CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the socio-economic status of All India Inter University Men Hockey players during the academic year 2009.

In order to achieve this purpose, totally 385 Men Hockey players were selected from four zones in All India Inter University Competition. To analyze and to find out the socio-economic status, the investigator confined herself to the survey method based on the questionnaire method.

The printed standardized questionnaire was given to All India Inter University Men Hockey players to find the desirable information and needed data were collected.

In order to determine the socio-economic status of the All India Inter University Men Hockey players, the percentage was calculated. The percentage of participants from different communities, from different family income, from player’s family sports background, from different areas, from different religion background, from different availability of sports facilities were computed and tabulated from each zone.

From the table II, it is found out that the majority of players (54.55%) are from higher caste in North Zone. In West Zone majority of them (93.75%) are from higher caste. In West Zone (50.98%) are from higher caste. In South Zone majority of them (64.58%) are from middle caste.

Table III shows the family income of the players. In North Zone most of them (36.36%) are upper middle (Rs. 15000 -10000) group. In east zone most of them (31.25%) are from lower class (Rs. 5000 and below ) group. In west zone most of them (32.68%) are from upper middle class (Rs.15000-10000) group. In south zone most of them (39.58%) are from upper middle class (Rs.15000-10000) group.

Table IV shows the players area background from east zone. In all 4 zones like North East, West and South majority of the players (80% , 93.75 %, 61.44% and 67.71% respectively) are from urban area.
Table V shows the players sports background. In North, East and west majority of the players (70.91%, 81.25% and 66.01% respectively) are without sports background whereas South zone only majority of them are (59.39%) having sports background.

Table VI shows the players religious background. In all 4 zone like North, East, West, and South majority of the players (87.27%, 87.5%, 90.20% and 75% respectively) are from Hindu religion.

Table VII shows the players facilities availed during early. In all 4 zone like North, East, West and South majority of players (100%, 100%, 87.5% and 83.4% respectively) are tested the facilities availed during early years. Physical education is an integral part of the total education process, it is a field of Endeavour that has as its aim the development of physically, mentally, emotionally and socially fit, citizens the medium of physical activities that have been selected with a view to realizing these outcomes.

Sport has emerged in modern society as an institution with patterned relationships that disseminate and transmit social values. By values we mean those ideals that are worth striving for values serve to provide social criteria for assessing what is desirable and are reflected in the normative expectations of a specific situation. Both the social values and the specific norms applicable to the situation are transmitted to individuals through the socialization process within the various social institutions, family, school, temple, church and sport. Values provide motivation for action. Sport as a social institution permeates and mirrors many levels of society and “influences such disparate elements as status, race relations, business life, automotive design, clothing styles, the concept of the hero, language and ethical values” Thus we suggest that sport provides a means of expressing some of the dominant values of a society.

The present study was to measure the economic status and social status between all India inter university hockey Players of different zones. For this purpose it was felt necessary to collect adequate data and other factual information regarding the subject economic status and social status. It is a status study.

The study was designed to survey from various universities throughout India. Totally twenty four University Men Hockey players were selected from four zones in
order to find out their socio-economic status differences among each zone. The age of the university Men Hockey players selected for this study was eighteen to twenty five.

To achieve the purpose of these study 385 Men Hockey players were selected from the following universities in various zones. The research scholar reviewed the available scientific literature relevant to the study from books. Journals, periodicals, magazines and research papers taking into consideration of the importance of the variables the following variables were selected for this study.

13. Players caste system
14. Players religion
15. Players geographical situations (Area background)
16. Players family income
17. Family background in sports
18. Availability of facilities for the players during early years.

The reliability of the data was insured by establishing the instrument reliability, tester competency, reliability of test and subject reliability.

The printed standardized questionnaire (appendix) was personally handed over to the Hockey players of All India Inter University Men Hockey players at the time of their participation in the All India Inter University competition held at Mumbai in 2010. They were requested to go through the questionnaire carefully and furnish the details questionnaire covered all factor such as the name of the university, name of the player’ religion, community, family income, family background in sports, facilities availed during earlier years and zone background.

