



Socio-economic status of hockey player

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Abstract

The study was conducted to examine the Socio-Economic Status of hockey player. For the present study 80 female hockey players were selected who participated in inter university level tournament. The sample of this study was selected through purposive sampling technique. A structured interviewer administered questionnaire (vadhara, 2013) ^[5] was used to collect the relevant information.

Keywords: socio-economic status and players

Introduction

Sports and physical education play an important role in human resource development. Games and other outdoor activities, properly planned and performed, promote social harmony, discipline and increased productivity. These activities develop in student's right attitudes and values and help them grow into balanced, integrated and healthy citizens. Participation in physical activities and sports is a fundamental right of every citizen. Physical education and sports are vital elements of educational processes which promote among the participants health, physical fitness and quality of life (UGC report, 1987) ^[1].

Now-a-days, hockey is becoming highly technical, tactical and fast game demanding significant strength and endurance on the part of the players. In this context, Ian Taylor and David Vera have rightly remarked that "international hockey is fast, furious game of remarkable difficulty, and the variety of skills displayed can bemuse even the most knowledgeable spectator. At the highest level, these movements are the result of years of thorough practice by players who have made many sacrifices in the interests of the sport to reach the games' leading stage. (Vadhara, 2013) ^[5]

Socio economic status

Socio-economic status is an individual's or group's position within a graded social structure. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as means of predicting behaviour. (Hirsch, Kett, and Trefil, 2002)

Socio-economic status is one of the key pointers when taking a gander at various diverse open issues, including school performance, crime and lodging. It is most constantly controlled by looking at family pay and belonging. Economic wellbeing, for this situation, implies something other than which the individual or individuals from the family may optional. It likewise implies the shared estimation of their instruction, work status and living condition. Together, every

one of these things can assume a key part throughout everyday life. (Turrel, G, 2003)

A socio-economic status is an important factor in sports success and sports a best fit ingredient in a democratic society. A player's progress may enhance his social prestige and acceptance by his peers. The home environment and the influences motivate him to succeed in sports and degree to which success in the endeavour leads to inner satisfaction. The general cultural setting determines an individual's selection of physical activity or sports. An individual's choice of an activity level of participation and achievement level is not only due to his physical ability or skills but also various social factors entertaining his high or low level of performance. Personal qualities like attitude, aptitude, intelligence, adjustment and personality of player do help and speed up the success rate of a player. Pertaining to the personal qualities of player are the being replica of the socio economic status. (Gayathamma GP, 2016) ^[2].

Objective of the study

1. To study the socio-economic background of the hockey players.

Statement of the problem

A researcher himself being hockey player she knows how to influence on socio-economic status, has practiced such situations and hence desires to examine the on Socio-economic status. The researcher has therefore started out aspect at reliable "socio economic status of hockey player".

Hypotheses of the study

1. A higher proportion of the hockey players are coming from the lower Income group.

Methodology and procedure

Selection of subject

The subject for the study consist of various important hockey centers in Punjab such as- Punjabi university Patiala, Guru

Nanak Dev University Amritsar (GNDU), Punjab university Chandigarh (PU), Guru Granth Shahib University, Fatehgarh Sahib. Total 80 female hockey players have been selected for the research with the age ranging between 18-24 years. Random sampling technique used in this study. Only women hockey players were selected for sample.

Selection of variables of socio economic status

- Education system
- Religion
- Caste category
- Father’s income
- Father’s occupation
- Family status
- Family size

Selection of the Tools and technique of the Research

The present study is a research investigation the socio-economic status of women’s hockey players in the Punjab state. An administered questionnaire (Vadhera, 2013) [5] was used to collect the relevant information; this scale measures the following information. To measure socio economic status of the hockey players, socio-economic status scale developed by (Namrta Vadhera (2003) was employed for the present study. This scale contains 7 items on various areas regarding socio economic status of player, education, religion, caste, father’s income, father’s occupation, family status and family size. The data needed for the purpose of the investigation were collected by questionnaire method. Keeping in view the objectives of the study socio-economic status of hockey player and random sampling techniques were used. The data was collected with the help of questionnaire from the respondents various universities.

Tools of Enquiry

The tools and techniques which have been used in the present research Include observation (participant and non-participant), interview schedule and case study method. Structured interview schedule was prepared to collect the data keeping in mind the objectives of the study.

Administration of the questionnaire

I personally go to all the selected subjects and distributed the questionnaire to all subject for the requirement of the study Questionnaire was filled up by the subject in my presence. Before filling up the questionnaire Necessary instructions were given to the subject to regarding questionnaire the subjects were asked to read the instructions carefully before responding to various questions.

