Analysis of Psychological Personality Factors in Learning English for College Sports Students

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Abstract

China has a fascinating history and culture about the sports industry. Each year, the worth of China's sports industry increases. Using a wide range of samples taken from various districts in China, the studies and literature connected to this show a close relationship Analysis of Psychological Personality Factors in Learning English for College Sports Students. China had sent a single athlete to the Olympic Games in 1932, which drew worldwide attention, but no substantial revenue was earned. The growth of China's sports business has given non-sports and sports groups, both worldwide and nationally, a huge opportunity. Sports improve children's physical and mental strength. It can help a child develop organizational skills by ensuring that they attend training team meetings and many days on time, are determined to succeed until they achieve their best academic leadership, and respect the judgment of the umpire or judge. The data was collected from 60 sports players and analyzed by using SEM PLS 3. To analyze the sports and culture in Chine, this study has incorporated the Sports Culture as an Independent Variable and Socioeconomic Status of China as a dependent variable. Whereas, Sports Participants is used as Mediating Variable. Whereas, the results indicated a significant association between the variables.

Keywords: Socioeconomic Status, Sports Culture, Sports Participation, Chinese Sports, Sports Industry, Physical and Mental Strength.

Introduction

This article will explore the role of psychological personality factors in learning English for College sports students. It will seek to identify factors that affect learning and the use of English in specific situations, such as pre-game rituals, loss, and goal celebrations. Psychological personality factors have influenced people's attitudes towards a particular situation or task. These tendencies are learned from family members' behaviors and incorporate into daily life decisions. As such, it is essential in order for individuals to learn something new that they need to understand how their personality affects what they want to learn about or pursue in a certain area. Therefore, the findings of this study will attempt to identify which personality factor(s) are most influential in the learning of English for College sports students. Many factors contribute to personality development, such as genetics, the environment, and psychological factors that people can control. However, the environment is one of the most influential factors in a person's development and overall behavior because it needs to meet a certain level of support and reward. "Support" means that there is a belief or expectation from someone else that will ensure success in an endeavor. For instance, if you want to succeed at something and do not know what you are doing, you cannot expect much support.

China is a state located faraway eastwards captivating its past antecedents and culture. However, human beings who discover museum pieces are also astonished by her distinctive innovation. Whether participating in Sport or simply being a spectator, more and more people are getting involved. The value of the sports industry in China keeps going up each year. It was almost 3 billion yuan annually at last count. Some sports in China are more popular than others, and some are hugely popular. This is for various reasons, including accessibility, history, and even government initiatives. Kids who had a regular interest in sports are better to indulge in the involvement of the sports with regularity at the time they come to the age of maturity, which spotlight the importance of deploying the kinds to devote excess of time on the activities related to sports while being junior (Smith, Gardner, Aggio, & Hamer, 2015). The verification of Mounting reveal that physical activities and sports aid the kinds of diminishing the probability of enduring the diseases related to the heart (Janssen & LeBlanc, 2010), encourage and foster the muscularity, form kids toleration and determination (Ryan Dunn, Dorsch, King, & Rothlisberger, 2016), enhance the emotional and intellectual health of the kids (Wang, Tang, & Luo, 2017). "The Healthy China 2030" (Chen, 2017) highlights that kids must involve in physical activities for at least 1 hour per day. There is much recognition about the importance of physical activities and

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sports. However, still, there are a diminished number of programs and institutes for motivating the kids for more participation in sports (Y. Liu et al., 2017).

