

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLEDGE

Socioeconomic Status and Family Influence on Sports Performance among University Women Volley Ball Players

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Abstract:

Volleyball is played more than 60 countries by more than 60 million people. The game volleyball is invented in 1895 by William Morgan, who worked for the Y.M.C.A in Holyoake, Massachusetts. He was concentrated with providing exercise for large group of business man, and his earliest form of the game was designed to provide mild exercise for people of this kind. The game volleyball is a dandy game and more besides. At its top level competitive aspects, it is a fast moving energetic game demanding skill, strength, agility, team work and intelligence from its players. Moreover, men and women, boys and girls can play together for sheer fun, which after all is the object of playing any game. The game volleyball is very simple. Socioeconomic status refers to social and economic standing of a person in his society. Socioeconomic condition means it include with social and economic achievements of an individual or group in society. Family is considered as a cultivating, nurturing and fostering process, dealing with the overall development of the individual. The selected 30 women volleyball players from four different universities from the state of Kerala who participated in University and All India University level players. The selected players are from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University. Each of 10 players was selected for the above mentioned Universities. The ages of the subjects ranges between 18- 28 years. The questionnaire method was used to measure the Socioeconomic Status and Family Encouragement for Sports Achievement. In order to find out the difference among these groups, the ANOVA was computed and tested for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. In order, to achieve this, family has to be sufficiently established in terms of moral, financial, and social aspects coupled with parent's background in sport. The purpose of the study was to compare the socioeconomic status and Family Influence of sports performance among university Women Volley ball players.

Keywords: Volleyball, women, family, Socioeconomic Status

1. Introduction

A sports person faces many problems on his way to achievement, problem like social, economical etc. they will be under confusion to decide either to concentrate more on sports or on the development and maintenance of physical fitness. It offers an opportunity for facilitating the normal growth of the child, and it helps to develop and to prevent the reversal of such bio-physiological factors of performance as strength, endurance, flexibility, relaxation and skill. Physical activity in the form of exercise, sports, game and rhythms provides a setting whereby recreational activities may be learned and enjoyed. Some of the satisfactions people seek through participation in physical motivates are the joy of creation, fellowship; a sense of achievement, emotional experience the enjoyment of beauty and relaxation. Sports are an institutionalized competitive activity, which has its own traditions and values normal reflects the pattern in society at large. A sport is accepted as a part of society and culture throughout the word. A sport is a part of basic human behavior and is among the effective means of socialization of means. Sports and games are integral part of the human life. Along with entertainment it is also help to shape the personalities of the sports person having provided with physical fitness and mental soundness. Sports and games are pervasive forces that have permeated in our culture. They are basic institutions in the social fabric are cultural universal for all people regardless of race, creed, geography or politics. The sport is the interest in the purpose of

education, entertainment of self-expression depending on the individual goal of the people participating. Sport gives special identification to persons particularly those who participated in interuniversity, state, national or international competition. To be successful in sports field one should dedicate him fully to the field of sports.

2. Background of the Study

In this chapter the investigator has presented the allied literature to the subject, which gives meaning and scope to the study. The purpose of the study was to find out the socioeconomic Status and Family encouragement of selected university Women volleyball players. Therefore the researcher, after studying available literature,

Sengupta Pand Sahoo S(2014)Health-related morphological characteristics and physiological fitness in connection with nutritional, socioeconomic status, occupational workload of tea garden workers. Reports on the cardio respiratory fitness and body composition of male workers engaged in processing of tea leaves in factories within the tea-estates of West Bengal, under the influence of physiological workload, are quite scanty. This cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate morphometric characteristics based on physiological status and physical fitness of tea factory laborers who are continuously exposed to tea dust in their work environment for more than two years. Subjects were divided into control and tea garden workers groups. Height and weight were measured and the body mass index (BMI) was computed. Physiological parameters such as resting heart rate, blood pressure, fitness variables like physical fitness index (PFI), energy expenditure (EE), handgrip strength and anthropometric parameters like mid-upper arm (MUAC), thigh circumference (TC), head circumference (HC) and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) were measured. Body surface area (BSA), BMI, body fat percentage and fitness variables (PFI, EE) showed significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the two groups. Anthropometric measures (MUAC, TC, HC, WHR) reflected poor status among laborers. The present study shows that the majority of workers had ectomorph stature, good physical fitness, but had poor nutritional status (BMI and WHR).