The collected data were complied and presented for thorough analysis. The collected data have been classified into different tables in order to have a clear picture and better understanding. In order to analyze the socio-economic status of Indian University Hockey players during the academic year 2010 the collected data were analyzed to assess the difference among them. The percentage of participants from different communities, from different income groups, from different players family sports background, from different areas, from different religion background, from different availability of sports facilities were computed and tabulated from each zone.

From the finding of present study the tables II,III,IV,V,&VI it was clear that among the total of 110 Hockey players from north zone, 5 (4.55%) are from lower caste, 45 (45.91%) are from middle caste and 60 (54.55%) are from higher caste. On the basis of family income 28(25.46%) are from upper class, 40 (36.36%) from upper middle,
22 (20%) are from lower middle and 20 (18.18%) are from lower class. From the area background of the players 22 (20%) are from rural area and rest 88 (80%) are from urban area. On the basis of players sport background, 32 (29.09%) are with sports background. The 96 (87.27%) are from Hindu religion, 3 (2.73%) are Christen, 3 (2.73%) are Muslim, 7 (6.36%) are Sikh and rest (0.91%) are Khasi. On the basis of the player’s facilities availed during yearly years, 96 (87.27%) are utilized the facilities and rest 14 (12.73%) are not tasted any facilities availed during early years of their career. From this we came to know that the majority of players are from higher caste. From their family income it is learnt that most of them are upper middle (Rs. 15,000-10,000). Most of them are urban area but they are heaving without sports background. It shows that the north zone players have enjoyed the facilities availed during early years of their career. It is clearly shows that the majority of the players from the north zone are better in the socio-economic status.

From the tables, it was clear that among the total of 16 Hockey players from east zone 1 (6.25%) from lower caste and rest 15 (93.75%) from higher caste on the basis of family income, 4 (25%) are from upper class, 4 (25%) are from upper middle, 3 (18.75%) are from lower middle class. From the area background of players, 22 (20%) are from rural area and rest 88 (80%) are from urban area. On the basis of players sport background and rest 78 (70.91%) are from without sports background. On the basis of religion 96 (87.27%) are Hindu, 3 (2.73%) are Christion, 3 (2.73%) are Muslim, 7(6.36%) are Sikh and rest 1 (0.91%) are Khasi on the basis of players facilities availed during early years, 96 (87.27%) are tested the facility ad rest 14 (12.73%) are not tasted.

From this we came to know that the majority of the players are from higher community. From their family income it is known that they are equal in their economic status. Majority of them are from urban area and without sports background. Majority of them are Hindu. It shows that the east zone players have enjoyed the facilities availed during early years of their carrer. The east Zone players are more or less equal to the north zone players in socio-economic status.

From the tables, It was clear that among the total of 153 Hockey players from West zone, 12(7.84%) are from lower caste, 63 (41.18%) are from middle caste and 78 (50.98%) are from higher caste. On the basis of family income, 29 (18.95%) are from upper class, 50 (32.68%) are from upper middle 45 (29.41%) are from lower middle and 29 (18.96%) are from rural area & rest 94 (61.44%) are from urban area on the
basis of players sports background 52 (33.99%) are from with sports background and rest 101, (60.01%) are from without sport background. On the basis of the religion 138, (90.20%) are Hindu 5 (3.27%) are the Christians, 3 (1.96%) are Muslim, 5 (3.27%) are Sikh & rest (1.3%) are khasi. On the basis of the players facilities availed during early years 93 (60.78%) are the utilized the facilities availed during early years of their career & 60 (39.22%) are not tested the facilities availed during early years. From this we came to know that the majority of the players are from higher caste & from upper middle (15000 - 20000) in the family income. Most of them are from urban area and they are without sports background Majority of them are from Hindu religion. the whole west zone players have tested & utilized the facilities availed during early years. It clearly shows that the west zone players average in socio-economic status.

