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## Socio- economic status and level of participation of Kho-Kho players in the selected Universities of Southern Universities of Karnataka state

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to assess the socio economic status of university Kho-Kho players of various universities of Karnataka state. The objectives of the study was to find out whether there is any significant association exists in the socio economic status of university Kho-Kho players participating at various levels of Kho-Kho tournaments. For the purpose of the study the researcher selected 60 Kho-Kho players from the different universities of Karnataka as subjects. The researcher administered the socio economic status developed by Bharadwaj (2001) used as tool for gathering the data. The data were analysed through chi-square and Cramer's V tests. Results revealed that majority of them were belonged to middle socio economic status group with 58.3%, 40.0% of them were in lower SES class and remaining 1.7% of them were in high SES class. Bangalore University belonged to low SES compared to players from other universities. On the whole, at all India level, only Mysore university players participated than other universities. At the national level more participation has come from Mangalore university compare to rest of the universities.

**Keywords:** Socio- economic status, Kho-Kho players, socio-psychology

### Introduction

Socio-economic status is an important factor in sports success and sport is an important ingredient in a democratic society. An individual's socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for opportunity, his desire to excel his choice of activity and his success. A player's progress may enhance his social prestige and acceptance by his peers. The home environment of the individual motivates him/her to succeed in sports and the degree to which success in this endeavour leads to inner satisfaction. Human beings are usually influenced by some component of the social climate. When engaging in physical activities. Every individual who competes in sport competition is not involved in physical interaction only, but sport participation is a form of social interaction also. Sport is a social phenomenon of great magnitude. The general cultural setting determines an individual's selection of the physical activity or sport. Sport is recognized as an element of culture. According to Freed (1970), "As civilization involves the social and psychological characteristics of man tend to replace the physical and biological characteristics as determinates of behaviour, where there is a little question that socio-psychological factor exert a greater force upon the natural and extent of sport and physical activity than biomechanical or physiological factor. Socio-economic status of the group and the status of an individual influence the competitive and co-operative behaviour. An individual from lower class competes for different reason and for different things from those motivating people in the middle and upper economic groups".

Researchers have only recently begun to address the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES), and sports participation at various levels. In India, though several individuals participate actively in various types of sports, no systematic effort has been made to relate to sports involvement and their SES. This has been found to be true in other countries also (Humbert, Chad, Spink, Kristal, Anderson, Bruner, Girolami, Odnokon & Gryba, 2006; Trussel & McTeer, 2007) <sup>[5, 9]</sup>. To the Author's knowledge, there has been no systematic research on whether the relationship between SES and participation in sport and physical activity varies across the span of childhood and youth.

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Few of the previous findings show that living in low SES areas is predictive of low levels of participation in sport and physical activity (Estabrooks, Lee & Gyurcsik, 2003; Kamphuis, Van Lenthe, Giskes, Huisman, Brug & Mackenback, 2008) [3, 6]. Interventions to promote physical activity in poorer populations may require different strategies than in more affluent neighborhoods. For long term planning it is also important to take into account the documented relationship between participation in sport and physical activity when young, and subsequent participation as an adult (Curtis, McTeer, & White, 1999; Perkins, Jacobs, Barber & Eccles, 2004; Scheerder, Thomis, Vanreusel, Lefevre, Renon, Eynde & Beunen, 2006) [2, 7, 8]. Physical activity habits and patterns acquired when young tend to result in subsequent adult physical activity

In the present study an attempt is made to assess the socio-economic status of elite Kho-kho players of various universities of Karnataka in South India. Further, their level of participation is verified across state and national levels. It is hypothesized that socio economic status of the players vary and there will be significant association between participation status and level of participation with university, state and national levels.

**Methodology**

**Sample**

A total of 60 Kho-kho players from various universities of Karnataka are selected, the details of which are as follows. There are 84 items to answer to arrive at socio-economic status of the individual.

**Table 1:** Distribution of the sample selected by university

	University					Total
	Mysore	Mangalore	Bangalore	Tumkur	Kuvempu	
Frequency	12	12	12	12	12	60
%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100%

**Tool employed**

To assess socio economic status of the sports person, socio-economic status scale developed by Bharadwaj (2001) [1] was employed for the present study. This scale contains 84 items on various areas regarding socio economic status-family, social, education, profession, caste, total assets, and monthly income. The subjects or testees were asked to give responses for father, mother, and himself/herself separately in the scale. The reliability of the test of the scale has been calculated by test and re test method. The obtained reliability coefficients varied from .69 to .94 for various areas indicating high reliability of the tool. The content validity of the revised scale, since area and then item are solely based on research proven items is high and promising.

The participants of the study were met individually at various tournaments held at university, south zone and state levels. They were explained about the nature of the study and were requested to SESS developed by Bhardwaj. The method of instruction, administration and scoring were followed as pwe the manual provided. Once the data collection was over, they were coded and later a master chart was prepared and fed to computer for further statistical analysis.

To analyse the data chi-square and Cramer’s V were applied to fulfil the objectives.

**Results**

Tables 2 to 5 present analysis of results for SES and its related issues.

