also found in the case of social distance attitude factor. The more difference between mean scores of wrestlers in terms of performers and non-performers was found in high SES group than the low and middle SES groups. Here, the higher mean score was of non-performer wrestlers than the performer wrestlers. The mean score of performer wrestlers was 117.47 and it was 122.75 in the case of non-performer wrestlers. In this way the non-performer wrestlers from high SES group showed more social distance in their attitudes than the performer wrestlers of same SES group. On liberalism attitude factor, the wrestlers belonging to low SES group showed more difference in mean scores than the mean scores of middle and high SES groups in terms of performers and non-performers. The mean score of performer wrestlers belonging to low SES was 124.10 and it was higher than the mean score of non-performer wrestlers belonging to same SES group which was 121.02. The wrestlers belonging to middle and high SES groups also showed difference in terms of performers and non-performers but that was lower So, on the basis of this finding, it can be said that there exists a significant difference between performer and non-performer wrestlers on liberalism and the performers have more liberal attitude than the non-performers.

In this way it can be concluded on the basis of these findings that performer and non-performer wrestlers have different attitudes on social change, social distance, and liberalism.

Second objective of the research-economic status was on "To sports personality towards better hypothesis performance in

response to this objective was made that "The personality among the wrestlers of Haryana belonging to various socio-economic status

Below table is containing the mean scores and tables 6 and 7 are having F-values of the performer and non-performer wrestlers of all the three SES groups:

Table 5: Showing mean scores of Sixteen Personality Factors of the performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.

S. No.	Personality Factors	SES Level	Mean Scores	
			Performers	Non-Performers
1.	Warmth	Low	4.94	4.65
		Middle	5.97	6.21
		High	5.62	5.62
2.	Reasoning	Low	6.76	5.97
		Middle	7.00	6.38
		High	7.18	7.44
3.	Emotional Stability	Low	4.26	3.76
		Middle	4.47	4.59
		High	4.74	4.59
4.	Dominance	Low	4.32	4.82
		Middle	4.76	4.94
		High	4.21	4.38
5.	Liveliness	Low	4.38	4.94
		Middle	4.97	5.47
		High	5.26	5.47
6.	Rule Consciousness	Low	6.06	5.88
		Middle	6.35	6.00
		High	6.44	6.21
7.	Social Boldness	Low	3.65	4.29
		Middle	4.21	4.00
		High	3.65	4.12
8.	Sensitivity	Low	6.41	5.76
		Middle	6.38	6.29
		High	6.94	6.65
9.	Vigilance	Low	4.35	4.53
		Middle	5.59	5.38
		High	4.62	5.00
10.	Abstractedness	Low	4.47	5.26
		Middle	3.85	4.24
		High	4.06	4.44
11.	Privateness	Low	5.68	5.59
		Middle	6.44	6.09
		High	6.26	6.44
12.	Apprehensiveness	Low	6.09	6.15
		Middle	6.15	6.15
		High	6.00	6.12
13.	Openness to Change	Low	6.24	4.91
		Middle	6.32	5.88
		High	6.97	7.00
14.	Self-Reliance	Low	4.38	5.15
		Middle	4.53	4.41
		High	5.09	5.53
15.	Perfectionism	Low	4.29	4.24
		Middle	4.38	4.65
		High	4.94	5.03
16.	Tension	Low	6.82	6.00
		Middle	6.09	5.85
		High	6.26	6.21

Table 6: Showing F-values of Sixteen Personality Factors of performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.