Howard EN et.al (2013) The impact of race and higher socioeconomic status on cardio respiratory fitness. Previous studies suggest that African Americans (AA) have lower levels of cardio respiratory fitness (CRF) than their Caucasian (C) counterparts. However, the association between CRF and race/ethnicity in the context of higher socioeconomic status (SES) has not been explored. We evaluated 589 AA (309 men and 203 women) and 33,015 C (19,399 men and 8753 women) enrolled in the Cooper Center Longitudinal Study. Education years and access to a preventive health care examination were used as a proxy for higher SES. Data were collected from a questionnaire, maximal treadmill exercise stress test, and other clinical measures. The outcome variable was CRF, which was stratified into low fit (quintile 1 of CRF) and fit (quintiles 2-5). Multivariable regression was used to compare adjusted mean CRF between groups. P values were adjusted for unbalanced sample size and unequal variance between groups. The mean education years were similar for AA and C men at 16 yr; however, AA women had more years of education than C (15.8 vs 15.2 yr, $P = 0.0062$). AA men and women had a significantly higher prevalence of being unfit compared with their C counterparts (men 26.7% vs 12.6%, $P < 0.0001$; women 21.3% vs 8.4%, $P < 0.0001$). The adjusted mean estimated maximal METs were 10.9 vs 11.7 and 8.8 vs 9.8 for AA and C men and women, respectively. Fully adjusted odds ratios revealed that AA men had more than twice the risk of being unfit compared with C men. A trend persisted for AA women to have a lower MET value than their counterparts. Despite comparable higher SES, lower CRF existed among AA men versus C men. These results suggest that CRF may not be mediated strictly by environmental factors related to SES

3. Methodology

In this chapter the methodology adopted for the study namely selection of subject, selection of variables, reliability of data, criterion measures, orientation of the subject, collection data, administration of questionnaire and statistical technique were presented.

3.1. Selection of Subjects

Thirty (N=30) women volleyball players selected from Kannur university, University of Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi University. They were equally divided equally into (N=10) each university. The age group of the selected subjects was between 18 to 27 years.

Subjects	University of Calicut	Kannur University	M G University
Volley Ball	10	10	10

Table 1: Demography of the study

3.2. Selection of Variables

For the purpose of the study the following independent variables and the tools selected for study. Socioeconomic Status Scale (S E S S), Family background and Encouragement scale.

III. Reliability of Data

Reliability of data was censured by using standard questionnaire.

3.3. Criterion Measures

3.3.1. Independent Variables

High	105 or above
Above Average	Between 90 and 104
Average	Between 65 and 89
Below Average	Between 50 and 64
Poor	49 or below

Table 2: Socioeconomic Status Scale (S E S S)

Family background and Encouragement scale.

Is your family solely responsible for your sports participation?

Yes/No

If yes, please tick the manner in which they are responsible:-

Particulars	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	None
A. Encouragement					
B. Sports background in the family					
C. Active involvement of the members					
D. Moral support					
E. Financial support					

Table 3

3.3.2. Orientation of the Subject

Before collecting the data the investigator had briefly explained to the subject the purpose of study and their role in the study.

3.3.3. Collection of Data

The data pertaining to selected University Women volleyball players were collected by using appropriate standard questionnaire procedure.

3.4. Test Administration

3.4.1. Administration of Questionnaire.

The data was collected by administrating the questionnaire by the investigator himself among the University Women volleyball players from each University.

It is a self-administrating scale. It gives better results with group testing. In group situation the tester also can get quite appropriate results only after establishing good reports with the testers. The tester should discuss here the desired purpose and should explain the description and instruction of the test and instruction should be read loudly by the tester, while subjects read them silently along with them. The test can be started only after clear understanding has been testers to record the responses in this scale.

