



## TO ANALYSE THE EFFECT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF BOYS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN SCHOOLS PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS.

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyse the Socio Economic Status between Jodhpur Region rural and urban school boys participating in sports. To achieve this purpose 180 boys from rural schools and 180 boys from urban schools were selected randomly from Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore. Their age range from 14 to 16 years based on their school records. Who had actively participated in the sports activities organized by school. The data gathered by the researcher was analyzed by using the statistical technique, i.e Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied in order to find out significance of differences among the regions of the Jodhpur on different items for the above said variables. The obtained "F" ratio was found significance differences among the regions LSD post-hoc test was applied to study the significance of differences between the paired means. Significant difference was found between (15.082) Rural and Urban school boys of Jodhpur region in relation to Socio-Economic Status (SES).

**Keywords:** Socio Economic Status, Rural, Urban and Society

### Introduction

Family background and status play a vital role in determining participation of children in

sports and selection of sport in particular Socio-Economic Status is commonly measured in terms of income of the family, educational occupation of the parents.

In order to plan an effective physical education programme, which would in turn help in spotting out talented and potential boys, it becomes necessary to make a comparative study of motor fitness and socio economic status of both rural and urban boys.

Socio economic status of a child is very closely related to physical fitness, motor ability, health status and academic achievement. A child with good or high socio economic status will have access to better education, food and nutrition, health care environment, physical education facilities and opportunities which will affect his physical flatness, motor ability and health status.

Lashely (1972) compared the physical fitness and socio-economic status of the Negro and Caucasian Junior High School boys of selected North-East Texas Public Junior High Schools and found that the socio-economic status and levels of physical fitness of Negro as well as the Caucasian boys were significantly related to each other.

Sharma (1984) compared the two differentials by using the Socio-economic Status Tool (Rural) devised by Devmohan to find out the influence of socio-economic status on non-sportsmen and University representing



sportsmen. He found that University representing sportsmen in the total sample as well as from selected team sports are consistently higher on the socio-economic variables. It leads to the suggestion that selector may give preference to individuals who belong to families of higher socio-economic background. They are likely to prove successful sportsmen as they will be in a better position to afford equipment, facilities and other expenditure involved in pursuing games and sports. They should be provided incentives to better their socio-economic status which in turn is likely to improve their performance in sports at various levels of participation.

### **Methods and Material**

#### Selection of Subjects

The purpose of this study was designed to analyze socio-economic status between rural and urban school boys of Jodhpur region. To achieve these purpose 180 boys from rural schools and 180 boys from urban schools were selected at random in various schools of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore. Their age range from 14 to 16 years based on their school records. All the subjects were day scholars attending the school from 8.45 AM to 3.45 PM. The schools considered for these students were under the control of The Director of School Education, Government of Rajasthan. In order to ensure full cooperation from the subjects, the scholar had a brief meeting with the respective heads of institutions and the physical education teachers. The requirements for the study were explained to all the subjects in the presence of their physical education teachers and all the subjects voluntarily agreed to undergo the

prescribed tests. Physically handicapped boys were not included as subjects.

#### Selection of Variables and Tests

The research scholar reviewed the available scientific literature pertaining to socio-economic status from various books and journals, periodicals, magazines, seminars and also discussions with experts, feasibility of criteria, availability of Questionnaire and relevance of the variables were selected.

In order to assess the socio-economic status of the subjects S.D. Kapoor and H.C. Kocher socio-economic status questionnaire was used. It is a self administering questionnaire which can be used for adult as well as students. Each question has many possible answers. But the subject was supposed to mark against one specific answer only. On the whole, the questionnaire has twelve (12) items which may concern with both rural and urban population, scoring of the answer sheet had been done, according to the instruction made in the manual.

