A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MALE HOCKEY PLAYERS

* Parminder Kaur ** Dr. Nishan Singh Deol

*PhD Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University Patiala

** Professor and Head, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University Patiala

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out the difference in socio-economics status between state, national and international hockey players of Punjab. One hundred fifty male hockey players (50 international + 50 national + 50 state level) were randomly selected from the Punjab state. A questionnaire was prepared to access the socio-economic status among the selected male hockey players of various levels. Descriptive statistics and one-way analysis of variance test (ANOVA) was employed by 'SPSS Version-23'. The results showed that there was a significant difference in socio-economics status between state, national and international hockey players of Punjab.

Keywords: Hockey, Socio-economics status, ANOVA.

INTRODUCTION

Social status is a position of general prestige, which is relative to other members of a group and is accorded to an individual or a group by the interacting members. When member of a group shares status we speak group status. Thus, an athletic team has status that may be different from the status of any individual member of the team although each member reflects the status of the entire athletic team. (Ulrich, 1968)

Socio-Economic status of an individual affect's participation in games and sports. Specific sport has been very closely related to the membership in a given class. In the same manner the write to participate in sports or in certain sport has a varied by social class. In the middle ages only, the Nobel and upper-class people were permitted to participate in sports and a sport was often abandoned by these elites when the classes began to participate.

Status and specific socioeconomic levels influence the choice of sport in which individual people participate. Coakley and White (1992) support this notion as they suggest that, "Individual decisions to participate in physical activity are shaped by a complex dynamic, in which economic factors, class and gender, parental and peer

influences, leadership, and location intersect". Therefore, it is logical to assume that people in upper and upper-middle classes may be inclined to participate in sports such as golf, tennis, and polo, then those of lower socioeconomic classes. Conversely, people in lower socioeconomic classes may be more likely to participate in team sports such as football, basketball, volleyball, and baseball.

Eime et al. (2015) 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 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 available in published from a socio-economic status of games like team and individual game players. There are many psychological factors like socio-economic 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 wellbeing of the players. Socio-economic status is an important factor in sports success and sport is an important ingredient in a democratic society. An individual's socioeconomic status may influence his opportunity for opportunity, his desire to excel his choice of activity and his success. A player progress may enhance his social prestige and acceptance by his peers. The home environments of the influences motivate him to succeed in sports and the degree to which success in this endeavor leads to inner satisfaction.

AIM OF STUDY

The aim of the present study was to find out the difference in socio-economics status between state, national and international hockey players of Punjab**.**

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Total one hundred fifty male hockey players (50 international + 50 national + 50 state level) were randomly selected from the Punjab state. A questionnaire was prepared as per the

need of present study was used to access the socio-economic status among the selected male hockey players of various levels.
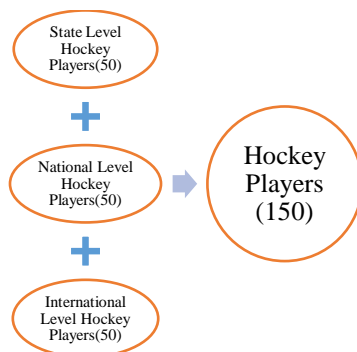

FIGURE I DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECTS

PROCEDURE

A questionnaire was prepared with the help of experts for data collection. Prior consents were taken from the subjects. All questions were explained to all subjects. No special motivation was given to any subject. If there were any confusion or query regarding any question that was cleared on the spot.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Descriptive statistics i.e., mean and standard deviation were calculated. As per objective of the study, 'One-way Analysis of Variance' test was applied to find out the difference between various groups. All tests were employed with the help of SPSS-software version 23. Level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS

TABLE-1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

Dependent Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error
Socioeconomic Status	State Level	50	19.84	2.63	0.37
	National Level	50	20.48	2.48	0.35

International Level	50	24.96	2.32	0.33
Total	150	21.76	3.36	0.27

Table 1 shows that mean, standard deviation and standard error values of socioeconomic status of state level, national level and international level groups of hockey players are 19.84 ± 2.63 and 0.37, 20.48 ± 2.48 and 0.35, 24.96 ± 2.32 and 0.33 respectively.
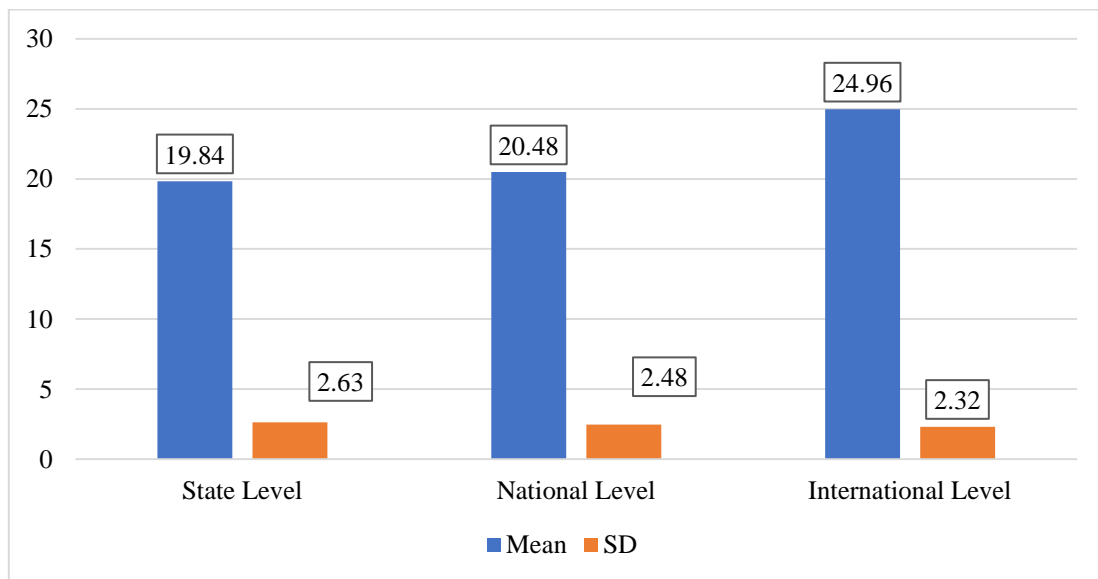

