



COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AMONG KARNATAKA AND TAMILNADU SOUTH ZONE INTER UNIVERSITY VOLLEYBALL MALE PLAYER

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the Socio-Economic Status difference between Karnataka and Tamilnadu South Zone Inter University volleyball Male players. For the present study 50 Karnataka and 50 Tamilnadu volleyball players were selected who participated at South Zone Inter University volleyball tournament in the year 2016-2017. The sample of this study was selected through Random sampling technique. A structured interviewer administered questionnaire (Aggarwal, 2005) was used to collect the relevant information. Result: There is no significance difference between Karnataka and Tamilnadu South Zone Inter University volleyball Male players at 0.05 level of significance.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Status, Kanataka, Tamilnadu and Living standard.

INTRODUCTION

Sports and physical education play an important role in human resource development. Games and other outdoor activities, properly planned and executed, 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 essential elements of educational processes which promote among the participants health, physical fitness and quality of life (UGC report, 1987)

One of the sports that has become most popular on the planet is Volleyball. Worldwide 800 million people participating and playing the game at least once a week (Kenny & Gregory, 2006). Volleyball players require well-developed muscular strength, power and endurance, speed, agility, and flexibility, and have a high level of jumping ability, fast reaction time and swift movements (She, 1999). Usually, in volleyball, teams are judged based on their ability to win matches (Luhtanen et al., 2001). Reasons for the successful or unsuccessful outcome of the match depend upon a number of factors (Marcelino et al., 2005).

Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation (National Center for Educational Statistics, 2008). Socio-economic status is an individual's or group's position within a hierarchical 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). Index of socio-economic status comprises of occupational status, area of residence, monthly income, type of housing, condition of house, house ownership or rental status, level of living and formal social participation (Nair, 1978). Dissimilarity was observed between team and individual game players in their high, middle and low SES. Individual players have high score on high SES, middle SES and lows core on low SES than their counter parts (Srikanth, 2012). Reported that income reflects the living of a family. There is no doubt that type, amount and timing of food can dramatically affect sport performance. (Lee and Cubbin, 2002). 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 (Khan 2009). when SES is measured solely in terms of parents' education, income, or occupation, the relationship between SES and achievement is stronger than when it is measured in terms of family atmosphere variables such as parents' attitudes toward education, their aspirations for their children, or the intellectual activities of the family (Woolfolk, Winne, & Perry, 2000). Previous studies revealed that the socio-economic status make-up of an individual Influences habitual physical activity and plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life, including performance in sports (Donnelly & Harvey, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to compare Socio-Economic status between Karnataka and Tamilnadu men volleyball players. To achieve this purpose of the study, 100 men volleyball players (Karnataka 50, Tamilnadu 50) who have participated in the South Zone Inter University Volleyball tournament were randomly selected as subjects during the year 2016-2017. Socio-Economic status were selected as dependent variables, were measured by Socio-Economic status questionnaire developed by O.P.



Aggarwal et al., (2005). To find out the difference between Karnataka and Tamilnadu volleyball players Socio-Economic status parameters data is subjected to independent sample t-test.

FINDINGS:

The raw data collected Socio-Economic status Karnataka and Tamilnadu South Zone Inter University volleyball Male players was statistically treated and the results are presented in following tables.

TABLE NO. 1
DIFFERENCES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AMONG KARNATAKA AND TAMILNADU
SOUTH ZONE INTER UNIVERSITY VOLLEYBALL MALE PLAYERS.

State	N	(Mean± SD)	t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Karnataka	50	45.62±12.05	0.350	98	0.727
Tamilnadu	50	44.72±13.59			

*Significant level at 0.05 level

The table 1 shows that socio-economic status, the mean and standard deviation of Karnataka has been found to be 45.62 and 12.05 and Tamilnadu has been found to be 44.72 and 13.59 respectively. To find out socio economic status difference between two groups 't' test was applied. The t-test has been found to be 0.350 being insignificant at 0.05 level. It indicates that there is no significant difference in the socio-economic status between Karnataka and Tamilnadu South zone inter University male volleyball Players. The above results are graphically illustrated in figure 1.

