



ISSN: 2456-0057
IJPNE 2019; 4(2): 551-553
© 2019 IJPNE
www.journalofsports.com
Received: 14-05-2019
Accepted: 18-06-2019

Fayaz Ahmad
M.phil, Rabindranath Tagore
University, Madhya Pradesh,
India

Fayaz Ahmad
Lecturer, Govt. Dept. of Jammu
and Kashmir, Jammu and
Kashmir, India

Dr. Manoj Kumar Pathak
Guide M. Phil, Rabindranath
Tagore University, Bhopal,
Madhya Pradesh, India

Socio economic status of kabaddi players

Fayaz Ahmad, Shahnaz Sarwar and Dr. Manoj Kumar Pathak

Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to investigate and to find a socio economic status of kabaddi players. For this study the data was collected from the subject of participants in inter university men kabaddi tournaments. The subjects for this study were selected from different universities. Who have participated university level kabaddi tournament from the university, which comes under south- west zone of India. Forty (40) players were subject for this study. Purposive sampling methods were selected for this study the researcher distributed questionnaire to all players. Total number of questionnaire filled 40. Before collecting the data there will be need of tools for evaluation. So, the researcher collected the data by using questionnaire method. The researcher has observed in this study that the socio- economic status of father, mother and of kabaddi players himself was low. Thus the hypothesis was accepted. Through the father, mother and of kabaddi players himself. Therefore by this study it was found that the socio-economic status of the father, mother and of kabaddi players himself should be developed. The level of significance can be examined at 0.5 level confidences.

Keywords: Socio economic, status, kabaddi, players

Introduction

Participation in physical activity can take place in situation hanging from informal and unstructured to formal and organized. In addition there are different body movements used in sports participation ranging from simple to complex and vigorous and non vigorous. Any physical activity to be included in the category of sports must occur in a particular set of circumstances the transformation of physical activity in to a sport generally involves the standardization and enforcement of rules, an emphasis bon organization and formalized skill development. In this process the activity develop [a pattern of its own and become regularized. (J.M. Tanner). Physical education has an important role to play in developing a well integrated personality. Muscular activates play a major role in the development of organic system of the body such as digestive, circulatory, excretory, cardiovascular, respiratory and other system of human body. Though vigorous muscular activities; muscular system can be properly developed and can enable the child to perform his daily activities in a better way and can help him to live to healthful living. Therefore for physical education people say that if one wants to play he must be physically fit and if one wants to be physically fit he must play.

Kabaddi

The kabaddi game is the oldest as our in our Indian culture. The origin of team pursuit game is lost in gauzy mists of time, but there is evidence the kabaddi is about 4000 years old and some claims that lord Krishna enjoyed playing kabaddi. Kabaddi is one of the ancient forms of out door sport and its origin can be traced to prehistoric time when man pitched himself against predatory beasts in a fight for food, before the advent of weapons. It was primarily invented for developing self defense, response to attack and reflexes for of counter attack by individual and by group or team. The Indian epic, Mahabharata describes a battle between the warier Abhimanue of the pandavas, when the seven caurasvas, inside the enemy camp. He managed you penetrate their seven tiered defense, but died because he did not know the way out. Kabbadi aims to develop the skill of self defense, attack as well as survival. Kabaddi was introduced in the Indian Olympic Games at Calcutta in 1952. An all India kabaddi federation came into existence during 1952.

As per the knowledge of research is concern socio economic status is one of the most

Corresponding Author:
Fayaz Ahmad
M.phil, Rabindranath Tagore
University, Madhya Pradesh,
India

important factor to get satisfactory reply, through other factor are also involved in this background. The present problem is stated as “The study of socio economic status of kabaddi players.

Definition and explanation of the terms

The definitions of the socio economic status are as under:

Social status

According to Hurlock, E.B. 1964, “A social person is one who conforms to the three criteria of social development. He should behave in approved manner, play the role which society prescribes for him and possess favorable attitude towards people and social activities.

Economic status

According to Jones and Ross man, 1986 “Economic status, thus, stratifies modern population according to the amount and source of occupational activities and ownership of property or both.”

Socioeconomic status

According to Herbert’s stated that the, “Socio –economic status is terms of primary condition and characteristics is determined through vocation, income and wealth, home and its location, educational activities and associations.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate and to find a socio economic status of kabaddi players.

Sources of data

For this study the data was collected from the subject of participants in inter university men kabaddi tournaments. The socio economic status of father and players are mentioned. And it is shown in seven different parts. They are as follows.

1. Social perspective
2. Family perspective
3. Family perspective
4. Profession perspective
5. Property perspective
6. Monthly income
7. Caste perspective

Selection of subjects

The subjects for this study were selected from different universities. Who have participated university level kabaddi tournament from the university, which comes under south-west zone of India. Forty (40) players were subject for this study.

Sampling method

Purposive sampling methods were selected for this study the researcher distributed questionnaire to all players. Total number of questionnaire filled 40.

Development of tools

Before collecting the data there will be need of tools for evaluation. So, the researcher collected the data by using questionnaire method.

Collection of data

The researcher collected the data from kabaddi players. Only

the questionnaire method were used to collect the data the researcher took permission from the coaches, secretary for collection of data before distribution of questionnaire. The purpose of the study was explained to the subjects so that the subjects will be honest in their answer.