From the tables, it was clear that among the total of 96 Hockey player’s from south zone, 16 (16.67%) are from lower caste, 62 (64.58%) are from middle caste and 12 (18.75%) are from higher caste. On the basis of the family income, 17 (17.71%) are from upper class, 38 (39.58%) are from upper middle class, 24 (25%) are middle, & 17 (17.71%) are from lower class. From the area background players 31 (32.29%) are from rural area and remaining 65 (67.71%) are from urban area. On the basis of background 57 (59.37%) players are from with sports background & rest 39 (40.63%) players are from without sports background. On the basis of religion 72 (75%) are Hindu, 20 (20.83%) are Christian & rest 4 (4.17%) are Muslim. On the basis of players facilities availed during early years 77 (80.21%) are utilized the facilities availed during early years of their career & 19 (19.79%) are not tested the facilities availed during early years.

From this we come to know that the majority of the players from middle caste, the family income are normally upper middle (Rs. 10000 - 15000) and mostly they are coming from urban area. Majority of them are with sports background and mostly they are coming from Hindu religion. The player mostly tasted and utilized the facilities availed during early years. It clearly shows that the majority of the players from south zone are better in socio-economic status. Contemporary society’s need and trends influence the education of its citizens. The education of the individual may be described as taking place in there learning domains, cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Physical education contributes social needs trends and forces which
influence the objectives of education also effect the role of physical education process recent years have been marked by calls for educational reform specifically revitalization and strengthening of the educational process. The nature of educational reform that are being implemented may have for reaching consequences on the conduct of physical educational programmers in our university and colleges.

The aim of physical education is to increase every individual’s physical, mental and social benefits from physical activities and to develop healthy life style and attitudes.

The four traditional objectives of physical education are:

9. Physical or organic development
10. Neuromuscular or motor development.
11. Cognitive development

These four objectives contribute to the growth of well rounded individuals who will become worthy members of society. These four can be typically incorporated into four groupings namely physical, neuromuscular, cognitive and social emotional-effective.

Sports are concerned with organization of motor skill and the maintenance of fitness for optimal health as well as attainment and the development of positive attitude towards physical activity.

Physical education and sports gives as physically and mentally balance. “A sound body and a sound mind are man’s most precious possession” If we want to know why people play, the first answer is that they play primarily for fun or enjoyment or satisfaction. Nerveless play is not valueless to society. When we look closer, we find that sports, beneath its apparent lack of any useful purpose, can yield results that make if extremely valuable to society.

Coutts Says, sports provides an ideal medium for men to be himself, to actualize his potential, it provides him with an opportunity to be all he is capable of being. It is this freedom to enable him to achieve in sport a sense of fulfillsments which may be lacking in other aspects of his life.

Sport implies team work and quality. The competitors learn, to a great extent under team play, to disregard economic, social, racial and religious differences and equalities tend to be balanced out when all players work for common goal, that is they learn to work and sacrifice for the good of the group.
Leadership and followership co-operation are both learned. Individuals learn to tolerate each other’s weakness, appreciate each other’s strength. Public and student group enthusiasms tend more towards the team games.

Sport has emerged in modern society as an institution with patterned relationships that disseminate and transmit social values. By values we mean those ideals that are worth striving for values serve to provide social criteria for assessing what is desirable and are reflected in the normative expectations of a specific situation. Both the social values and the specific norms applicable to the situation are transmitted to individuals through the socialization process within the various social institutions, family, university, temple, church and sport. Values provide motivation for action.

Sport as a social institution permeates and mirrors many levels of society and “influences such disparate elements as status, race relations, business life, automotive design, clothing styles, the concept of the hero, language and ethical values” Thus we suggest that sport provides a means of expressing some of the dominant values of a society.

The origin of the Sports Division in India, can be traced to 1928 when Inter University Board (IUB), after its existence of only 4 years, decided to undertake a survey regarding the position of the infra-structure of sports facilities existing in the universities and colleges. As a follow up action and “Inter University Athletic Board” with its head quarters in Patna, was setup in 1929. The moving spirit behind this development was Prof. J.S. Armour of the Patna Government College and Prof. Moinulhaq of the Bihar National College who become its first Chairman and Secretary respectively. The universities of Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, Madras and Patna were its founder members. The games initially taken up for organizing inter-university competitions were Hockey, Football, Hockey and Tennis.

