CHAPTER III

METHOD OF STUDY
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF STUDY

In this chapter researcher has presented the method of study under the following points.

1. Sources of data.
2. Research Tools.
4. Collection of the data.

I. SOURCES OF DATA

The data collected from the following sources.

A. Commoners.
B. Active players.
C. Organisers.
D. Newspaper.

A. Commoner:

Commoners were the common people of the society. They included people from all the professions like teacher, lecturer, businessmen, doctors, veteran players etc. It randomly included all types of people.

B. Active Players:

The data were also collected from the active players. The purpose of this data was to know the socio-economic status of the participants in different sports. This
should also include the relationship of socio-economic status of the participants and preference given for the sports. This would indicate the status of the sports. The data were collected from the total players Tennis, Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Tabletennis, Badminton, Hockey, Wrestling and Kabaddi.

C. Organisers:

The data were collected from the organisers of the competitions and tournaments. These were the organisers who had organised the sports tournaments at state level. They supplied the information regarding the social treatment and privileges offered to the participants of various sports. The social treatment included the type of living accommodation offered, type of food offered (free or on payment), class of travel with or without concession and cost of the prize offered. This would indicate the type of treatment received by the participants of the various sports. The data were collected from the following organisers of the tournaments.

(a) Organisers of Tennis

i) Guwahati Tennis Club.

ii) Arunachal Pradesh Tennis Association.

iii) Lions Club, Shillong.

iv) Tennis Association of Nagaland.

(b) Organisers of Cricket:

i) Assam Cricket Association.

ii) Itanagar Cricket Association.
iii) Bishnupur District Cricket Association, Manipur.
iv) TRIPURA Cricket Association.

c) Organisers of Football:
   i) Kamroop District Football Association.
   ii) Arunachal Pradesh Football Association.
   iii) MARD CLUB Moirang (Manipur).
   iv) Langsning Sports Club (Shilong).
   v) Royal Club, Kohima (Nagaland).
   vi) Bloodmouth Club (Tripura).

d) Organisers of Badminton:
   i) Assam Badminton Association.
   ii) Arunachal Pradesh Badminton Association.
   iii) MARD CLUB Moirang (Manipur).
   iv) Meghalaya Badminton Association.
   v) Nagaland Badminton Association.
   vi) Badminton Association, Krushnagar (Tripura)

e) Organisers of Table Tennis:
   i) Table Tennis Association Nagaon (Assam).
   ii) Arunachal Pradesh Table Tennis Association.
   iii) Bishnupur District Table Tennis Association.
   iv) Meghalaya Table Tennis Association.
   v) Nagaland Table Tennis Association.
   vi) Tripura Table Tennis Association.
   vii) Mizoram Table Tennis Association.
(f) Organisers of Badminton:

i) Assam Badminton Association (Guwahati).

ii) Arunachal Pradesh Badminton Association.

iii) MARD CLUB Moirang (Manipur).

iv) Meghalaya Badminton Association (Shillong).

v) Nagaland Badminton Association (Kohima).

vi) Badminton Association, Krishnanagar (Tripura).


(g) Organisers of Hockey:

i) Assam Hockey Association.

ii) Arunachal Pradesh Hockey Association.

iii) Manipur Hockey Association.

iv) Shantipur Club, Agartala (Tripura).

v) Mizoram Hockey Association.

(h) Organisers of Basketball

i) Basketball Association, Guwahati.

ii) Basketball Association, Arunachal Pradesh.

iii) Basketball Association, Manipur.

iv) Basketball Association, Meghalaya.

v) Basketball Association, Nagaland.

vi) Basketball Association, Tripura.

vii) Basketball Association, Mezoram.

(i) Organisers of Volleyball.

i) Nolbari District Volleyball Association (Assam)

ii) Arunachal Pradesh Volleyball Association.

iii) CTS Club Moirang (MANIPUR).
iv) Raibong Sports Club, Meghalaya.
v) Royal Club Kohima.
vi) Tripura Volleyball Association.
vii) Mizoram Volleyball Association.

(j) Organisers of the Wrestling.
i) Nagaland Wrestling Association, Kohima.