Table 1: Education system

Education	Coding
Graduation	1
B.P.ED	2
M.P.ED,M.A.	3

Table 2: Caste system

Religion	Coding
Sikh	1
Hindu	2
Muslim	3
Christian	4

Table 3: Father Occupation

Father’s occupation	Coding
Agriculture	1
Government	2
Private business	3
Labour	4

Table 4: Father Income

Income (Rs.)	coding
5000 to 15,000(low)	1
15,001 to 25,000	2
25,001,-35,000(medium)	3
35,001-45,000	4
above 50,000(high)	5

Table 5: Family status.

Family	Coding
Joint	1
Nuclear	2

Table 6: Family size

Family size	Coding
1 to 3	1
3 to 6	2
Above 6	3

Statistical procedure

After the collection of data and to check the result, the process of editing was completed. Then a code book was prepared and the whole responses were classified into various categories and then coded. After coding, all the relevant data was tabulated on data sheets and was computerized. Frequency distribution and percentages were calculated and tabulation was also done with the help of the computer.

Analysis of Data and Results of the Study Education

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents to according to their Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Graduates	39	48.75%
B.P.ED	39	48.75%
M.P.ED./M.A.	2	2.05%
Total	80	100%

The distribution of the respondents in the above table clearly shows that half of the respondents that is usual by 48.75 present of the Respondents fall in the educational classification of graduation; and 48.75 present of the

respondents fall in the educational class of post-graduation. This shows greater part of the hockey players are instructed to graduation and post-graduation level.

Caste

Table 8: Distribution of the Respondents according to their Caste Category

Caste	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gen.	35	43.75%
Obc	24	30.00%
Sc	21	26.25%
St	0	0.00%
Total	80	100%

The above table clearly shows that the respondents that is 43.75percent have a place gathering of general, 30.00percent have a place gathering of in backward class; 26.25 present have a place with the rank gathering of schedule caste.

Religion

Table 9: Distribution of Respondents according to their Religious Affiliation

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sikh	47	58.75%
Hindu	33	41.25%
Muslim	0	0.00%
Christian	0	0.00%
Total	80	100%

The table show that main part of the Respondents that is 58.75percent belong to the religious group of Sikh, and 41.25percent belong to the religious group of Hindus; majority this table demonstrates most of the Sikhs are playing hockey.

Father’s Occupation

Table 10: Distribution of respondents according to their father’s Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agriculture(farmer)	35	43.75%
Government	9	11.25%
Private business	21	26.25%
Labour	15	18.75%
Total	80	100%

The above table exposes that the greater part of the Respondent's father that is 43.75percent were occupied with the agriculture occupation; prevailing by 11.25percent of the respondents father fall in the related classification of government service; and the staying 26.25 present of the respondents father fall in private business, and the staying 18.75percent of the respondents father fall in labor category. Majority of the hockey player’s father are farmer.

Income

Table 11: Distribution of respondents according to their father’s Income

Income (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
5,000-15,000(low)	3	3.75%
15,001 to 25,000	5	6.25%
25,001,-35,000(medium)	5	6.25%
35,001-45,000	9	11.25%
above 50,000(high)	58	72.5%
TOTAL	80	100%

The above table shows that the respondents that is 3.75percent have a place with the salary classification of 5,000-15,000(low); followed by 6.25percent of the respondents fall in the income class 15,001 to 25,000; and the staying 6.25percent of the respondents fall in the income class of 25,001,- 35,000(medium), and 11.25percent of the respondents fall in the income class of 25,001,- 35,000,and 72.5percent of the respondents fall in their come classification of over 50,000(high).This demonstrates most extreme of the hockey players are have a place with great financial condition.

Family

Table 12: Distribution of the respondents according to type of family

Family	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Joint	19	23.75%
Nuclear	61	76.25%
Total	80	100%

It is obvious from the above table of the Respondents 23.75percent belong to the family category of joint families, and 76.25percent belong to the family category of nuclear families. This indicates that majority of the hockey players are coming from nuclear families.

Size of the Family

Table 13: Distribution of respondents according to the size of the family

Size of the Family	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-3	4	4.00%
3-5	61	76.25%
Above -6	15	18.75%
Total	80	100%

The above table shows that little amount of the respondents that is just Respondents that is 4.00percent fall in the family classification 1-3; 76.25percent of the respondents fall in the measure of the family classification of 3 and the. Thus most of the hockey players belong to the family 18.75percent classification of above 6. Greater part of them is from the family where the measure of the family as to number of children is extensive.

Conclusion

On the basis of the present study the following conclusions were drawn:-

1. It was found that Majority of the respondents belonged to Sikh caste. It was observed that the majority of the respondents were educated up to postgraduate level. In the present study, majority of the respondents were unmarried, It was found that majority of the respondents were living in nuclear families. Very few respondents were living in joint families.
2. It was observed that majority of them were respondent father are farmer. Very few respondents father were from business, government and labour occupational category, the analysis revealed that majority of the respondents fall in the category of large sized family. It was further found that majority of the respondents come from the high income families followed by medium and low income families.

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