CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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Sports sociology has emerged as one of the important interdisciplinary areas for research in Physical Education. In U.S.A. and European countries considerable research was found to be done in sports sociology. Comparatively very limited studies have been completed in India and they are more in the field of Socio-Economic status of the sportsmen.

The present researcher came across a number of newspaper reports on rewards in cash and kind to high achievers in sports. The glaring examples were of P.T. Usha, Sachin Tendulkar, Sunil Gawaskar, Kapil Dev, Ravi Shastri, Shiny Wilson and Vinod Kambli who moved from Middle and Lower Middle class families to elite class, indicating the upward social mobility. Such examples motivated the researcher to study the process of social mobility. Literature indicated that negligible work had been done in India in this field. As University player of Kho-Kho, Basket Ball and Badminton, the present researcher observed that veteran university sports women had been well placed and moved in the Middle and Higher social stratum, from Lower Middle Social strata. These observations motivated the present researcher to undertake a study on ‘SOCIAL MOBILITY OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY WOMEN PLAYERS’.
As this study was the first of its kind in India, it would open new Vista for further research in the field of Social Mobility. The findings of the study may attract more participants in the sports with the hope that sports may improve their Socio-Economic status. The present study would attempt to validate the impact of sports in this social process of mobility.

The purpose of the study was to examine the social mobility amongst the veteran women players who represented the university teams of Volleyball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Table-Tennis and Badminton during their college days.

It was hypothesised that there might be upward social mobility amongst the veteran women university players of Volleyball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Table-Tennis and Badminton.

The study was delimited to the female veteran university players who represented the teams during their college days. The subjects were above thirty years of age, and were the ex-students of different universities of Maharashtra. These subjects represented their respective universities between 1980 and 1990.

The review of literature on socio-economic background of the sportsmen and social mobility amongst the players indicated that enormous studies have been completed on sports and social stratification as well as social mobility of the sportsmen in America and European countries. Very negligible work in these fields has been done in India. Most of the
studies on Socio-Economic background of the sportsmen have been completed for the Master's Degree in Physical Education in Indian Universities. The Researcher could not come across any study on the social mobility of the women players in India. This was the first study of its kind where an attempt was made to explore the social mobility amongst the veteran women university players.

The data for the present study was collected by getting filled in the questionnaires specially developed for the veteran women University players and their parents. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested by Test and Retest method. The scale was also developed for Economic, Social and Socio-Economic status of the parents and Veteran women players. Total 186 questionnaires for parents and 186 for veteran women university players were issued. The veteran women players, 42 of Volleyball, 40 of Kho-Kho, 42 of Kabaddi, 31 of Table-Tennis and 31 of Badminton, filled in the questionnaires for themselves and for their parents separately.

The questionnaires thus collected were allotted the scores for the concerned questions and total marks were given on basis of the socio-economic scale. On the basis of these scores, the economic, social, socio-economic status was classified into Higher, Higher Middle, Middle, Middle Lower and Lower classes. The parents and daughters classified percentagewise for Economic, Social and Socio-Economic classes to find out the difference between them. The difference in the Economic status of the parents and daughters
(Veteran women University players) was further statistically confirmed by applying the analysis of variance for 't' Test.

**The Findings derived from the statistical analysis of the data are listed below in order of the study.**

1. **Economic Status Mobility Amongst Veteran Women University Players**

   1.1 Economic class of the parents of the veteran Volleyball players, was found to be Middle and below Middle class (87%) whereas the veteran women University Volleyball players (daughters) were found to be from Middle and Higher class (84%).

   1.2 There was significant upward mobility amongst Veteran women university Volleyball players.

   1.3 Almost all the parents of the Kho-Kho veteran women university players were from Middle economic class whereas their daughters (veteran women Kho-Kho players) were shifted to Middle and Higher Middle class.

   1.4 The economic status of the veteran women Kho-kho players shifted vertically upward at one per cent level of significance.

   1.5 90% of the parents of the veteran women university Kabaddi players were from Middle economic class and their daughters (veteran Kabaddi players) were from Higher Middle (64%) and Higher economic class (36%).

   1.6 There was highly significant economic status mobility amongst veteran women Kabaddi players.
1.7 The parents of the veteran Table-Tennis women players were from Middle (81%) and Higher Middle economic class (19%). The daughters (Veteran Table-Tennis players) were from Middle (61%) and Higher Middle economic class (39%).

1.8 There was a very marginal Upward economic mobility amongst Veteran women Table-Tennis players.

1.9 Parents of the Veteran women University Badminton players were from Higher Middle (39%) and Higher Economic class (61%). The daughters (The veteran University Badminton players) were from Higher Middle (68%) and Higher economic class (32%).

1.10 There was no significant mobility amongst the Badminton players. They remained in the same Higher Middle and Higher economic class.

2. **Social Status Mobility Amongst Veteran Women University Players:**

2.1 Parents of the veteran women University Volleyball Players were from Higher Middle and Middle social class whereas the majority of their daughters (veteran Volleyball Players) were from Higher Middle social class.