(k) Organisers of the Kabbadi
i) All Assam Kabaddi Association, Guwahati.
ii) Arunachal Pradesh Kabaddi Association, Itanagar.
iii) Manipur Kabaddi Association, Imphal.
iv) District Kabaddi Association, Agartala.

4. Newspapers:

The data for the present investigation was also collected to find the media status of the sports with special reference to allotment of the space to the sports news. The purpose of this data was to know the importance given to various sports in the newspaper. It was assumed that the data thus collected from the newspaper would corroborate with the finding in relation with the preference of commoners and socio-economic status of the participation in certain sports.

With this purpose in mind a newspaper that was most popular and widely circulated in the north eastern states of the country was collected. This newspaper was "Assam Tribune" published from Guwahati with the circulation of approximately three lakhs copies per day. The paper was specially subscribed for twelve month from first January to thirty first December 1991.
2. RESEARCH TOOLS

For the collection of data from commoners, active players and organisers special questionnaires were developed for each group independently. The following process had been adopted for the development of the questionnaires.

Questionnaire for the Commoners:

The researcher intended to collect the information from common people of various groups of the society. This information was in relation of the sports preferences, liking of various games and sports, causes of liking, preferable games for their children and favourable games to watch by the commoners. Thus the researcher intended to prepare the ranking of the various sports based on the above mentioned personal preferences.

Researcher first prepared a preliminary questionnaire for the commoners and it was discussed with experts in the field of sociology, sport sociology and physical education. After making addition and subtraction a draft questionnaire was prepared. The draft questionnaire were handed over to the experts for their suggestions. After a week the draft questionnaires were collected with their comments and suggestions. The questionnaire was re-drafted and a trial was taken. It was issued to 50 commoners and the researchers got those questionnaires filled in his presence.
The difficulties faced while filling in the questionnaire by the respondents were noted down and after making required modification the questionnaire was finally re-drafted. Again the trial was given to 50 commoners. When it was found that the respondent commoners could write the answers without any difficulty, the questionnaire was finalised.

Casual reliability of the questionnaire was tested by issuing the same questionnaire twice to the same subjects with the interval of 7 days. It was found that there was similarity in the responses. Therefore the questionnaire was assumed to be reliable and had been finalized (please refer to Appendix-A).

**Questionnaire for the Active Players:**

The second questionnaire was developed to find out the relationship of socio-economic status and participation in certain selected games. With this objective in view the investigator prepared a questionnaire for players in consultation with the supervisor. The copies of preliminary questionnaire were given to the intercollegiate players and lectures of D.C.P.E., Amravati for filling in information on trial basis. The questionnaires were filled in individually in the presence of the investigator. After studying these filled in questionnaires the questions were revised (Appendix - B) and discussed with the members of the research council of department of sports medicine, H.V.P. Mandal, Amravati. It was found that questions were adequate to collect the additional information required from the players. The twenty copies of the
revised questionnaire were got filled in from the intercollegiate players twice with the interval of five days. It was found that there was similarity in answering the questions. In the meantime a questionnaire scale (Appendix - C) was developed by consulting the supervisors and the reliability of the questionnaire was further examined. Thus test re-test method was applied to see the reliability of the questionnaire. The investigator was satisfied with the agreement of the responses from the players with the scale as it was found highly releable at .85 level.

Questionnaire for the Organisers:

A third questionnaire was prepared to find out the type of facilities and privilege provided by the organisers of different sports tournaments and competitions to the participants. This questionnaire was preliminarily developed in consultation with the guide. The different types of facilities provided to the participating teams in competition like lodging, boarding, transportation etc were noted down. The copies of the preliminarily drafted questionnaire were given to the organising secretaries, presidents of local clubs tournaments and also experts in the field of research for filling in information on trial basis. The questionnaires were got filled in individually in the presence of the investigator. After studying these filled in questionnaires the questions were revised and discussed with the members of the Research council of Department of sports medicine, H.V.P. Mandal, Amravati. it was found that the questions were
adequate to collect the additional information required from the
organisers of varied sports competitions. The twenty copies of
the revised questionnaires were got filled in twice from the
organising secretaries of local club tournaments with the
interval of fifteen days. It was found that there was similarity
in answers of the questions. A questionnaire scale (Appendix-F)
was developed and the reliability of the questionnaire was
further examined. The revised questionnaire (appendix - D) was
found highly reliable at .80 by applying test-re-test method.