Table 1: Social Perspective

S. N		Father	Mother	Self
1.	Mean	41.823	41.88	31.823
2.	Standard Error	0.899	0.161	0.916
3.	Median	42	41	24
4.	Mode	32	37	24
5.	Standard deviation	8.804	9.420	8.974
6.	Range	33	35	36
7.	Minimum	28	24	24
8.	Maximum	61	59	60

Table 2: Family Perspective

S. N		Father	Mother	self
1	Mean	33.759	31.240	24.781
2	Standard Error	0.824	1.013	1.615
3	Median	34	29	24
4	Mode	36	17	24
5	Standard deviation	8.078	9.926	11.381
6	Range	40	42	39
7	Minimum	12	12	00
8	Maximum	52	59	39

Source: Data obtained from the father, mother and self.

Table 3: Education Perspective

S. N.		Father	Mother	Self
1.	Mean	41.521	46.917	51.917
2.	Standard Error	0.431	09.528	0.448
3.	Median	44	46	49
4.	Mode	44	50	49
5.	Standard deviation	4.227	5.182	4.393
6.	Range	22	25	10
7.	Minimum	35	40	49
8.	Maximum	57	65	59

Source: Data obtained from the father, mother & self.

Table 4: Profession Perspective

S. N		Father	Mother	Self
1.	Mean	42.906	46.135	42.
2.	Standard Error	0.5199	0.3992	00
3.	Median	42	44	42
4.	Mode	38	44	42
5.	Standard deviation	5.088	3.9112	00
6.	Range	28	13	00
7.	Minimum	35	14	42
8.	Maximum	64	57	42

Source: Data obtained from father, mother & self.

Table 5: Property Perspective

S. N		Father	Mother	Self
1.	Mean	46.063	46	48.719
2.	Standard Error	0.7756	00	0.3976
3.	Median	50	46	47
4.	Mode	40	46	47
5.	Standard deviation	7.5989	00	3.8952
6.	Range	25	00	13
7.	Minimum	39	46	47
8.	Maximum	64	46	60

Source: Data obtained from father, mother and self.

Table 6: Monthly income Perspective.

S. N		Father	Mother	Self
1.	Mean	47.5083	51.313	54.635
2.	Standard Error	1.1423	0.8423	0.9962
3.	Median	49	47	57
4.	Mode	37	47	45
5.	Standard deviation	11.92	8.253	9.7904
6.	Range	35	40	23
7.	Minimum	37	47	45
8.	Maximum	72	87	68

Source: Data obtained from father, mother and

Table 7: Caste Perspective

S. N		Father	Mother
1.	Mean	39.802	39.802
2.	Standard Error	0.8895	0.8895
3.	Median	39	39
4.	Mode	39	39
5.	Standard deviation	8.7149	8.7149
6.	Range	31	31
7.	Minimum	24	24
8.	Maximum	55	55

Source: Data obtained from father and mother.

Table 8

S. N		Social	Family	Education	Profession	Property	Monthly	Caste
1.	Father	33	40	22	28	25	35	24
2.	Mother	35	42	25	13	0	40	24
3.	self	36	39	10	0	13	23	24

In the beginning of the study it was hypothesized that the study of socio economic status of kabaddi players will be low. The result of the study indicates that the socio economic status of kabaddi was low by seeing the score of range of the father, mother and kabaddi players himself so the hypothesis stated earlier is accepted.

Conclusion

Participation in games and sports provides a service to the individual by preparing him to the challenges of competition during later life in the society. This includes the development of mental and physical fitness, good character, discipline, competitiveness and courage and opportunities to experience challenges leading personal achievement and social recognition.

Socio-economic status is very important to investigate the player's factors which motivated and engaged the players in a particular game and also for further studies in this field to explore social phenomenon resulting for sports and games.

Acknowledgement

Authors acknowledge the great help received from the scholars whose articles cited and included in references of this manuscript. The authors are also grateful to authors / editors / publishers of all those articles, journals and books from where the literature for this article has been reviewed and discussed. Authors are grateful to IJPEJB editorial board members and IJPEJB team of reviewers who have helped to bring quality to this manuscript.

References

1. Anaheim Daniel O, William Sinclair A. Physical Education for special populations, A Developmental. Adopted, and Remedial Approach. 1985; 14:2.
2. Bell JA. A study of the relationship Between Recreational Interest and Participation and Intelligence Scholastic Achievements, Vocational Interest and Socio-Economic Status of Negro Students Enrolled in the Secondary Schools of Eastern Jennuses: Completed Research In Health Physical Education And Recreation. 2000; 9:67.
3. Bennet JD. The Impact of Race Sex and Folk Beliefs on the Perception of Mental Illness, Dissertation Abstract International. 1989; 46(9):956.
4. Bhunia B. A Comparative Study of Socio Economic Status of the Players of Certain Selected Team Games. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Nagpur University, 1981.

5. Broot B. The Effect of Situation Training on Achievements Motivation of Low Socio Economic Minority Colleges Females, Dissertation Abstract International. 1985; 46:951.
6. Buchard. Effects of Physical Exercise and Mental Exercise. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sports. 2007; 10(2):110-118.
7. Bucher CA. Foundation of Physical Education (ST Louis: The C. V. Mosby Co. 1960, 26.