2.2 There was marginally significant upward social mobility amongst veteran women Volleyball players.

2.3 Majority of the parents of the veteran women Kho-Kho players were from Higher Middle and Middle Social class. The veteran women Kho-Kho players were also found to be from the same social class.
2.4 There was no downward or upward social mobility amongst the veteran women Kho-Kho players.

2.5 Majority of the parents of veteran women university Kabaddi players were from Middle Lower and Lower social classes; Whereas more than 80% of the daughters (veteran women university Kabaddi players) were found to be shifted to Higher Middle social class.

2.6 There was highly significant Upward social mobility amongst veteran women university Kabaddi players.

2.7 Majority of the parents and daughters (veteran University Table-Tennis players) were from Higher Middle Social class.

2.8 There was insignificant social mobility amongst veteran women Table-Tennis players.

2.9 Majority of the parents and daughters (veteran University Badminton players) were from Higher Middle Social class.

2.10 There was no Upward or downward social mobility amongst veteran women University Badminton players.

3. **Socio-Economic Mobility Amongst Veteran Women University Players:**

3.1 Majority of the parents of veteran women Volleyball players were found to be from Middle and Below Middle socio-economic classes whereas majority of the daughters (veteran Volleyball University players) were from Middle and Higher Middle socio-economic stratum.
3.2 There was highly significant Upward socio-economic mobility amongst veteran women Volleyball players.

3.3 The majority of the parents of the veteran women Kho-Kho players were found to be from Middle and Lower socio-economic class whereas the daughters were found to be shifted to Higher Middle and Middle socio-economic class.

3.4 There was highly significant Upward socio-economic mobility amongst veteran women Kho-kho players.

3.5 Majority of the parents of veteran women Kabaddi players were from Middle socio-economic strata whereas the majority of the daughters (veteran Kabaddi university players) were found to be from Higher Middle socio-economic class.

3.6 There was highly significant Upward Socio-Economic mobility amongst veteran women Kabaddi players.

3.7 The majority of the parents of the veteran women university Table-Tennis players were from Middle Socio-Economic class whereas the daughters (veteran women Table-Tennis university players) were also from Middle and Higher Middle Socio-Economic Strata.

3.8 There was a very marginally significant Upward Socio-Economic mobility amongst veteran women university Table-Tennis players.

3.9 Majority of the parents and daughters (veteran women university Badminton players) were from Higher Middle socio-economic class.

3.10 There was no upward or downward Socio-Economic mobility amongst veteran women University Badminton players.
4. **Variation in Average Economic, Social and Socio-Economic Status of Parents of the Veteran Women University Players**

There was significant variation in the Economic, Social and Socio-economic status of the parents of Veteran Women Players of Volleyball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Table Tennis and Badminton.

5. **Variation in Average Economic, Social and Socio-Economic Status of Veteran Women University Players:**

There were significant variations in Economic social and socio-economic status of Veteran University players.

6. **Role of Sports Achievements in Settling the Marriages**

Sports achievements could not help considerably in settlement of the marriages of Volley-ball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi and Table Tennis players. Amongst Badminton players, sports achievements helped them for the settlement of their marriages considerably.

7. **Occupation of the Veteran Women University Players.**

Sixty-six per cent of the Veteran Women University Players were in service and only 34% were working as House-wives.
8. **Sports Achievements and Employment.**

    Majority (62%) of the inservice Veteran Women Players responded that the Sports Achievements helped them in getting the employment.

9. **Qualification of Mothers and Daughters.**

    Almost all the Veteran University Women Players were highly qualified (Graduate and Post-Graduate) as compared to their mothers who were with Matric and below Matric qualifications. This indicated educational mobility of Veteran Women University players.

10. **Qualification of Fathers and Daughters (Veteran University Players).**

    More than 35% of the fathers of the Veteran Women University Players of Volley-ball, Kho-Kho and Kabaddi were with the qualification of Matric and below Matric standard. Remaining were highly qualified. Almost all the Veteran Women University Volley-Ball players were Graduate and Post-Graduate.

11. **Qualifications of Mothers, Fathers and Daughters (Veteran University Players).**

    Mothers were found to be least qualified whereas the daughters were found to be highly qualified indicating the social mobility.
CONCLUSION.

In view of the above findings it may be concluded that there was upward social mobility amongst the Inter-University Veteran Women Players of Volley-Ball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi and Table - Tennis except Badminton. Yet it cannot be concluded that this upward social mobility amongst the Veteran Women University Players was exclusively because of the sports achievements. Higher Education might also be another important cause of Social Mobility amongst the University Players.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings and conclusions of the present study motivated the researcher to make the following recommendations.

1. The same study may be repeated in other states and Universities of the country to find out the social mobility amongst the sportswomen.
2. The study may be undertaken to explore social mobility amongst the National and Internationals sportswomen.
3. An attempt can also be made to investigate the social mobility amongst the University women players of other games.
4. Longitudinal study may be undertaken to find out the Intergenerational Mobility amongst the sportsmen.
5. In view of the upcoming trend of professionalism in sports in India, an attempt be made to find out the total number of participants practicing for professional entry and the number of successful professional sportsmen.

The above recommendations may open a new vista for research in sports sociology in Physical Education.