The importance of sports is well known now, but there is a need to plan and outline the efficient intercessions and pick out the major indicators and factors that could enhance kids' involvement from the junior sector in sports. Many types of research are carried out on the theory of: ' ecological theory,' which postulates that kids involved in sports are based and influenced by several events related to their surroundings and the people in that surrounding. For the kids of the junior section, the support by the parents, the status of parental socioeconomic (Ryan DunnC, 2016), the opportunity provided by the school for sports, citizens, and public, support by peers are significant determinants for motivating the kids to participate in the sports. In the latest time, parental socioeconomic status has obtained great awareness that depicts that this determinant is the most significant for promoting kids' participation in sports. The studies and literature related to this represent a near relation between the participation of kids in sports and parental socioeconomic status by utilizing a wide range of samples obtained from various districts in China. China had participated in the Olympic games in 1932 with a single athlete and attracted worldwide attraction, but no healthy earning was generated. After this attempt, according to the public opinion, China had to face the embarrassment that from such a big country why one athlete is sent, this event forces China to take Olympics seriously (CHAKRABORTY, YARDI, & SINDHA, 2020).

In 1935, China had taken some preparation and sanctioned 2 Lac Yuan expenditure on preparation schools, best athlete selection, and training schools. One delegation was organized in which 69 competitors for athletics, basketball, weightlifting, cycling, swimming, football, and boxing, 39 observers and Chinese martial arts of wushu 9 demonstrators were included, and 150 journalists also reached berlin at their expenditure and state don't give funding. No medals were won, but the demonstrators visited Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, and Australia. Also, the observer's team, including scholars, teachers, and physical educators, stayed in Europe and observed the European sports facilities closely. After Berlin Olympics, the Olympic games of 1940 and 1944 were canceled due to World War 2. China had participated in the 1948 Olympics, but the performance was very poor, and the government did not support the contingent. After 1949 China was established in which a new regime with a positive attitude focused on health and Sport in China. On July 17, 1952, the IOC passed a resolution declaring the Chinese Olympic committee as the sole representative of China's sports representation. In 1979, the IOC Executive board had reinstated China in IOC. China took part in the lake placid winter Olympics in 1980 and Moscow Olympics in 1982; irrespective of symbolic struggle, China made its athletes strong, but Chinese sports strategies have often been questioned due to doping and other unethical means. China's Hou Zhihui defeated Mirabai Chanu in a 49-kilogram division weightlifting sport event as she was preparing by the age of 12 for this. The success of the industry related to Sport in China has brought an enormous chance to organizations related to the non-sports and organizations of Sport, whether globally or nationally. Still, this expansion has also increased many issues. Due to the many differences, there is a lot of problem implementing the knowledge in China, which is sought from the countries relating to Western. Major reasons are the conflicts between the governments, the difference in the culture, etc. China predominantly focuses upon those sports which are underfunded in the west. Since 1984 China's 75% of Olympic gold medals have come from 6 sports events.

Literature Review

China's interest and participation in tennis don't come close to tennis obsess Europe, but many Chinese still enjoy it at an amateur level, and the interest is growing. There are 10 million regular female tennis players in China, according to tennis head in a population of 1.4 billion, which shows how much opportunity there is for even more participation (Reid, Crespo, Atienza, & Dimmock, 2007). Tennis tournaments are held in big cities, including Beijing and Chengdu, helping the Sport in the country (Xu, Tian, Liu, & Wang, 2017). The glory days of Chinese tennis were arguably in the 2010s when top women's player Lina won the French Open in the Australian open grand slams. The second Sport is swimming, which is growing in popularity in China. A few decades ago, China was not winning any medals in the Olympic pool but is now considered an emerging swimming nation(Shibli & Bingham, 2008). However, the Chinese swim team has not gone without controversy. Yang was recently banned from international competitions for four years for cheating, causing shame and reputational damage for China(Zhao, Hohmann, Faber, Chang, & Gao, 2020). The third popular Sport in China is martial arts, ingrained in Chinese culture for thousands of years. In Chinese, kung fu or gong fu is the most well-known and dates back to the joe dynasty combined with spirituality (Martinez, 2009). A kung fu is a form of exercise and unarmed mode of personal combat (Doyle, 2019).