S. No.	Personality Factors	F- values	Significance Level
1.	Warmth	16.88	Significant 0.01
2.	Reasoning	6.96	Significant 0.01
3.	Emotional Stability	6.44	Significant 0.01
4.	Dominance	3.65	Significant 0.05
5.	Liveliness	4.16	Significant 0.05
6.	Rule Consciousness	0.93	Not Significant
7.	Social Boldness	0.42	Not Significant
8.	Sensitivity	3.47	Significant 0.05
9.	Vigilance	10.71	Significant 0.01
10.	Abstractedness	7.73	Significant 0.01
11.	Privateness	4.48	Significant 0.05
12.	Apprehensiveness	0.07	Not Significant
13.	Openness to Change	22.47	Significant 0.01
14.	Self-Reliance	6.80	Significant 0.01
15.	Perfectionism	8.46	Significant 0.01
16.	Tension	1.38	Not Significant

As showing table 6, there were significant F-values of the performer and non-performer wrestlers belonging to various SES groups on various personality factors of 16 PF i.e. warmth (F=16.88, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of middle SES groups were higher than other SES groups), reasoning (F=6.96, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than others), emotional stability (F=6.44, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were high than others), dominance (F=3.65, significant at 0.05 level and the mean scores of middle SES groups were higher than other SES groups), liveliness (F=4.16, significant at 0.05 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than other SES groups), sensitivity (F=3.47, significant at 0.05 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than the other SES groups), vigilance (F=10.71, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of middle SES groups were higher than the others), abstractedness (F=7.73, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of low SES groups were higher than the other SES groups), privateness (F=4.48, significant at 0.05 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than the other SES groups), openness to change (F=22.47, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than the other SES groups), self-reliance (F=6.80, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than the other SES groups), and perfectionism (F=8.46, significant at 0.01 level and the mean scores of high SES groups were higher than the others). But the F-values on rule consciousness, social boldness, apprehensiveness, and tension being 0.93, 0.42, 0.07, and 1.38 were not significant at any level of the significance. This shows that the second hypothesis of the present study has been partially proved. In this way, on the basis of these findings, it can be said that there exists much difference in the personality of the performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups. Further, the personality of the wrestlers was also compared on the basis of performance of them. The table 7 below is containing the F-values on the basis of that comparison:

Table 7: Showing F-values of Sixteen Personality Factors of wrestlers of various SES groups on the basis of performers and non-performers.

S. No.	Personality Factors	F- values	Significance
1.	Warmth	0.01	Not Significant
2.	Reasoning	3.34	Not Significant
3.	Emotional Stability	1.28	Not Significant
4.	Dominance	2.84	Not Significant
5.	Liveliness	4.00	Significant 0.05
6.	Rule Consciousness	1.44	Not Significant
7.	Social Boldness	2.39	Not Significant
8.	Sensitivity	2.39	Not Significant
9.	Vigilance	0.39	Not Significant
10.	Abstractedness	8.53	Significant 0.01
11.	Privateness	0.17	Not Significant
12.	Apprehensiveness	0.09	Not Significant
13.	Openness to Change	11.08	Significant 0.01
14.	Self-Reliance	3.71	Significant 0.05
15.	Perfectionism	0.00	Not Significant
16.	Tension	2.93	Not Significant

As shown in table 7, most of the F-values of the wrestlers in terms of performers and non-performers were found to be insignificant excluding liveliness (4.00, significant at 0.05 level and the wrestlers belonging to middle SES groups showed more difference in terms of performers and non-performers), abstractedness (8.53, significant at 0.01 level and the wrestlers from low SES groups showed more difference in terms of performers and non-performers), openness to change (11.08, significant at 0.01 level and the wrestlers from low SES groups showed more difference in terms of performers and non-performers), and self-reliance (3.71, significant at 0.05 level and the wrestlers belonging to low SES groups showed more difference in terms of performers and non-performers). Other all personality factors were having insignificant F-values of the wrestlers. This shows that there is not much difference in the personality of performer and non-performer wrestlers.

The raw scores of Big Five factors of 16 PF were also analyzed. The table 8 below contains mean score and tables 11 and 12 are containing F-values of the performer and non-performer wrestlers:

Table 8: Showing mean scores of Big Five Personality Factors of performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.

