



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
IJAR 2015; 1(5): 212-214
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 15-03-2015
Accepted: 24-04-2015

Rajkumar Sharma
Grade-I Gymnastic Coach, Sport
Authority of India, NSTC/STC,
Malhar Ashram, Indore (M.P.),
India

Effect of socioeconomic status on sport performance of national level junior weightlifters

Rajkumar Sharma

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of socio-economic status on sport performance of junior national level weightlifters belong to rural and urban area of India. Two hundred (Rural =100, Urban =100) junior national level male weightlifters were taken from Junior National weightlifting competition held at Manipur (Imphal). The Socioeconomic status questionnaire prepared and validated by Aghase and Helode (2002) was used for the purpose of data collection. To find out the significant effect of socioeconomic status on sport performance of national level junior male weightlifters belong to rural and urban area, means, standard deviations and t-ratios were computed. Results of the study indicated the positive effect of socioeconomic status on the sport performance of junior national level male weightlifters. Significance of difference was also observed in sport performance between rural and urban junior national level male weightlifters of high, mediocre and low socioeconomic status.

Keywords: Weightlifters, Socioeconomic Status, sport performance, National level.

1. Introduction

Sports and physical education play an important role in human resource development. Games and other outdoor activities, properly planned and executed, promote social harmony, discipline and increased productivity. These activities develop in students right attitudes and values and help them grow into balanced, integrated and healthy citizens. Participation in physical activities and sports is a fundamental right of every citizen. Physical education and sports are essential elements of educational processes which promote among the participants health, physical fitness and quality of life (UGC report, 1987) [3].

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. Socio-economic status also Influence on habitual physical activity (Drenowatz *et al.* 2010).

Socio-economic status is an individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behavior (Hirsch, Kett, and Trefil, 2002) [9].

Index of socio-economic status comprises of occupational status, area of residence, monthly income, type of housing, condition of house, house ownership or rental status, level of living and formal social participation (Nair, 1978) [13].

Socio-economic status of an individual may influence his opportunity, his desire to excel, his choice of activity and his success. The home environment often influences his motivation to succeed in sports and the degree to which success in this endeavor leads to inner satisfaction. 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.

Socioeconomic-status and psychological factors plays a vital role in football players to enhances the performances to achieve the player's goal (Chandrasekaran, 2010) [4]. Socio economic status did not have any effect on the performance of badminton players (Attri, 2013) [1]. But the Socioeconomic status effects the team games more than Individual games (Webb, 1969). Players of high socioeconomic status did not like to play Ice-Hockey, Golf and Tennis games (Stone, 1957). Socioeconomic status is a strong determining factor in both satisfaction with life domains and satisfaction of needs (Ali and Morcol, 2000) [2]. Dissimilarity was observed between team and individual game players in their high, middle and low SES.

Correspondence:
Rajkumar Sharma
284/1, In Front of Main I.T.I.
Gate, Near- Evergreen Nursary,
Centre Koni, Bilaspur
(Chhattisgarh) Pin-495009, India

Individual players have high score on high SES, middle SES and lows core on low SES than their counter parts (Srikanth, 2012) [14]. Considerable research has been conducted on the socio-economic status of sports persons, team sport versus individual sport (Deshmukh 2013; Khan 2009; Kumar. 2013; Kour & Singh, 2014) [6, 10, 8, 11].

Sharma and Hardikar (2010) [15] reported that income reflects the living of a family. There is no doubt that type, amount and timing of food can dramatically affect sport performance. Lee and Cubbin (2002) [12] also reported that low SES teens were less physically active than high socio economic teens.

University level students of low SES opt for less expensive sports and students of high SES opt for expensive sports. In all societies, it is people in high income, high education, and high status occupational groups that have the highest rates of active sports participation, attendance at sports events, and even watching of sports on television.

As a consequence of choice of sports, acquisition and maintenance of physical fitness also vary. Therefore, it is worth investigating to learn as to which SES category will be more fit physically. Physical fitness and health are related to a certain degree. Proneness to disorders and physical fitness may be associated with SES. The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of socio-economic status on sport performance of junior national level weightlifters belong to rural and urban area of India.

2. Methodology

2.1 Selection of Subject

The present study was conducted on 100 rural and 100 urban junior national level male weightlifters from the Junior National weightlifting competition held at Manipur (Imphal). Subjects were randomly, who volunteered to participate in this study.

2.2 Instrumentation

The Socioeconomic status questionnaire prepared and validated by Aghase and Helode (2002) was used for the purpose of data collection during junior national weightlifting competition held at Manipur (Imphal) This questionnaire is reliable and valid instrument to determine the socioeconomic status for the present investigation. Total weight lift performance record was collected from the organizing secretary of the respective competition.