Newspaper Clipping of Sports News Column:

The present investigator subscribed a selected newspaper namely "ASSAM TRIBUNE" which was the most popular and widely
circulated in the entire region of north eastern India for a
period of one year. It was found to be the only newspaper circulated throughout north eastern region of the country.
Therefore the data were collected from this newspaper only.

3. SAMPLING:

The method of sampling adopted in the present investigation was varying according to the sources of
data. Following are the methods used for sampling while collecting
the data from commoners, active players, organisers and newspaper.

Sampling of the Commoners: - In this category of subjects all
types of persons were included like Teachers, Lecturers,
Businessmen, Farmers, Doctors etc. Therefore there was no
restriction on the type of subjects.
For the collection of data from commoners the researcher travelled through the various cities and villages of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. While travelling the researcher randomly contacted the subjects on the roadside, in the hotel, in the park, at the market place, in the school-colleges also and their residence. Thus 100 commoners of each state were contacted for the getting filled in the questionnaire. In the next stage of sampling in serial numbers were given to the sample of each state. After this 100'chits were prepared. On the chits, numbers were written then the chits were placed in a box and after through mixing of the chits a blind folded child was asked to take out 50 chits out of 100 of each state every time. Thuse 350 questionnaires were selected randomly from the available sample for the study.

Sampling of the active players:

The addresses of the players of different games and sports were collected by contacting the District sports officers, state coaches of different games and secretaries of the local well known clubs. Sports Director office of North eastern states were visited by the worker to contact the coaches and authorities who could give the address of the inter collegiate standard players of certain selected sports. Further the managers of the teams were contacted personally and requested to give the addresses of the players of their states or places. Thus total 3580 addresses were collected. The distribution of number of addresses collected has been given in tabel no. 1. The researcher contacted all subjects
by post. After 15 days a reminder was sent to all the respondents. After that the researcher started contacting the players personally wherever personal visits were possible. Thus total 1644 responses were received. These responses were not uniform for every sport. Further random sampling was made from the available responses and total 1224 responses were finally selected randomly for the study. The details of the responses selected for the study per activity are given in the Table no. 1.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Games</th>
<th>No. of players contacted</th>
<th>No. of players responded</th>
<th>No. of players cleared for study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table-Tennis</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3580</strong></td>
<td><strong>1844</strong></td>
<td><strong>1224</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisers of the State level tournament:

In the present investigation data were collected from the organisers of the different sports. The
researcher visited the office of the sports director of each state and collected the address of the organisers who conduct state level tournaments every year. Only those organisers were selected who have good standing and well known in the sports field. In this matter district sport officers also assisted the researcher to identify such well known sport competition organising clubs or, associations. Attempt was made to select one tournament organiser for each sport from each state. It was found that certain sports competition like tennis, cricket, hockey, wrestling and kabaddi were not being held in some states. Certain sport competitions were not being held regularly like tennis in Mizo, Manipur and Tripura; cricket in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; hockey in Meghalaya and Nagaland; wrestling competitions were very few, it was restricted to Nagaland only. Therefore equal number of sports organisers could not be available from each state. Table no.2 exhibits the number of state level tournament organisers that were available for the responses statewise. Here available method of sampling was adopted.
### Table 2: AVAILABLE NO. OF ORGANISERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Assam</th>
<th>Arunachal Pradesh</th>
<th>Manipur</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>Mizoram</th>
<th>Nagaland</th>
<th>Tripura</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table-Tennis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling of Newspaper:**

In the present study attempt was made to know about the prominence given to the news coverage of different sports. For this purpose the present investigator selected a newspaper namely 'ASSAM TRIBUNE', which was the most popular and widely circulated in the entire north eastern region of India. The researcher subscribed Rs. 1.50/- per paper daily for a period of one year. The space provided for sports news was measured in terms of allotted space for each event per day in square centimetre. It was calculated and the same was eventually converted monthwise for the whole year.
Since effort was made to cover the news about the various events of sports from 1st January to 31st December 1992.