A. Socioeconomic Status Scale Questionnaire:

The standard Manual for Socioeconomic Status Scale constructed by Dr. Meenakshi the Head and Dean Faculty of Education Punjabi University Patiala was used to measure the Socioeconomic Status of the subjects. The Manual is sub divided into seven parts and each part has the following number of questionnaires, and the total scores of each seven parts gives the Socioeconomic Status of the Subject.

i. Part I (Education)

This part of the manual consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) his appropriate column.

- Scoring for Part I

Count the ticks (✓) against each serial number and record the total in the last column. The range of the scores will be from 1 to 50.

ii. Part II (Profession)

The Part II consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) the appropriate column.

- Scoring for Part II

Count the ticks (✓) against each serial number and record the total in the last column. The range of the scores will be from 1 to 50.

iii. Part III (Monthly Income)

The Part III consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) the appropriate column.

- Scoring for Part III

Award a score of 10 for the tick (✓) against first question, a score of 9 against second question and so on. The maximum score will be 10 and the minimum score will be 1.

iv. Part IV (Total Wealth in Cash or Debts)

This section consists of 10 questions and the subject must tick (✓) the most appropriate one, which chooses him accordingly.

- Scoring for the Part IV

There are three columns in this section. Mark for each tick (✓) is given below

SI. No	Column A	Column B	Column C
1.	10	1	10
2.	9	2	9
3.	8	3	8
4.	7	4	7
5.	6	5	6
6.	5	6	5
7.	4	7	4
8.	3	8	3
9.	2	9	2
10.	1	10	1

Table 4

The maximum score of this section will be 30 and the minimum will be 0.

v. Part V (Property)

This section of questions consists of 5 questions and the subject should select his appropriate answer with a tick (✓).

• Scoring for the Part V

Here the questions are on point scale

- (a) 4 marks (b) 3 marks (c) 2 marks (d) 1 mark (e) zero
- (a) 5 marks (b) 3marks (c) 1 mark
- (a) 6 marks (b) 5marks (c) 4 marks (d) 3 marks (e) 2 marks (f) 1 mark
- (a) 2 marks (b) 1mark
- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark (f) zero

Maximum score will be 22 and the minimum will be 03.

vi. Part VI (Your Surrounding Locality)

This section consist of 21 questions here the subject selects his appropriate answer with a tick (✓).

• Scoring for the Part VI

This is a point scale.

- (a) 5 marks (b) 3marks (c) 1 mark
 - (a) 6 marks (b) 5marks (c) 4 marks (d) 3 marks (e) 2 marks (f) 1 mark
 - For each employee i.e. servant / cook / Mali etc. give one mark.
- Q. 4 to Q.21: In this section there are 18 items.

- For (a) give a score of 3,
 (b) a score of 2,
 (c) a score of one and for
 (d) a score of zero.

In this part maximum score will be 54 and minimum will be 0.

vii. Part VII (Social Status)

This section consists of 5 questions.

• Scoring for the Part VII

- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
- (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark

The maximum score will be 25 and the minimum will be 05.

The total score was taken as the Socioeconomic Status Score for each subject. The S E S S table is given below.

High	105 or above
Above Average	Between 90 and 104
Average	Between 65 and 89
Below Average	Between 50 and 64
Poor	49 or below

Table 5

B. Family encouragement for sports achievement

Is your family solely responsible for your sports participation?

Yes/No

If yes, please tick the manner in which they are responsible:-

Particulars	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	None
A. Encouragement					
B. Sports background in the family					
C. Active involvement of the members					
D. Moral support					
E. Financial support					

Table 6

3.5. Statistical Procedure

To compare among the University Women volleyball players Socio Economic Status and Family Encouragement for Achievement Scale the analysis of variance was employed. 'F' ratio was used to analyze Socio Economic factors and Family Encouragement for Achievement factors in Kannur, Calicut and MG University Women volleyball players.

4. Analysis of the Data and Results of the Study

This chapter describes statistically treated data results findings and discussion.