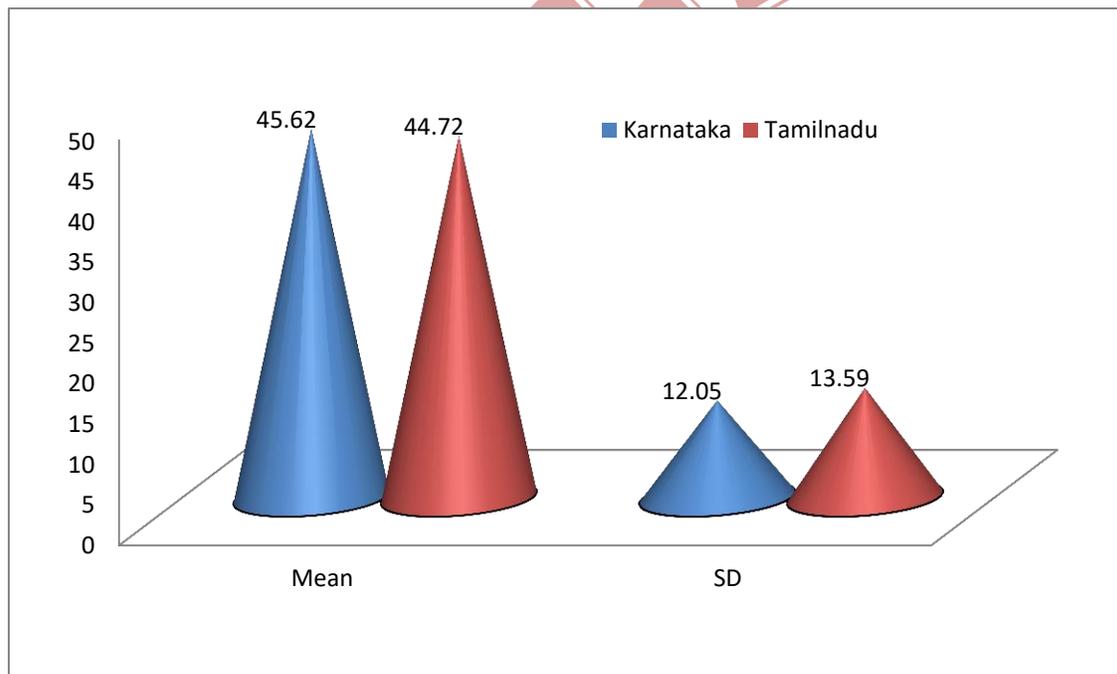


FIG.NO. 1: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION VALUES SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON KARNATAKA AND TAMILNADU SOUTH ZONE INTER UNIVERSITY VOLLEYBALL MALE PLAYERS.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Sharma,(2015) The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of socio-economic status on sport performance of junior national level weightlifters belong to rural and urban area of India., To find out the Significance difference of socioeconomic status on sport performance of national level junior male weightlifters the study indicated the positive effect of socioeconomic status on the sport performance of junior national level male weightlifters.



Mohammed Abou Elmagd, The effect of socio-economic status on the effective students' participation in physical activity: A cross sectional study from Ras Alkhaimah Medical and Health Sciences University-UAE, The study demonstrated significant positive correlation between physical activity levels of the students and mother education and family income, while father education had no significant effect on the level of students, The study also revealed that the majority of students were in the medium socio-economic status category. In addition, students with low socio-economic status were more likely to display low physical activity whereas students with high socio-economic status were more likely to display high physical activity

Kour and Singh(2014) Socio-economic status of cricket and hockey players of Jammu & Kashmir. Results indicate that there is no significant difference in the socio-economic status between Cricket and Hockey players.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the present study, it can be concluded that the socioeconomic-status plays a vital role in South Zone Inter University volleyball Male players in their skill development, ensuring the playing ability and enhances the performances to achieve the player's goal.

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