**Procedure**

**SES and Universities**

**Table 2:** Distribution of sports participants by SES and universities and results of Cramer’s V for Kho-kho Game

		Socio-economic status			Total	CV	P
		<41	42-50	50+			
Mysore	F	5	6	1	12	.448	.002
	%	41.7%	50.0%	8.3%	100.0%		
Mangalore	F	4	8	0	12		
	%	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	100.0%		
Bangalore	F	11	1	0	12		
	%	91.7%	8.3%	.0%	100.0%		
Tumkur	F	1	11	0	12		
	%	8.3%	91.7%	.0%	100.0%		
Kuvempu	F	3	9	0	12		
	%	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	100.0%		
Total	F	24	35	1	60		
	%	40.0%	58.3%	1.7%	100.0%		
X <sup>2</sup> value		X <sup>2</sup> =30.10; p=.000					

On the whole we find 58.3% of the Kho-kho players fall under medium SES category, 40.0% of them were in low SES category and remaining 1.7% of them were in high SES category. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between these groups of frequencies, having majority of them medium socio-economic status. Further, Cramer’s V revealed a significant association between universities and socioeconomic status in the case of Kho-kho game. Cramer’s V value of .448 is found to be significant at .002 level. From

the table it is evident that majority of Bangalore university players belonged to low SES category, and majority of kho-kho players from Mangalore, Tumkur and Kuvempu universities belong to medium SES class.

**Table 3:** Distribution of sports participants at All India Inter University Level and universities and results of Cramer’s V for Kho-Kho game

University		Participation		Total	CV	P
		Yes	No			
Mysore	F	7	5	12	.727	.000
	%	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%		
Mangalore	F	0	12	12		
	%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Bangalore	F	0	12	12		
	%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Tumkur	F	0	12	12		
	%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Kuvempu	F	0	12	12		
	%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Total	F	7	53	60		
	%	11.7%	88.3%	100.0%		

Of the 60 sports women playing Kho-Kho only 7 of them represented at the all India inter university level and 53 did not. Cramer’s V revealed a significant association between universities and participation status at all India inter university level (CV=.727; p=.000), where we find that those who were participated for all India inter university level sports, all of them were from University of Mysore. None of the women sports person from other universities represented all India inter

university competitions in Kho-kho.

**Table 4:** Distribution of sports participants at STATE LEVEL and universities and results of Cramer’s V for Kho-kho game

University		Participation		Total	CV	P
		Yes	No			
Mysore	F	10	2	12	.373	.079
	%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%		
Mangalore	F	12	0	12		
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%		
Bangalore	F	12	0	12		
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%		
Tumkur	F	8	4	12		
	%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%		
Kuvempu	F	9	3	12		
	%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%		
Total	F	51	9	60		
	%	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%		

A non-significant association was observed between universities and participation status at State level for kho-kho game. Cramer’s V value of .373 found to be non-significant (p=.079). Of the 60 women sports participant who participated in Khokho majority of them participated at State level (85.05). This pattern of participation is found to be statistically same for all the universities.

**Table 5:** Distribution of sports participants at National Level and universities and results of Cramer’s V for Kho-kho game

University		Participation		Total	CV	P
		Yes	No			
Mysore	F	6	6	12	.567	.001
	%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%		
Mangalore	F	11	1	12		
	%	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%		
Bangalore	F	5	7	12		
	%	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%		
Tumkur	F	1	11	12		
	%	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%		
Kuvempu	F	3	9	12		
	%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%		
Total	F	26	34	60		
	%	43.3%	56.7%	100.0%		

A significant association was observed between universities and participation status at national level for kho-kho game. Cramer’s V value of .567 found to be non-significant (p=.001). Of the 60 women sports participant who participated in Kho-kho, 43.3% of them participated national level. From the table it is also clear that more participation has come from Mangalore university compare to rest of the universities, which is found to be statistically significant.

**Discussion**

Major findings of the study

- Majority of the Kho-kho players selected in the study were belonged to middle socio economic status group with 58.3%, 40.0% of them were in lower SES class and remaining 1.7% of them were in high SES class.
- University level comparison indicated that players from Bangalore University belonged to low SES compared to players from other universities.
- On the whole, at all India level, only Mysore university players participated than other universities.
- At the national level more participation has come from Mangalore university compare to rest of the universities.

Socioeconomic status (SES) of a person depends on the level of income and other social factors. However, economic status is a major factor related to the SES. Socioeconomic status refers to an individual's position within a social structure. It is one of the important determinant factors for the health status. Socioeconomic status is the combination of the social and economic variables. Scheerda *et al.* (2006) [8] in their study indicated that sport participation during adolescence is a better predictor of adults' involvement in sports than educational level or parental socioeconomic status.

Conclusion:

1. The SES in the kho-kho participation Mysore University alone score 8.3% and rest are nil.
2. In the middle SES category Tumkur university stands first with the percentage of 91.7, followed by kuvempu university secured points 75.0%, third comes Mangalore University with 66.7% and the fourth place taken by Mysore University with 50.0% and last followed by Bangalore University with 8.3%.
3. In the low SES category Bangalore university ranks first with the scoring of 91.7%, followed by Mysore University secured points 41.7%, third comes Mangalore University

with the percentage of 33.3, fourth comes the University of Kuvempu with the percentage of 25.0, and last followed by Tumkur University with the percentage OF 8.3.

4. In the All- India inter university level the participation of the kho-kho players is from Mysore University scoring 58.3% and rest all the other universities like Mangalore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kuvempu scores 0.0% as they have not participated in the all India university level.
5. If we take the state level participation of kho-kho players it is significant that Mangalore and Bangalore universities participation is high scoring 100%, in comparison with Mysore, Tumkur and Kuvempu universities score 83.3%, 66.7%, and 75.0% respectively.
6. In the national level the participation of the kho-kho players in from manglore university scoring 91.7%, by mysore university with the percentage of 50.0% third comes banglore university with 41.7% and the fourth place taken by kuvempu university with 25.0% and last followed by tumkur university with 8.3%.

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