S. No.	Factors	SES Level	Mean Scores	
			Performers	Non-Performers
1.	Extraversion	Low	5.59	3.85
		Middle	5.62	3.56
		High	5.88	4.59
2.	Anxiety	Low	3.91	3.62
		Middle	4.34	4.06
		High	3.97	3.74
3.	Tough-Mindedness	Low	4.03	3.71
		Middle	3.71	3.35
		High	4.06	3.82
4.	Independence	Low	6.35	6.29
		Middle	6.44	6.38
		High	5.68	5.56
5.	Self-Control	Low	5.41	5.26
		Middle	5.68	5.59
		High	5.62	5.44

Table 9: Showing F-values of Big Five Personality Factors of performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.

S. No.	Factors	F- values	Significance Level
1.	Extraversion	4.73	Significant 0.01
2.	Anxiety	2.12	Significant 0.01
3.	Tough-Mindedness	2.80	Not Significant
4.	Independence	7.89	Significant 0.01
5.	Self-Control	0.86	Not Significant

In the table 9, it was found that the wrestlers on the basis of SES groups were found to be significantly differing on extraversion, anxiety, and self-control factors while they were found to be not significant on tough-mindedness, and self-control factors. The F-values of the performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups were 4.73, 2.12, 2.80, 7.89, and 0.86 for extraversion, anxiety, tough-mindedness, independence, and self-control respectively.

Findings of the study
The findings of the present research are as given below:
1. No significant difference was found between the attitude factors excluding social revolution of performers and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.
2. There was found significant difference between the performer and non-performer wrestlers while compared on the basis of performer-non-performer on social change, social distance, and liberalism attitude factors.
3. There was found significant difference in the personality of the performer and non-performer wrestlers on the basis of SES groups.
4. There was found significant difference in the groups on liveliness, abstractedness, openness to change, and self-reliance personality factors. Other all F-values of wrestlers on personality factors were found to be insignificant. This shows that there is not much difference in the personality of wrestlers on the basis of performers and non-performers.
5. The performer and non-performer wrestlers were found to be significantly differing on extraversion, anxiety, and self-control factors while they were found to be not significant on tough-mindedness, and self-control factors on the basis of SES groups.
6. There was not much difference found in context to the Big Five factors of the performer and non-performer wrestlers on anxiety, independence, and self-control factors on the basis of SES group comparison.
7. The significant difference on the basis of performer-non-performe between groups on Big Five factors was found only in context to extraversion and tough mindedness.
8. As there was found no any significant interaction F-value of performer and non-performer wrestlers on attitude factors on the basis of SES groups, this shows that there exists no relationship between SES and attitude factors.
9. The same trend was also found to be followed in the case of sixteen personality factors as there was found no significant interaction F-value excepting openness to change factor of the performer and non-performer wrestlers belonging to various SES groups. This shows that there exists no correlation between the various SES levels and the Sixteen Personality factors except openness to change factor.
10. There was found no any significant interaction F-value on Big Five factors of the performer and non-performer wrestlers of various SES groups. This shows that there

was found no inter-relationship between the SES and the Big Five factors.

11. Finally, it can be concluded on the basis of the findings of the present research that there exists no relationship between the socio-economic-status, attitudes, and personality factors of the performer and non-performer wrestlers in Haryana.

References
1. Bhullar RK. Physical self-efficacy and competitive state anxiety: An examination of adult participation in a non-traditional sport. Published PhD Thesis, University of Idaho. 2006; 77: AAT 9813709.
2. Biddle KS, Ali D. Comparison between male and female elite wrestlers: A psychological study. Journal of Education and Practice. 2011; 2(4):105-110.
3. Halvari KS, Ali D. A comparative investigation on self-efficacy in high and low performance athletes, 2011.
4. McCune V, Williams JM. Performance and somatic anxiety, and confidence changes prior to competition. Journal of Sport Behavior. 2012; 10:47-56.
5. Ramey HW, Hinde l C. Trait anxiety, state anxiety, and copingehavior as predictors of wrestling performance. Anxiety, Stress & Coping. 2014; 1(3):225-234.
6. Salokun R. A comparative study on self-efficacy of national and international wrestlers. Journal of Sports Psychology. 2014; 10(2):778-83.