It's similar to karate or taekwondo. Martial arts movie icons including Bruce lee, jet li, and Jackie Chan have kept martial arts like kung fu very much in the mainstream (Zhouxiang, 2018). The fourth popular Sport is volleyball which is another popular sport in China (Taihua, 2010). Players like jutting are now tribe label in China subsequently following the victory. In 2020 patriotic film leap was released. It features famous Chinese actress gong li, who also stars in the Disney movie Mulan (Biao, 1999). Fifth popular Sport is square dancing, although it's not competitive. It's a good form of exercise and immensely popular in China, which has to count for something. Mostly middle-aged and older women dance to choreographed routines in public parks all over the country (J. Gao, 2015). If the weather is good, the dancing goes late into the night. The same square dancing is not named because of the dance moves. It's because the dancing happens in a city square or plaza. Dancing in public parks became a low-cost form of exercise and entertainment for many women who lost their jobs at state-owned enterprises in the 1990s. It has remained popular ever since because anyone can join in, and it's a good way to socialize and make friends. The sixth popular Sport is running, which historically jogging on the street in China drew stairs, but it's becoming increasingly popular (Jones, 2002) (Qiu, Tian, Zhou, Lin, & Gao, 2020). Sadly, 21 ultra-marathon runners died in Gansu province in May 2021 due to poor planning by race officials. The seventh popular Sport is soccer, football, another big sport in China. The Chinese super league boosts 16 teams that are privately owned. Chinese Tv stations widely cover matches. Just as Mao Zedong declared, ping pong would be a national sport 70 years ago (Amara, Henry, Liang, & Uchiumi, 2005). Current leader xi-Jinping has pledged to turn China into a football power. Soccer pitches will be built all over China to attract millions of players, the ultimate goal. Xi-Jinping wants the country to first host and win the world cup by 2050 (Liu, Zhang, & Desbordes, 2017). The eighth popular Sport is badminton, another national sport in China. At the amateur level, badminton is like ping pong. It's a highly accessible sport. All you need is a racket and shuttle (Yong-bo, 2007). They hit the shuttle to each other as a way of participating and having fun.

The Chinese government cares everything for elite badminton players, including housing, meals, and training. This helps the country dominate the Sport (R. Y. Gao, 2017). The ninth and most popular Sport in China is basketball, which is huge in China. There are basketball courts in all schools, and guys particularly enjoy the Sport. The Sport blew up in China in the 2000s when Yao Ming started playing for the Houston Rockets in the NBA (Menefee & Casper, 2011). A few Chinese have played in the NBA since then none have come close to making such a big impact as Yao Ming. To this day, Ming is still one of China's most famous athletes. The Chinese men's and women's basketball teams are not very successful (Tan & Bairner, 2011). The men's team didn't even qualify for the Tokyo 20-20-21 Olympics, but that has not stopped the Sport from being adored by millions of Chinese. Yao Ming owns a winery in Napa Valley selling high-end wine with its name. The tenth and highest popular Sport in China is table tennis, which is probably a prominent sport in China. In the early 1950s, Chinese leader mounts Sadan declared table tennis a national sport. Its popularity spread throughout the country, making Chinese athletes the strongest in the world within a short period (Zhang, Zhou, & Yang, 2018). The Sport is just as popular as it was decades ago. There are ping pong tables in every school, so kids learn from a young age. It's an exclusive sport that is important for a socialist country like China no matter your age, gender, wealth, or even your level of fitness(Zhang & Zhou, 2019).

In a broad sense, it is believed that sports and doing physical undertakings grant assistance to mental, emotional, and spiritual health(Powell & Pratt, 1996). In research, it is demonstrated that physical Sport helps to diminish the possibility of heart problems(G. Batty et al., 2005). While there is a lack of sports in the kids, there is a probability of different problems related to psychological, fatness, high blood pressure, sugar, and other pains related to the body and joints(D. Batty & Thune, 2000). All these points prove that engagement in the activity related to physical will help the kids to reduce their health issues and will be keener towards a strong head(Kiess et al., 2006). It is estimated that lack of interest in the activity related to physical is the crucial fitness issue in all developed countries and is mostly called a worldwide pandemic (World Health Organization, 1998). Competitive sports are exceptionally good for kids. Betting big sports can provide children with important life skills (Danish, Forneris, & Wallace, 2005)—the chance to make new friends and can assist in career direction. Most kids could grasp interpersonal skills by sports for instance existence gracious at both success and conquer, acquiring by their omissions, and accepting criticism can be learned from sports (Stambulova, 2009). Sports build children's strength's both physically and mentally. It can develop a child's organization skills by getting to training team meetings and many days on time determined to succeed until your best academic leadership and respect the umpire or judge's decision (Salmela, 1994). A study by the University of Melbourne shows that active kids are more