Concrete steps to project a systematic programme of inter-university competition were, however, however, taken in 1939 when IUB adopted a resolution to frame uniform rules for the conduct of inter-university tournaments in the games of Football, Hockey, Athletics, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. The assignment of drafting the rules was given to the Universities of Patna, Bombay, Punjab, Lucknow, Allahabad and Madras respectively.
The Committee met in Bombay in March 1940 to examine the draft rules and prepared a comprehensive set of uniform rules and regulations in 1941.

The “Inter University Athletic Board” was considered as an independent organization to which subsequently was given the name of “Inter University Sports Board”. A significant development took place in 1941 when the IUB at its Annual Meeting held at Trivandrum set up an Inter-University Sports Representative Committee consisting of one representative from each of the following universities.

9. Zone A
10. Zone B
11. Zone C
12. Zone D

Chairman and secretary of the Inter University Board were designated an ex-officio chairman and ex-officio secretary. Khan Bahadur Main M. Afzul Hussein of the Punjab University was co-opted as a member of this committee. The other member universities were given the option to nominate a representative each at their own expenses. This sub-committee was in fact, the “Inter University Sports Board”, in its “embryo” form. It had its first session in Lucknow on March 24, 1941 which can be termed as the first annual meeting of the inter University Sports Board. The various subjects discussed in the meeting.

Reorganization of the Inter University Board took place when the name of IUB was changed to AIU and the new Memorandum of Association was adopted in 1974. At the annual meeting of the AIU held in Annamalai University in December 1983, the separate annual subscription for membership of the sports Board was also merged into the annual subscription for membership of the AIU”

Etymologically the term socio is derived from the Latin root “socials” which means a fellow or in sense ‘Society’ and economic’ is derived from Latin ‘oceanomicus’ is derived from Latin and later through French ‘Economique’ which means pertaining to house hold management

By status, it is meant standing or position in regard to rank or conditions her/his status as a Minister, prestige position or state of affairs.

Status is usually defined as the rank of position of an individual in a group or of a group in relation to other group

Technically socio-economic status is the level indicative of both the social and economic achievement of an individual or a group.
The word “economic” is used generally for the motives involving earning a livelihood, the accumulation of wealth and the like. The economic Endeavour entails “cherishing of thing because their material value and the pursue of the activities carves for himself a place in society recognized as “Economic status”

Socio economic status assumes a continuous ranking of society from high to low on the basis of occupation, income, education, wealth, life style, cultural way of life and so on. Socio economic status emphasis the economic condition of society and their behavior in life. Status Is the position that a person occupies on the scale or losses of esteem in the eye of other members of his society. Status may depend on a variety of factors such as birth, wealth , ability, occupation, type of education etceteras.

Tanner writes socio-economic status of an individual’s contribution is to greater extent in his growth and development.

Socio-economic treatment of sports is becoming more and more indispensable human life at many points. A large number of problems are closely connected with the place of sports in the development of society with it’s inter connections with other social phenomena.

Where status is a matter of achievement, all individuals are subject to more or less constant streets, and those who fail to accomplish what socially rewarding become social out cost.

Hence the determination of socio-economic back ground of a Hockey player would be helpful in knowing what possible effectiveness he could be expected to achieve In his role and behavior as a Hockey player. Socio-economic status includes the twin concept of social class and economic back ground. Social class in a developing country like India is an exclusive concept and determining factor of socio-economic status. Earlier in India, when the caste system was prevailing the order of the society, social status was largely determined by the caste or sub-caste to which one belongs to. But now that the caste barriers are losing their significance and caste is not playing as dominant role as if once did. Social class as a caste becomes indistinguishable. But the other concept, the economic status is more definable in terms of certain definite material aspects that could easily be measured by forgeable means.

It is an established fact that the effectiveness of an athlete’s achievement is largely determined by his social status and economic back ground. In the light of the
above discussion, this status should be achieved by his own effort. But the society should reciprocate by contributing in a proportionate share for his development.

It is unfortunate that the social status of an individual is measured in terms of economic status. In most cases social status is considered as a synonym of economic status.

Social status today is determined by economic status. It means in these days a person is known and respected merely for his wealth and income than for the contribution he makes to the society.

