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Socio-Economic Status of Sports Persons in Various Selected Games in Kolhapur City and its Effects on their Performance - A Critical Study

Abstract

Human beings play games since his/her birth. Playing is inherent among human beings. It is helpful for physical, mental and intellectual development. It brings them name and fame. It develops sportsmanship patience and spirit. It fresher's the mind and body, and helps to know moral and immoral things in life. In this way, sports help to make good citizens and to live happy life.

Introduction

A player needs many things while playing on the ground. His position or performance in the game depends upon his socio-economic status, support by society and his social attitude. The next important thing is his economic background. It affects his game much. The performance of a player largely depends upon economic support by the family and society. But it is not entirely true. Some players, belonging from the poor economic background became successful with the help of their skillful game. They are Maradona from Argentina, Pele from Brazil and Indian Hockey star Dhanraj Pilley. But most of the times a lack of facilities and poor economic status of the players affect their performance and sometimes force them to give the game.

Objectives

How can be developed a game by introducing new tools and techniques? How is the socio-economic status of the player? Is there different socio-economic status of player in some selected games? If yes, how does it affect their performance on the ground? These are the matters of study. Followings are the objectives of the present study.

1. To understand socio-economic status of players in some selected games, in the Kolhapur city.
2. To study socio-economic status of players in particular game.
3. To find out the reasons behind the poor socio-economic status of the players.
4. To find out the reasons behind the high socio-economic status of players.

Limitations of the Study

1. It is not possible to select all games for research study being played in the Kolhapur city. Therefore, some popular games in the city like Football, Handball, Swimming, lawn tennis and Wrestling are selected for the research study.
2. The present research study is limited to only male players in the Kolhapur city.
3. For the present research study, the players under 12, 14, 17, 19 and open group are selected.

Sampling

For the present study, each so player is selected from football, handball, swimming, wrestling and lawn tennis. Total 250 players are selected. The data is collected through questionnaires by the players in the schools and colleges in the various parts of the city. The data is collected by each 10 players in the selected games regarding their socio-economic status. The selected players in each game are played at district, zonal, state and national level.

Hypothesis

H_1: There exists a difference between the socio-economic status of selected players in Kolhapur city.

H_0: There exists a no difference between the socio-economic status of selected players in Kolhapur city.

Research Tool

A questionnaire in Hindi titled "Samajik-Arthik Sthiti Mapani" by Manovidnayan Anusanshodhan Peeth; Agra is used to collect research information regarding the socio-economic status. The questions are asked regarding the annual income, occupation, education, property and social

status of the parents of the players in the questionnaire. The marks are given according to the information provided through manuals. How to decide five socio-economic status with the help of obtained marks is explained in the guidelines of the questionnaire. The stanine scale method by Sunita Sharma (1989) is used to analyses received data and figures.

Stanine Scale

[i] Sharma Sunita (1989) Stanine Scale means it is a statistical measure equal to one ninth of the range of the standard scores of a distribution. The statistic was the United States air force during World War II and was used in their testing program.

[ii] Stanine (ST Andard NINE) is a method of scaling test scores on a nine point standard scale with a mean of five and a standard deviation of two.

Some web sources attribute stanines to the U.S.A emy Air Forces during World War II. Psychometric legend has it that a 1-9 scale was used because of the compactness of recording the score as a single digit.

[iii] Thorndike (1982) claims that by reducing scores to just nine values, stanines "reduce the tendency to try to interpret small score differences (p. 131)". The earliest known use of stanines was by the US Air Forces in 1943.

According to statistical data of five factors of given samples mean and standard deviation achieved. After that we used given sample following formula in each game every player we decided standard score fixed.

Average Score of each player - Average score of all players of five games (mean)

Standard Score = ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━

Standard Diveation

Table 1: Marks obtained through Stanine scale

Standard Score	below 1.75	-1.75 To -1.25	-1.25 To -.75	-.75 To -.25	-.25 To +.25	+.25 To +.75	+.75 To +1.25	+1.25 To +1.75	Above +1.75

The received data regarding income, occupation, education, property and social status of the parents are divided in to nine group of the stanine scale. Group first will be identified as lower status, second and third as lower middle status, group 4,5 and 6 as a middle status, group 7 and 8 as upper middle status and group nine as upper status.

Table2: Socio-economic Status of the Players

Stanine Group	Socio-economic status	Total of Football players	Total of Wrestling players	Total of Hand ball players	Total of Lawn Tennis players	Total of Swimming players
I	Lower Status	02 (4 %)	02 (4 %)	06 (12 %)	00(00 %)	00(00 %)
II+III	Lower Middle	15 (30 %)	08 (16 %)	13 (26 %)	00(00 %)	05 (10 %)
IV+V+VI	Middle Status-	27 (54 %)	21 (42 %)	26 (52 %)	09 (18 %)	08 (16 %)
VII+VIII	Upper Middle	04 (8 %)	18 (36 %)	04 (8 %)	16 (32 %)	22 (44 %)
IX	Upper Status	02 (4%)	01 (2 %)	01 (2 %)	25 (50 %)	15 (30 %)
Total no. of Players		50	50	50	50	50

Observations

1. 84 % players in football are from middle and lower middle class in Kolhapur city.
2. 78 % Wrestler are form middle and upper middle class.
3. In the Kolhapur city 78 % Handball players are also from middle and lower middle class.
4. 82% Lawn Tennis players of Kolhapur city are from middle and upper middle class.
5. In Kolhapur city 74% Swimmers are from upper middle and upper class.

Table 1: Marks obtained through Stanine scale

Stanine Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reasult Rank Football Players	2	4	6	8	10	9	6	3	2
Handball Players	6	7	6	8	9	9	3	1	1
Wrestling Players	2	2	6	9	10	2	12	6	1
Lawn Tennis Players	0	0	0	0	3	6	8	8	25
Swimming Players	0	3	2	3	3	6	8	10	15

Conclusion

The observations show that the socio-economical status of the players is not equivalent. The players from the upper class generally turn to swimming, lawn tennis which is expensive. Their parents are watchful and alert in our player. On the other hand players from the middle and lower middle class generally turn to handball, wrestling and football and their parents are not alert and watchful. In this way a lack of facilities, poor economic status and a lack of proper training and guidance affect their performance.

Hence H_0 is not significant. It is therefore the hypothesis H_0 is rejected and the hypothesis H_1 is accepted, that means there exists a difference between the socio-economic status players of Kolhapur city in various selected games.

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