likely to mature into physically active adults. The more active the kids are, the better they feel, affecting their careers. Playing competitive sports could lead the kids to coach, playing professionally, physiotherapists, sports medicine trainers, sports marketing, and many more (Wylleman & Lavallee, 2004). If the kid did not choose a job in rowing sport, skills they would have learned from sports would benefit them in their chosen career. Sports teach child's cope with heartache, disappointment, loss failure and make them exceptionally resilient. Sports are extremely good for kids as long as they learn that winning isn't everything so, the sooner they start, the better off they are (Wylleman, De Knop, Ewing, & Cummings, 2000).

Methodology

To analyze the sports and culture in Chine, this study has incorporated the Sports Culture as an Independent Variable and Socioeconomic Status of China as a dependent variable. Whereas, Sports Participants is used as Mediating Variable. The data was collected through questionnaires and analyzed by using SEM PLS 3. The data was collected through questionnaires, and there were 60 active sports players. Figure 1 shows the research framework adopted from the scale of . There were 3 items for measuring Sports Culture (IV), 3 items for measuring Sports Participation (Mediating Variable), and 6 items were used to measure the Socioeconomic Status (SES).

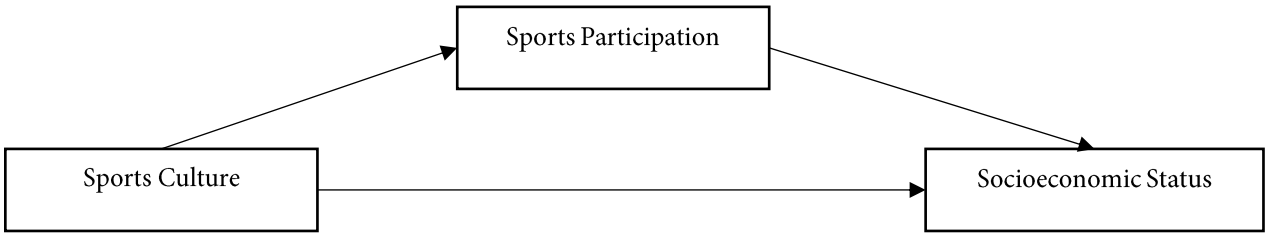

Figure 1: Research Framework

Discussion and Analysis

This section of paper discusses the data collected and analyzed using SEM PLS 3.

PLS Algorithm

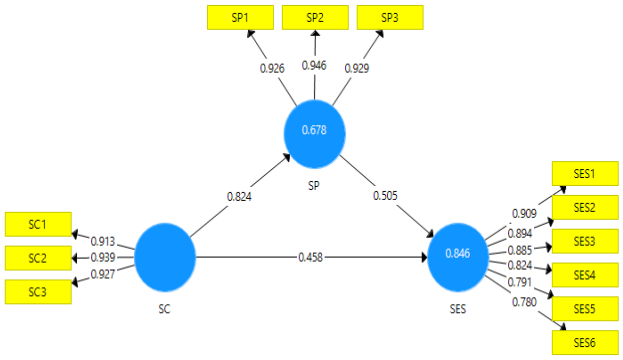

Figure 2: PLS Algorithm

The PLS Algorithm of our research Model was built using the software of SEM PLS 3. The PLS algorithm determines the model's fitness. Structural equation modelling is used to analyze the impact of Sports Culture and Sports Participation on Socioeconomic Status of Sports Players. To analyze these, the research model had one IVs, one DV, and one Mediating Variable. Three items were used to measure Sports Culture (SC), three items for measuring Sports Participation (SP), and six items were used to measure Socioeconomics Status (SES). The path analysis of the research model is shown in the figure above, with positive paths for SC→ SP (0.824), SP→ SES (0.505), and SC→ SES (0.458). None of the variable showed negative paths in the research model.