FIGURE-II

GRAPHICAL REPRESNTATION OF DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

TABLE 2

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

Dependent Variable	Sources of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	p-value
Socioeconomic Status	Between Groups	778.24	2	389.12	63.34	**0.00***
	Within Groups	903.12	147	6.14		

Total	1681.36	149

*Indicate differences is significant at the 0.05 level

Table 2 shows that p-value (p = 0.00) is less than 0.05 which means that there exists a significant difference between different groups of hockey players in case of socioeconomic status variable.

TABLE 3
PAIRWISE COMPARISON OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

Dependent Variable	Group		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	p-value
	Group Name (I)	Group Name (J)			
Socioeconomic Status	State	National	-0.64	0.49	0.44
		International	-5.12	0.49	**0.00***
	National	International	-4.48	0.49	**0.00***

*Indicate correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

Table 3 shows that there exists an insignificant difference (p-value = 0.44) between state level and national level groups of hockey players in case of socioeconomic status variable. It also shows that there exists a significant difference (p-value = 0.00) between states level and international level groups of hockey players in case of socioeconomic status variable. It also shows that there exists a significant difference (p-value = 0.00) between national level and international level groups of hockey players in case of socioeconomic status variable.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, the assumption was that there will be no significant difference in socio-economics status between state, national and international hockey players of Punjab.

The result of the study showed that there was a significant difference in socio-economics status between state, national and international hockey players of Punjab. The result of this finding is supported by the study conducted Upadhyay (2019) who conducted a study to know the socio-economic status of volleyball players of high and low levels. Sixty female volleyball players were selected from Vidarbha region of Maharashtra as a subject for this study, further these subjects were divided into high- and low-level groups. Thirty players out of these 60 players who had participated in the national volleyball championships and other major tournaments constituted the high-level group and other thirty players who had played in the inter-university and inter- collegiate tournaments constituted the low-level group of volleyball players. Socioeconomic status was measured by socio-economic status scale questionnaire. The results of the study showed that high- and low-level volleyball players were significantly different for their socioeconomic status. The percentages analysis shows that 83.33% of the high-level volleyball players belongs to upper class status, 6.66 of the high-level group also belong to upper middle class and 10% belong to lower middle class. the percentages analysis further indicates that 36.66% of the low-level group belongs to lower middle-class status. 30% of the low-level volleyball player's fall in the category of upper middle class and 10% belong to lower class. This study concluded that the majority of the high-level volleyball players belongs to upper class and majority of the low-level volleyball players belongs to lower and upper middle class.

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that state, national and international hockey players of Punjab significantly differ for their socio-economics status**.**

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

COPYRIGHT AND PERMISSION STATEMENT

REFERENCES

Nick, T. G. (2007). Descriptive statistics. In *Methods in molecular biology* (pp. 33–52). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-59745-530-5_3

Coakley, J., & White, A. (1992). Making Decisions: Gender and Sport Participation among British Adolescents. *Sociology of Sport Journal*, *9*(1), 20–35. https://doi.org/10.1123/ssj.9.1.20.

Eime, R. M., Charity, M. J., Harvey, J. T., & Payne, W. R. (2015). Participation in sport and physical activity: associations with socio-economic status and geographical remoteness. *BMC Public Health*, *15*(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1796-0

Heiberger, R. M., & Neuwirth, E. (2009). One-Way ANOVA. In *Springer eBooks* (pp. 165–191). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-0052-4_7

Kaur, P., Stoltzfus, J., & Yellapu, V. (2018). Descriptive statistics. *International Journal of Academic Medicine*, *4*(1), 60. https://doi.org/10.4103/ijam.ijam_7_18

Morgan, G. A., Leech, N. L., Gloeckner, G. W., & Barrett, K. C. (2004). SPSS for Introductory Statistics. In *Psychology Press eBooks*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410610539

Ulrich, C. (1968). *The social matrix of physical education*. Prentice-Hall. https://www.amazon.com/Social-Matrix-Physical-Education/dp/b0000coapt#detail Bullets _ feature _div.

Upadhyay, A. (2019). A comparative study of psychological characteristics and Socio-Economic status of volleyball players of high and low levels. *International Journal of*

Physiology, Nutrition and Physical Education, 4(2), 594–597. https://ssrn.com/abstract=3950342