The statistical analysis of data collected from 30 university level Women volleyball players from Kerala has been presented here. The aim of the study was to compare the Socioeconomic factors of University level Women volleyball Players in Kerala. In order to find out the difference among these groups, the ANOVA was computed and tested for significance at 0.05 level of confidence

➤ Socioeconomic Factors

Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
Kannur University	10	84.5000	15.70739	4.96711	54.00	106.00
Calicut University	10	98.1000	12.72312	4.02340	85.00	123.00
M.G University	10	86.1000	13.55196	4.28551	72.00	116.00
Total	30	89.5667	14.89662	2.71974	54.00	123.00

Table 7: Descriptive scores on Socioeconomic factors of University Women Volleyball players

It is observed from table 7 that the mean value of socioeconomic factors for Kannur University players is 84.50, for Calicut University players, it is 98.10 and Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 89.5667. The standard deviation is 15.70739, 12.72312 and 14.89662 respectively for Kannur, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University soccer players

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	1105.067	2	552.533	2.799
Within Groups	5330.300	27	197.419	
Total	6435.367	29		

Table 8: Analysis of variance on socioeconomic factors of University Women Volleyball players

Table 8 reveals that the obtained F value of 2.799 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the socioeconomic factors

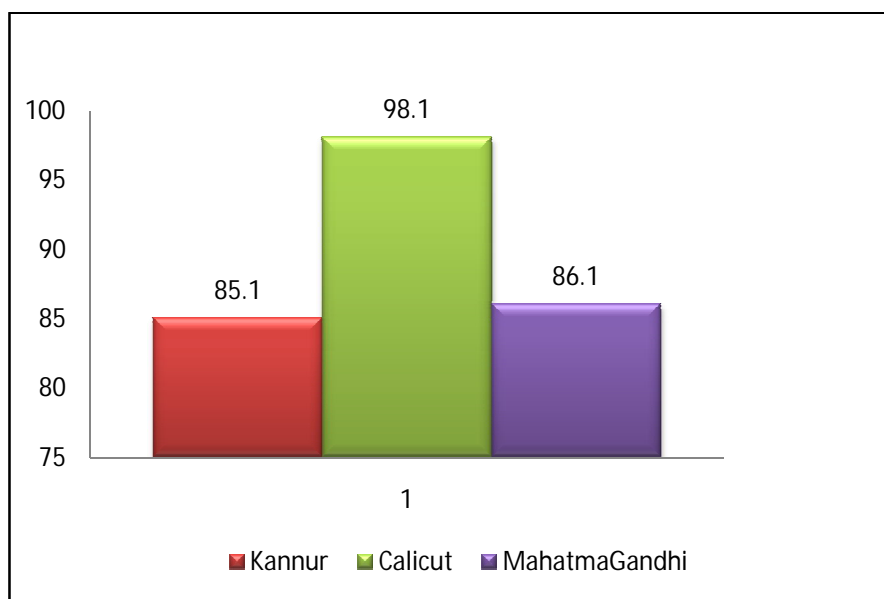


Figure 1: Comparison of socioeconomic status among University Women Volleyball players

➤ Family Influence On Sports Performance

Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
Kannur University	10	21.9000	2.84605	.90000	17.00	25.00
M.G. University	10	20.1000	2.99815	.94810	15.00	25.00
Calicut University	10	20.3000	4.44847	1.40673	12.00	25.00
Total	30	20.7667	3.48082	.63551	12.00	25.00

Table 9: Descriptive scores on Family Influence on Women Volleyball Players

It is observed from table 7 that the mean value of Family Influence of Kannur University players is 21.9, for Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 20.1 and Calicut University players, it is 20.3. The standard deviation is 2.84605, 2.99815 and 4.44847 respectively for Kannur, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut University players.

Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	19.467	2	9.733	.792
Within Groups	331.900	27	12.293	
Total	351.367	29		

Table 10: Analysis of variance on family influence on University Women Volleyball players

Table 10 reveals that the obtained F value of .792 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the family influence

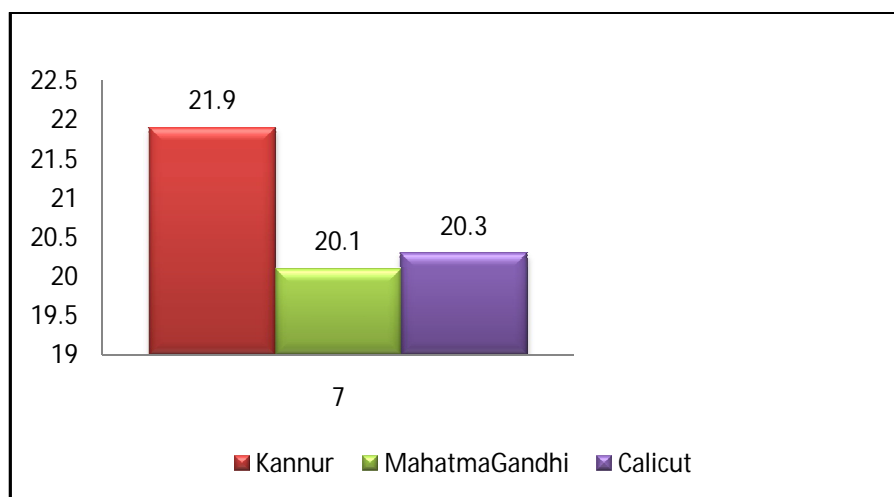


Figure 2: Comparison of Family Influence on University Women Volleyball players

4.1. Discussions on Finding

The investigator selected 30 women different University volleyball players from three different universities from the state of Kerala who participated in All India Inter University level players. The selected university players are from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University. Each of 10 players was selected for the above mentioned Universities. The ages of the subjects ranges between 18- 28 years. The questionnaire method was used to measure the Socioeconomic Status and Family Encouragement for Sports Achievement. The purpose of the study was to compare the socioeconomic status and Family Influence of sports performance among university Women volleyball players.

It is observed from table 7 Descriptive scores on Socioeconomic factors of University women volleyball players. The mean value of socioeconomic factors for Kannur University players is 85.50, for Calicut University players, it is 98.10 and Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 89.5667. The standard deviation is 15.70739, 12.72312 and 14.89662 respectively for Kannur, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University women volleyball players

Table 8 reveals that Analysis of variance on socioeconomic factors of University women volleyball players. The obtained F value of 2.799 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the socioeconomic factors

It is observed from table 9 Descriptive scores on Family Influence on University women volleyball Players. The mean value of Family Influence of Kannur University players is 21.9, for Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 20.1 and Calicut University players, it is 20.3. The standard deviation is 2.84605, 2.99815 and 4.44847 respectively for Kannur, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut University players.

Table 10 reveals that Analysis of variance on family influence on University women volleyball players. The obtained F value of .792 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the family influence.

4.2. Discussion on Hypothesis

The study found that there was no significant difference in the Socioeconomic status and there is a significant difference in Family Influence of sports performance among University Women volleyball players in the state of Kerala. Based on the findings of the study the hypothesis stated earlier has been not accepted in the case of socio economic status and family influence.

5. Summary Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Summary

The purpose of the study was to find out the Socio Economic Status and Family Influence of Sports Performance among the University Women volleyball players from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University.

Socio Economic Status includes the twin concept of social class and economic back ground of sports person. Socio Economic Status of the level indicates both the social and economic condition of the person.

The sample of the present study consists of 30 women University Women volleyball players from. University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University

5.2. Conclusion

1. The study results show that there is no significant difference in the category of Socio Economic Status of the subjects belonging to different groups.
2. The study results show that there is no significant difference in the category of family influence of the subjects belonging to different groups.

5.3. Recommendations

On the basis of the present study findings the following recommendations are made for further studies.

1. Similar studies may be conducted taking in to consideration players of different levels and different areas of the country.
2. Studies on Socioeconomic status may be conducted categorizing players on the basis of geographical localities and urban areas etc. to get a clear picture of influence of Socioeconomic status oil sports aspirants.
3. Studies relating Socioeconomic status with other social and demographical variables are required to understand the social and economical background of the players with a perspective of their involvement.
4. It is recommended to conduct studies comparing on cross cultural basics and then sport participation.
5. It is recommended to study similar kinds of comparison among male and females.
6. It is recommended to conduct similar studies with Indian teams and other team.
7. It is recommended to conduct similar studies with other games.

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