Path Coefficients

The variables' path coefficients are listed in the table below. SC→ SES (0.458), SC→SP (0.824), and SP→ SES (0.505) all had positive path coefficients, according to the findings.

Table 1

Path Coefficients

	SES	SP
SC	0.458	0.824
SES		
SP	0.505	

The graphical depiction of Path Coefficients is shown in Figure 3. Table 1 is graphically represented in the results displayed in the image.

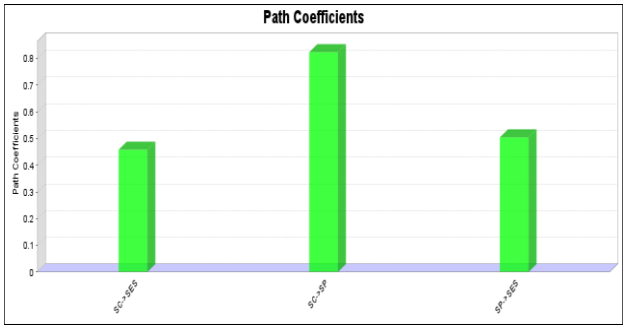

Figure 3: Path Coefficients

Specific Indirect Effect

The table underneath shows the specific indirect effect of SC→ SP→ SES as 0.416. Specific Indirect Effect refers to sum of specified indirect effects between variables in structural models.

Table 2

Specific Indirect Effect

Specific Indirect Effect	
Sports Culture→ Sports Participation→ Socioeconomic Status	0.416

Outer Loadings

Table 3 shows the outer loadings of each item used to measure the variable. Loadings for evaluating the variable Sports Culture: SC1 (0.913), SC 2 (0.939), and SR 3 (0.927). The positive strong loadings of each variable were also visible in the selected items. Outside loading values for each item are larger than 0.780, indicating that it is extremely trustworthy for the variable.

Table 3

Outer Loadings

	Sports Culture	Socioeconomic Status	Sports Participation
SC1	0.913		
SC2	0.939		
SC3	0.927		
SES1		0.909	
SES2		0.894	
SES3		0.885	
SES4		0.824	
SES5		0.791	
SES6		0.780	
SP1			0.926
SP2			0.946
SP3			0.929

Bootstrapping PLS Algorithm

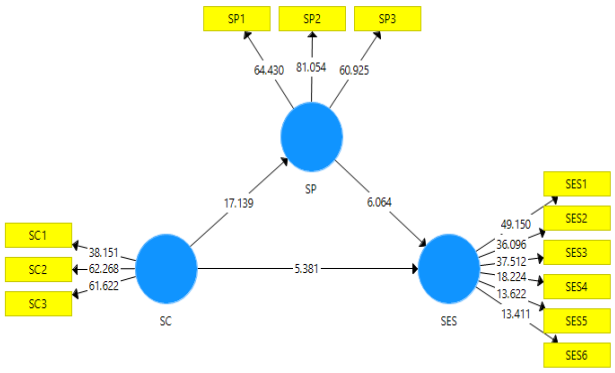

Figure 4: Bootstrapping PLS Algorithm

The data was bootstrapped to 500 responses on SEM PLS 3. The figure 4 shows the PLS algorithm of data bootstrapped to 500 observations. The results indicate that the path coefficients in between variables was positive and strong. The path analysis of the research model is shown in the figure above, with positive paths for SC→ SP (17.129), SC→ SES (0.5.381), and SP→ SES (6.064. None of the variable showed negative paths in the research model.

