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An analytical study of socio-economic differences between team and individual game players

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. To achieve the purpose fifty men team game players and fifty men individual game players studying in Noida College of Physical Education, Dadri, Uttar Pradesh, were selected as subjects at random. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 28 years. Socio economic status was selected as criterion variable. All the subjects of two groups were tested on selected criterion variable by using Socio-economic status scale of Kapoor and Kocher (1984). The independent 't' ratio was used to analyses the significant difference, if any between the groups. The level of significance to test the 't' ratio was tested at .05 level of confidence, which was considered as appropriate.

The results of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between team game players and individual game players on selected criterion variable such as socio economic status.

Keywords: Socio economic status, team game players, individual game players, independent, 't' ratio

Introduction

Primary education is the most basic formal education and is valued very highly for preparing learners for secondary education, world of work, Scientific and technical application of knowledge and Life skills. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, such as occupation, education, income, wealth, and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behavior.

It has been recognized that socio-economic factors play a vital role in an individual's performance in sports. The Socio-economic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life. Considerable research have been conducted on the socioeconomic status of sports persons, team sport versus individual sport, Men players versus Women players. But very few research studies are available in published from a socio-economic status of games like team and individual game players. There are many psychological factors like socioeconomic status attitudes, motives, spectators, self concept, motivation, adjustment etc., which influence the participation and performance of sportsmen in games and sports.

The socio-economic status of the group and the status of an individual in his group influence competitive and co-operative behavior for different reasons and the different factors that those motivating people in the middle and upper economic group influencing the well being of the players. Many factors influence participation in sport and Physical Activity (PA). It is well established that socio-economic status (SES) is a critical factor. There is also growing evidence that there are differences in participation patterns according to residential location. However, little is known more specifically about the relationship of PA participation and frequency of participation in particular contexts, to SES and residential location. This study investigated the relationship of participation, and frequency and context of participation, to SES and location. There is an abundance of knowledge of the wide range of influences on participation in physical activity (PA). In accordance with the Socio-Ecological model, these influences or determinants of participation can relate to intrapersonal, interpersonal, organisational, environmental, and policy factors.

One key influence on participation is Socio-Economic Status (SES). This determinant impacts upon many PA determinants across a number of the Socio-Ecological model's domains.

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It is consistently reported in both quantitative and qualitative studies that people with higher SES are more likely than those with lower SES to participate in PA, and more specifically in sport.

Socio-economic status is an important factor in selection of sports. An individual's socioeconomic status may influence his opportunity, his desire to excel, his choice of activity and his success. The home environment often influences his motivation to succeed in sports and the degree to which success in this endeavor leads to inner satisfaction. Young people growing up in poverty ridden communities will have fewer available tennis courts, backyard, swimming pools and golf courses. They will have more difficulty finding means of travel to beaches, ski areas, and lake regions. They will usually be able to afford fewer fishing trips, mountain vacations and bowling night's horseback riding, water-skiing and golf will be too expensive in both time and money for most of them. On the other hand many of the greatest softball, football and basketball players, boxers, volleyball players and track and field athletes have come from the ghettos, where large numbers of children of all ages live in crowded quarters and they face out of doors to play with each other. They compete and interact in both organized and unorganized play. They wrestle and fight, and romp and chase. They learn to stand up for their rights and to accept hurts without whimpering. They often find in sports both an outlet for aggression and a way of satisfying their desire to achieve.

Children who grow up in middle class are usually fortunate enough to have good facilities for physical education, an adequate number of qualified coaches, and considerable assistance and encouragement from their parents. Opportunities development of sports skills are normally present and motivation is reasonably high. Socioeconomic status (SES) of an individual is a sort of rank or position as determined by the joint influence of his society and economic ranking in the society to which he belongs. More precisely, it is one's place on the socio- economic scale. Such status slab of income he happens to earn. Socioeconomic status would therefore be a ranking of an individual by the individual by the society he lives in, in term of his material belonging and cultural possession along with the degree of respect, power and influences he wields. Family's socioeconomic status is based on family income, parental education level, parental occupation, and social status in the community. Families with high socioeconomic status often have information regarding their children's health (Sexen, 1984). The position of an individual on a socio-economic scale that measures such factors as education income, type of occupation, place of residence and some population ethnicity and religion. When analyzing a family's SES, the mother and father's education and occupation are examined, as well as combined income versus with an individual when their own attribute are assessed. Throughout the world people are facing a lot of problems created by disturbances and frustrations which are political, social or economic. History tells us that all social and cultural phases of human evolution are ultimately determined by economic causes. Progress and wellbeing of a society or country depends largely upon economically soundness and socially well-adjusted citizens.

India's backwardness and indifference towards sports and physical education is mainly due to her economic poverty. Children from wealthy homes often play cricket, have tennis courts and swimming pools in their backyard and travel to ocean beaches or island retreats for vacations. While as children from lower socio economic classes have difficult in

achieving such facilities the research reveals that "The participation Games directly related to the per capita income of the family or Nation. Cricket occupies a significant place among all other games and sports. In some respects it is unique as a sport. It is an ideal sport and is a grand energetic game, giving enjoyment and pleasure and demanding fitness and dedication. Cricket requires specific psychological characteristics to be on top gear to take all the qualities in the match. It is mostly played by urban and popular in affluent class. Like cricket Football is also energetic game demanding fitness and coordination is not so much popular and played in all socioeconomic class.

It has been recognized that socio-economic factors play a vital role in an individual's performance in sports. The Socioeconomic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life. Socioeconomic status also influence on habitual physical activity. Considerable research has been conducted on the socio-economic status of sports persons, team sport versus individual sport, Men players versus Women players. But very few research studies are conducted on socio-economic status of games like football and Cricket game players.

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to find out the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. To achieve the purpose of the study, fifty men team game players and fifty men individual game players studying in Noida College of Physical Education, Dadri, Uttar Pradesh were selected as subjects at random. The age of the subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The socio economic status was selected as criterion variable. All the subjects of two groups were tested on selected criterion variable using Socioeconomic status scale by Kapoor and Kocher (1984) [1]. The independent 't' ratio was used to analysis the significant difference, if any between the groups. The level of significance to test the 't' ratio was tested at .05 level of confidence, which was considered as an appropriate.

Analysis of the data

The differences between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status were analyzed separately and presented below.

Socio economic status

The mean, standard deviation and 't' ratio values on socio economic status between team game players and individual game players was analysed and presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The Mean, standard deviation and 't' ratio values on socio economic status of team game and individual game players

Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	The Obtained 'T' Ratio
Team Game Players	11.64	0.98	14.486*
Individual Game Players	14.69	0.87	

(The Table Value Required For Significance At .05 Level Of Confidence With Df 98 Was 1.99).

Table 1 showed that the mean values of team game and individual game players were 11.64 and 14.69 respectively. The obtained' ratio value of 14.486 was more than the required table value 1.99 for significance at .05 level of confidence with df 98.

The results of study showed that a significant difference exists between team game players and individual game players on

socio economic status.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusion was drawn.

1. There was a significant difference between team game players and individual game players on socioeconomic status.
2. Among the groups, the individual game players were better in socio economic status than team game players

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