3. Results and Discussion

To find out the significant effect of socioeconomic status on sport performance of national level junior male weightlifters belong to rural and urban area, means, standard deviations and t-ratios were computed from the collected data and data pertaining to this have been presented in table 1-4

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Total Weight Lift Performance of Rural and Urban Male Junior Weightlifters of Different Socioeconomic Status

Region	High Socioeconomic Status			Mediocre Socioeconomic Status			Low Socioeconomic Status		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Rural	36	217.41	36.42	27	226.88	30.91	37	217.75	34.43
Urban	34	249.35	38.58	32	258.06	38.41	34	252.47	41.99

The mean scores of total weight lift performance of rural and urban junior male weightlifters of different socioeconomic status have been depicted in figure 1 to 3.

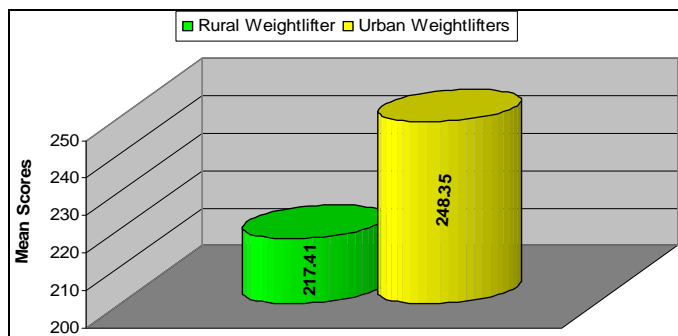


Fig 1: Mean Scores of total Lift Performance of high Socioeconomic Status Junior National Level Weightlifters belong to Rural and Urban Region.

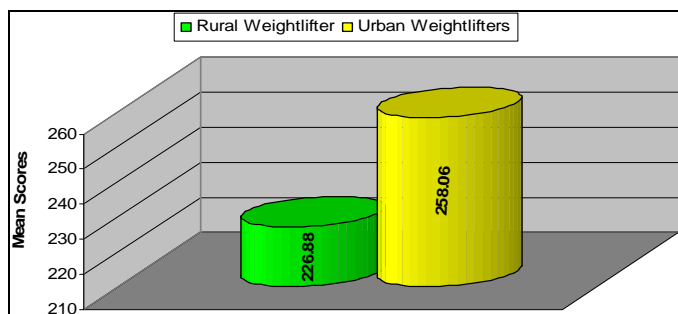


Fig 2: Mean Scores of total Lift Performance of Mediocre Socioeconomic Status Junior National Level Weightlifters belong to Rural and Urban Region

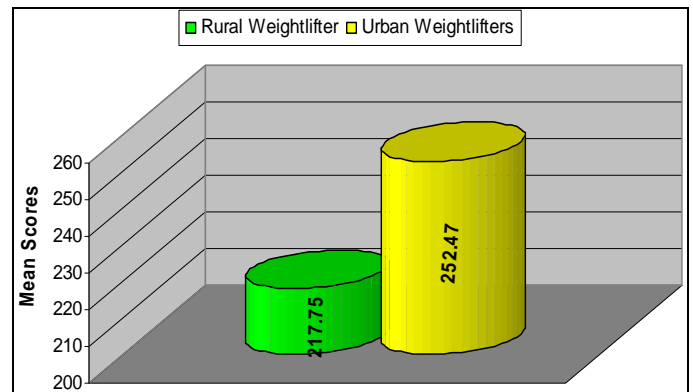


Fig 3: Mean Scores of total Lift Performance of Low Socioeconomic Status Junior National Level Weightlifters belong to Rural and Urban Region.

Table 2: Significance of Difference between Rural and Urban Junior Male Weightlifter of High Socioeconomic Status in Total Weight Lift Performance

Region	Mean	MD	6 DM	t-ratio
Rural (N=36)	217.41	31.94	8.97	3.56*
Urban (N=34)	249.35			

*Significant at .05 level, t.05 (68)=2.00

It is evident from table 2 that the statistically significant difference was found in sport performance of junior national level weightlifters of high socioeconomic status belong rural and urban region of India, as the obtained t-values of 3.56 was high than the required t-value of t.05 (68) =2.00.

Table 3: Significance of Difference between Rural and Urban Junior Male Weightlifter of Mediocre Socioeconomic Status in Total Weight Lift Performance

Region	Mean	MD	6 DM	t-ratio
Rural (N=27)	226.88	31.18	9.19	3.39*
Urban (N=32)	258.06			

*Significant at .05 level, $t_{.05}(57)=2.00$

It is evident from table 3 that the statistically significant difference was observed in sport performance of junior national level weightlifters of mediocre socioeconomic status belong rural and urban region, as the obtained t-values of 3.39 was high than the required t-value of $t_{.05}(57)=2.00$.