Descriptives

The path coefficients for the link between all latent variables are listed in the table 4. The t-statistics value is in the range of -2 to 2, which is close to zero, indicating that the data is valid and representative. Acceptable P-Values imply a relationship between variables. These results were found after data was bootstrapped to 500 observations (the PLS Algorithm of Bootstrapped data in shown in figure 4). The effect of latent variables on one another in the aggregate. With P values of (SC→SES) 0.000, (SC→SP) 0.000, and (SP→SES) 0.000 respectively, therefore, all have a significant relationship.

Table 4

Descriptive Statistics

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
SC -> SES	0.458	0.447	0.085	5.381	0.000
SC -> SP	0.824	0.826	0.048	17.139	0.000
SP -> SES	0.505	0.518	0.083	6.064	0.000

Latent Variable Correlation

The relationship between the variables is depicted in the table below. The components were found to be significantly connected as a result of the findings. According to the data, SC→ SEC have a positive correlation coefficient of 0.874, meaning that these latent variables influence each other by 87.4 percent. However, the statistics show that SP→ SC has a score of 0.882. (Which means these variables are 88.2 percent correlated with each other).

Table 5

Latent Variable Correlation

	SC	SES	SP
SC	1.000	0.874	0.824
SES	0.874	1.000	0.882
SP	0.824	0.882	1.000

LV Descriptives

Table 6

LV Descriptives

	Median	Min	Max	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
SC	0.271	-1.767	1.797	-0.987	0.002
SES	0.119	-1.977	1.427	-1.283	-0.260
SP	0.051	-1.801	1.903	-1.197	-0.068

The value of descriptive and latent variables is summarized in the table 6. The data show that the Descriptive Statistics Table's Min and Max values are within the allowed range of -2 and 5, indicating that they are within the acceptable range of -2 and 5. Skewness values vary from -1 to +1, with negatively skewed variables somewhat symmetrical and acceptable, and positively skewed variables moderately symmetrical and inappropriate. The variables' values were most likely tailed to the left due to their negative skewness, resulting in a median and mean that are less than the variables' mode. The SES and SP are negatively skewed in the table below; thus, these variables are tailed to the left side of symmetry.

Outer Model Residual Descriptives

Table underneath depicts the outer model residual Descriptives. The results from table 7 shows the Descriptives of each item against the Latent Variables. SC2, SC3, SES6, SP1, SP2, and SP3 has negative values for excess kurtosis, it depicts that means that these items are making distribution flatter than a normal curve with a similar mean and Median. However, the items SC2, SC3, SES1, SES2, SES3, SES4, SES5, and SES6 has negative skewness. Therefore, it depicts the distribution of these items are tailed to left side of distribution.

Table 7

Outer Model Residual Descriptives

	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
SC1	-0.011	-0.837	1.372	0.407	1.711	0.901
SC2	-0.033	-0.868	0.528	0.344	-0.457	-0.335
SC3	0.040	-1.023	0.846	0.375	-0.086	-0.202
SES1	0.047	-0.990	0.970	0.418	0.105	-0.315
SES2	0.026	-1.278	0.908	0.449	0.328	-0.155
SES3	0.035	-1.258	1.138	0.466	0.515	-0.379
SES4	0.030	-1.591	1.352	0.566	0.771	-0.455
SES5	0.075	-1.765	1.145	0.612	0.436	-0.664
SES6	0.110	-1.526	1.218	0.626	-0.260	-0.491
SP1	0.011	-0.854	0.876	0.377	-0.558	0.175
SP2	0.032	-0.555	0.638	0.324	-0.527	0.363
SP3	-0.048	-0.907	0.812	0.371	-0.561	0.006

Inner Model Residual Correlation

The residual correlation of the inner model revealed a modest positive correlation between SES and SP, with a degree of change of 1.000 in the link between the variables, as shown in Table below.