Social experience of an individual occurs through games and sports and many other social programmers offering social interaction. The role of the members in his group and his reactions with other members of

That group is significant factors for realizing his potential. It is human nature to work for recognition and prestige in one’s own group.

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An individual’s socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for participating his desire to excel, his choice of activity and his success. It refers to a person’s position in any group, society or culture as determined by wealth, occupation, education and social class.

In India caste continues to operate as an important factor in area and it is the primary market of social identity the socio-economic condition of a family obviously shows the social the social and economic status of its members.

Socio-economic condition of the family may play an important role in deciding the interests of adolescents. Adolescents belonging to lower socio-

Economic conditions remain busy in the work. They may not have money to purchase articles of games or books, magazine etcetera.

Socio-economic status shows the social and economic standing of a person. A person who has high standing in the community and good income who lives in a well furnished house status. While a poorly educated ballooner of small income who lives in a small town has low socio-economic status.
Hence status is not bestowed on a person but achieved by him. In the attempt to achieve this, man enters competition of various forms in life. Some achieve but many fail to achieve.

An individual socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for participation desire to excel, choice of activity and success. The home environments often influence his motivation to succeed in sports and the degree which success leads to inner satisfaction.

Socio-economic condition of the family may play an important role in deciding the interests of adolescents. Adolescents belonging to lower socio-economic conditions remain busy in the work. Background of the players 22 (20%) are from rural area and rest 88 (80%) from urban area. On the basis of players sport background, 32 (29.09%) are with sports background. The 96 (87.27 %) are from Hindu religion, 3 (2.73%) are Christen, 3 (2.73%) are Muslim, 7 (6.36%) are Sikh and rest (0.91%) are Khasi. On the basis of the player’s facilities availed during yearly years, 96 (87.27%) are utilized the facilities and rest 14 (12.73%) are not tasted any facilities availed during early years of their career. From this we came to know that the majority of players are from higher caste. From their family income it is learnt that most of them are upper middle (Rs. 15,000-10,000). Most of them are urban area but they are having without sports background. It shows that the north zone players have enjoyed the facilities availed during early years of their career. It is clearly shows that the majority of the players from the north zone are better in the socio-economic status.

From the tables, it was clear that among the total of 16 Hockey players from east zone 1 (6.25%) from lower caste and rest 15 (93.75%) from higher caste on the basis of family income, 4 (25%) are from upper class, 4 (25%) are from upper middle, 3 (18.75%) are from lower middle class. From the area background of players, 22 (20%) are from rural area and rest 88 (80%) are from urban area. On the basis of players sport background and rest 78 (70.91%) are from without sports background. On the basis of religion 96 (87.27%) are Hindu, 3 (2.73%) are Christen, 3 (2.73%) are Muslim, 7(6.36%) are Sikh and rest 1 (0.91%) are Khasi on the basis of players facilities availed during early years, 96 (87.27%) are tested the facility and rest 14 (12.73%) are not tasted.

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The purpose of this study to ascertain the socio-economics status of All India Inter University Men Hockey players during the academic year 2009

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CONCLUSION

From the result of the study the following conclusion were drawn. The socio-economic status was as one of the influencing factors among the All India Inter University Men Hockey players are concerned.

It was concluded that except south zone all other zone Northeast and West zone majority of the players from higher community.

It is concluded that the majority of the North, West and South Zone players are from upper middle class.

It is concluded that the majority of all 4 zones players from urban area.

It is concluded that the majority of the players are without sports background in North, East and West zone.

It is concluded that the majority of the 4 zone players are from Hindu religions.

It is concluded that the majority of the 4 zone players have tasted the facilities and availed during early years.

It is further concluded that the east zone players are very poor in socio-economic comparatively with other zone players.

The socio-economic status was as one of the influencing factors among the All India Inter University Men Hockey players is concerned.

It was concluded that except south zone all other zone Northeast and West zone majority of the players from higher community.

It is concluded that the majority of the North, West and South Zone players are from upper middle class.
RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations have been made from this study.

1. Similar study may be conducted to the men university Hockey players.

2. Such study can also be undertaken for the other games also.

3. Such study can also be undertaken for the national and state level men and Men Hockey players in India