4. COLLECTION OF DATA:

In the present investigation collection of data involved a lot of travelling through out the length and breadth of the north eastern status of the country. During the process of collection of data the researcher had to take the assistance of the physical educator teachers serving in the local schools as well as concerned officials. It involved personal good rapport and also financial implication.

Collection of Data from Commoners:

The commoners of the different north eastern states which were selected for the collection of data were contacted personally. They were explained in brief the objectives of the present research work before the questionnaires were being issued to them.

Some subjects who were contacted at the market place, roadside and parks were offered tea and snacks in a nearby Hotel and when there was no hotel nearby, the subjects were offered something available to eat. Sometimes the researcher found that some subjects were in a great hurry to go to offices, farms, factories, shops etc., for their duties, so they took the questionnaire and asked the researcher to collect it back in the evening or morning or some other day from their home or office etc. While the researcher visited the houses of commoners, it was experienced that some of the commoners were very happy and
appreciated the work being conducted by the researcher. Even they had provided lodging and boarding facilities free of cost till the researcher wanted to stay. It also happened that some of the subjects did not like to give any positive responses in the present work because they were not interested in sports.

The data were collected from the total 700 commoners and the details of the number of commoners from whom questionnaires were got filled in have been given in table no. 1.

Collection of Data from the Active Players:

Total 3500 addresses of the players of different games from the entire region were collected and they were contacted by post. Certain subjects were personally contacted to get the questionnaire filled in. The questionnaires were sent with a covering letter to the players with whom direct contact was not possible and stamped envelope was enclosed for the prompt response of duly filled in questionnaire. The reminders were sent to those players who did not respond within first fifteen days, the second reminder was sent to those players who did not respond within fifteen days. Those who did not respond even after sending two reminders, the questionnaires were sent again to them to renew the approach. The reminders were again dispatched to those players who did not respond on renewing the contact after fifteen days and again a last attempt was made after 20 days. After this the efforts and correspondence were discontinued.
The detailed information about the number of players contacted by post and personal contact, responded and selected for study are given in the Table no. 1.

Collection of Data from the Organizer:

The organizer of the tournaments who were selected for the collection of data were contacted personally and through messengers. They were given in brief the objectives of the present research work and then requested to extend their full co-operation by filling in the given questionnaire. The researcher had faced a lot of problems while collecting data from different places of north eastern India. In some states like Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh the police personnel performing duties at the border gate did not allow the investigator to get in. But anyhow the researcher could enter after they were convinced and pleased with some entertainment. Sometimes officials working in the sports department were absent and sometimes organizers were not present at their residence as well as offices too. So the researcher was obliged to stay sometime or somedays more. It also happened that some organizers had no proper record of the tournaments already conducted.

After the researcher had faced all the difficulties the questionnaires which were developed were issued to the concerned secretaries. Whenever subjects had any doubt to fill up the questionnaire, the researcher himself and the assistants helped them. Then the questionnaire was collected after it was filled
in properly. Thus, 54 organisers of the state level tournament were contacted and the questionnaires were get filled in. The details of the number of organisers per state from whom the responses could be connected are given in the table no.2

Collection of Data From the Newspaper :-

The present investigator subscribed the "Assam Tribune" for a period of one year i.e. from 1st January 1991 to 31st December 1991. Everyday the researcher measured the space provided for certain selected sports by using a measuring scale. The length and breadth of the space allotted to the different sports news were measured separately in square centimeters. The Assam Tribune consists of 10 pages and full area occupied for all types of news was also measured in square centimeters. Percentage of the space provided for various sports news from the whole space was recorded daily. Further the space allotted for each event per day was calculated and the same was eventually converted monthwise for the whole year. The monthly space for the whole year allotted to different sports has been considered for the stratification study of the sports which has been discussed in the chapter of analysis and interpretation.