Table 4: Significance of Difference between Rural and Urban Junior Male Weightlifter of Low Socioeconomic Status in Total Weight Lift Performance

Region	Mean	MD	6 DM	t-ratio
Rural (N=37)	217.75	34.72	9.16	3.79*
Urban (N=34)	252.47			

*Significant at .05 level, $t_{.05}(69)=2.00$

It is evident from table 2 that the statistically significant difference was found in sport performance of junior national level weightlifters of low socioeconomic status belong rural and urban region of India, as the obtained t-values of 3.79 was high than the required t-value of $t_{.05}(69)=2.00$.

3.1 Discussion

In our study, the proportion of the junior national level male weightlifters belonged to the high socioeconomic status were 36% of rural region and 34% of urban region, Where as junior national level male weightlifters belonged to mediocre socioeconomic status were 27% of rural region and 32% of urban region. The junior national level male weightlifters of low socioeconomic status were found 37% from rural region and 34% from urban region.

The resulted study shows the effect of socioeconomic status on urban and rural junior national level male weightlifters. Total weight lift performance of junior national level male weightlifters of urban region was higher than that of their counter parts.

The statistical analysis indicated the dissimilarity in sport performance of junior national level male weightlifters belong to rural and urban region. People's region plays a significant role in maintaining the life style and skill development in players. Encouragement, better exposure, facility and the creating awareness among different region peoples is the must to promote the performance either at high and low level among the players in sports training. Hence in the present study, urban weightlifters showed their better efficiency in weightlifting and produced high level performance than other their counter parts.

4. Conclusions

1. Significance of difference was observed in sport performance between rural and urban junior national level male weightlifters of high, mediocre and low socioeconomic status.
2. Socioeconomic status had positive effect on the sport performance of junior national level male weightlifters.

3. Urban junior national level male weightlifters of high, mediocre and low socioeconomic status had better sport performance than their counter parts.

5. References

1. Attri DR. "Personality Traits and Performance of Badminton Players in Relation to Their Socio-Economic States" International Journal of Scientific Research 2 3, 2013, 338-339.
2. Ali, Gitmez S, Morcol, Goktug. Socio Economic Status and Life Satisfaction in Turkey. Sociological Abstracts, 1986-2000.
3. Author's Guide, University Grants Commission Report, New Delhi, 1987.
4. Chandrasekaran S, Krishnaswamy, Anbanandan Suthakar A, Balakrishnan A. A Study of Socio-economic Status and Psychological factors Potentates the Playing Ability among Low and High Performers of State Level Football Players. Journal of Experimental Sciences 2010; 1:(12):22-28.
5. Clemens D, Eisenmann, Joey C, Pfeiffer, Karin A, Welk *et al.* Influence of socio-economic status on habitual physical activity and sedentary behavior in 8 – to 11 -year old children, Public Health 2010; 10:214.
6. Deshmukh KPM. A Comparative Study of Socio - Economic Status in Intercollegiate Participation of Kabaddi and Football Players, Indian Streams Research Journal 2013; 2:12:1-3.
7. Donnelly P, Harvey J. Class and Gender Interactions in Sports and Physical Activity: Sports and Gender in Canada, cited by Jay Coakley, Sport in Society: Issues and Controversies. Boston: Mc. Grew Hill Higher Education, 2001, 288, 40-64.
8. Gowtham, Kumar G. Socio Economic Differences between Team and Individual Game Players, International Journal of Health, Physical Education and Computer Science in Sports 2013; 12(1):9-10.
9. Hirsch ED, Kett, Joseph F, Trefil, James. The New dictionary of Cultural Literacy Edn 3, Houghton: Mifflin Company, 2002, 7.
10. Khan, Anis A, Nade PU, Joshi, Mahesh. A Study of Socio-Economic Status of State Level Volley-Ball Players of Maharashtra, Shodh, Samiksha and Mulyankan 2009; 2(6):842-843.
11. Kour, Ravinder, Singh, Surjit. Socio-economic Status of Cricket and Hockey Players of Jammu & Kashmir" International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences 2014; 3(2):120-125.
12. Lee, Rebecca E, Cubbin, Catherine. Neighborhood Context and Youth Cardiovascular Health Behaviors, American Journal of Public Health. 2002; 92(3):428-436.
13. Nair KS. Ethnicity and urbanization. New Delhi: Ajanta Publication, 1978, 36.
14. Srikanth K, Chavan U, Singh B, Chandrashekar SJ. "Socio-Economic Status of Team and Individual Game Players" Variorum Multi-Disciplinary e-Research Journal 2012; 3(2):1-4.
15. Sharma RB, Hardikar, Monika. Effect of Socioeconomic factors on Physical Fitness of College going Girls of Sagar, Shodh Samiksha, Mulyankan 2010; 2(21):26-28.