Table 8

Inner Model Residual Correlation

	SES	SP
SES	1.000	0.000
SP	0.000	1.000

Inner Model Residual Descriptives

The residual descriptive of the inner model is shown in the table below. As indicated in the table, the minimum and maximum values of SES and SP are -2 and 5, respectively. A total of 60 persons were questioned about their thoughts. Skewness and kurtosis readings were close to zero and in the -1 to 1 range, indicating that the data was not affected. The curve for SP is negatively skewed, which means that the longer side of the curve is on the left.

Table 9

Inner Model Residual Descriptives

	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
SES	-0.039	-0.804	0.963	0.393	-0.454	0.352
SP	-0.081	-1.920	1.602	0.567	2.372	-0.262

Quality Criteria

R Square

The table below shows the R-square value and adjusted R-square for various scenarios. Sports Culture (SC) and Sports Participation (SP) has positive effect on the Socioeconomic

Status (SES). According to the data, the current 0.846 (84.7 percent) values have an adjusted R-square of 0.840, and the 84 percent model fit for the SES. Whereas, SP has an R-square of 0.678, and the value for adjusted R-square 0.673, and shows that the research model is 67.3 percent model fit for the SP.

Table 10

R Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
SES	0.846	0.840
SP	0.678	0.673

f Square

The f-square value is shown in the table 11. The f-square represents the variability in R Square in a research model with an endogenous variable. The relationship between SES and SP changes unfavorably when an endogenous variable changes, as shown in the table below, with a low ratio of 0.438 percent change in SC→SES. However, as shown in the table below, there will be a negative shift in SP if an endogenous variable changes the link between SC and SES.

Table 11

f Square

	SES	SP
SC	0.438	2.109
SES		
SP	0.531	

Construct Reliability and Validity

Construct reliability and validity of the study are provided in the table below. In reliability testing, Cronbach Alpha exceeds 0.70. (This shows that the data used in the study was correct and relevant.) Cronbach's Alpha values were found to be acceptable for SC (0.917), SES (0.922), and SP (0.926). The statistics indicate the average variance of all variables collected in the study, and the rho-A values represent composite reliability rates. As a result, the hidden variable's overall dependability rating is acceptable. The average variation of the retrieved value for SES is minimal, with a variance of 0.720, indicating that the data is 72.0 percent variance extracted.

Table 12

Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
SC	0.917	0.918	0.948	0.858
SES	0.922	0.932	0.939	0.720
SP	0.926	0.927	0.953	0.872

The figure underneath shows the graphical representation of Cronbach's Alpha of the study. The values of Cronbach's Alpha were greater than 0.7 showing that the data collected for measuring the relationship between variables are reliable and valid.

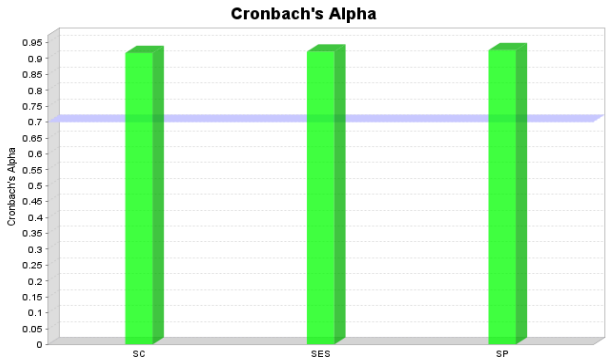

Figure 5: Cronbach's Alpha

Discriminant Validity

Fornell-Larcker Criterion

The Fornell-Larcker Criterion (FLC) calculated in the study is shown in the table 13. It is used to determine how the SC, SES and SP interact with one other. According to the findings, the variables have a positive degree of share variance in terms of their relative shares. In this situation, the degree of shared variance between the variables is 0.849 (SC→SES), meaning that changing one unit of SC alters the variance of the variable SES by 84.9 percent (which is a huge variation).

Table 13

Fornell-Larcker Criterion

	SC	SES	SP
SC	0.926		
SES	0.874	0.849	
SP	0.824	0.882	0.934

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT)

The Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) values are used to determine if a variable is discriminately valid (as shown in Table 14). It demonstrates how strongly the latent variables are linked. If SP (Sports Participation) changes than the relationship between SP→ SES will have 0.943 (94.3%) the same validity, according to the findings.

Table 14

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT)

	SC	SES	SP
SC			
SES	0.940		
SP	0.892	0.943	

The above depicts that the values of numerous latent variables that correspond with the table's values. The variables had a high validity score, indicating that their linkages had been discovered. All of the correlations between the variables were found to be valid. However, the relationship between SC, SP and SES is demonstrated to be invalid for SC→SES, and SP→ SES.

Model Fit

Fit Summary

The results of the model fitness study are provided in the table 15, which shows how the saturated model and the estimated model were used to conduct the model fitness study. According to the model, the saturated model has an SRMR score of 0.061, indicating that it is 6.1% acceptable for analysis (weak-valid fitness). As a result, the expected model's rate is 0.061, indicating that the variables' fitness analyses are similar. When the d-ULS data is calculated, the rate is 0.287. As indicated by this rate, the data show that SC and SP have a beneficial impact on SES.

Table 15

Model fitness Summary

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.061	0.061
d_ULS	0.287	0.287
d_G	0.423	0.423
Chi-Square	126.208	126.208
NFI	0.840	0.840

rms Theta

As seen in the table 16, the rms Theta function is shown. The root mean squared residual covariance of the outer model residuals of the variable is shown as the root mean squared residual covariance in this table. According to the computations, RMS Theta, which equals 0.220, is the best match for 22.0 percent of the outer model, making it the best fit overall.

Table 16

rms Theta

rms Theta	0.220

Conclusion

Although the relevance of sports is widely recognized today, there is a pressing need to organised and design effective intercessions and identify the primary indicators and elements that could increase children's participation in sports from the junior sector. The socioeconomic condition of the parents determines the level of assistance provided by parents to their children.

The studies and literature on this subject demonstrate a close relationship between the engagement of children in sports and the socioeconomic position of their parents by utilizing a large number of samples acquired from various districts throughout China, according to the findings. The development of the sport-related industry in China has created significant opportunities for organisations involved in non-sports and organisations involved in sport, whether on a global or national scale. Nonetheless, this development has exacerbated several problems. As described in the study's literature, soccer, or football, is the seventh most popular sport in China, and it is also a major sport in the country. The Chinese Super League comprises 16 teams, all of which are privately owned. Chinese television broadcasters broadcast a large number of matches. Competitive sports are incredibly beneficial for children. Children might get valuable life skills through placing bets on major sporting events. Sports help children to develop their physical and mental power at the same time. In addition, it can help children develop organizational skills by attending training team meetings and many days on time committed to succeeding until they achieve their highest academic potential and by respecting the judgement of the umpire or judge. The Sports Culture as an Independent Variable and the Socioeconomic Status of China as a dependent variable has been included in this study to assess the sports and culture in China. On the other hand, sports participants are used as a mediating variable. However, the findings revealed a statistically significant relationship between the variables. The results from the study indicate that the sports culture in China significantly impact the socioeconomic status. However, the increase in the active sports participation can mediate the relationship between sports culture and socioeconomic status.

Recommendations

The literature of the study reviewed that the sports culture has a negative impact on athletes' self-reporting of concussion symptoms and their adherence to return-to-play recommendations. The future research can adhere the relationship between sports culture, athletes self-reporting and the return to play. Furthermore, the future study can explore the relationship between the role of coaches and parents, how they can impact the physical and mental health of sports players. A similar situation exists in the armed forces, where recruits are indoctrinated into a culture that emphasizes devotion to duty and service above self. The crucial significance of concussions is often overlooked. Moreover, the future studies can improve the

understanding of the extent, causes, effects, and prevention of sports-related concussions and sports cultures depending upon youth athletes' health and well-being (who are sports participants).

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