#### Administering of the Questionnaire

As mentioned above the subjects were asked to assemble in a classroom and the researcher distributed the questionnaire, in English. The inventory is self-administering. To ensure careful reaching of the instructions, the examiner reads the same while pupils being tested listen to researcher and read the same silently. There is no time limit, but normally it takes 30 minutes for the pupil to answer all the questions in the questionnaire. Each person being tested should interpret the questions himself. However, any doubt regarding the meaning of questions and terms may be clarified with the researcher. The researcher should make every effort to secure complete co-operation of all individual's answering the question. If



questions concerning the purpose and use of the test arise, they should be answered frankly and honestly. After the pupil answers the questionnaire before collecting the questionnaire back, it is well to remind the students to write their names and signature.

#### Assessment of Socio-Economic Status:

The data regarding Socio-Economic Status of the pupil is also collected and the following measure was taken for the same.

- 1). The designed questionnaire consisted of places designed to fill up the various details.
- 2). A separate column is designed to fill in the educational qualification of the parents which is basically categorized in to eight groups, which are illiterately, primary education, secondary education, graduate, post graduate etc.,
- 3). A separate column is designed to fill in the house hold annual income from all sources of the family. The family income is basically categorized into two groups below Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 15,000/- and above.

#### **Results and Discussion**

To determine the health fitness and socio-economic status between rural (R) and urban (U) school boys, Descriptive Statistics was used. To compare socio-economic status between rural and urban school boys, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used and the level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

TABLE-1  
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF RURAL AND URBAN SCHOOL BOYS OF JODHPUR REGION IN RELATION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES)

Jodhpur Region	Mean	Std. Deviation
Shivgang_U	41.8333	14.96452
Policeline_U	45.7000	8.98716
Sirohi_R	46.4667	14.73849
Boranada_R	52.5333	10.58865
Tevali,Pali_R	54.1667	10.28586
Kisangarh_R	54.6667	10.55800
Jalore_R	55.3667	11.52055
Barmer_R	56.4333	13.55877
Balotra_U	61.7667	13.87054
Jaiselmer_U	63.2667	14.47693
Jalore_U	67.1333	10.50036
Pali_U	70.5667	11.69050

The above table-18 reveals that that the SES of different district schools of Rajasthan were average in nature as the values were in between minimum 41 and maximum 70 and total maximum score was 88. District Shivganj\_U students were having a low SES in comparison to the Pali U.

TABLE-2  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF RURAL AND URBAN SCHOOL BOYS OF JODHPUR REGION IN RELATION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES)

Variance	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	25117.342	11	2283.395	
Within Groups	52686.633	348	151.398	15.082*
Total	77803.975	359		

\*Significant at 0.05 level of Significance  
F<sub>0.05</sub> (11, 348) =1.816

The above tables reveals that there was a statistically significant difference between groups as determined by one-way ANOVA {F (11, 348) =15.082, p =0.000}.

A LSD post-hoc test revealed that the Socio-economic status was statistically significant in Pali\_U (70.5667) and Jaiselmer\_U(63.2667) than District Boranada\_R (52.5333) with a



mean difference of 18.03333,  $p=.000$  and 10.73333,  $p=.001$ .

The result of the study also revealed significant difference in Socio-Economic Status (SES), Drenowatz et.al<sup>1</sup> stated that there are several possible reasons for differences in habitual physical activity to exist across socio-economic backgrounds, including behavioral, socio-cultural, and/or biological factors. For example, socio-environmental influences may include accessibility to sports/exercise facilities as well as safety. Kantomaa, also showed that children in a household with a higher annual income were more involved in club sports, which provides additional opportunities for these youth to be active. However, Macintyre and Mutrie, argue that SES does not influence overall physical activity levels in children and adolescence despite a higher participation in formal sports in children and adolescents with a higher SES. They showed that total energy expenditure was not higher in higher SES youth, due to lower participation in unstructured activities. Unfortunately, total energy expenditure is not considered in most studies, including the present paper. The previous studies, however, did not consider BMI in the statistical analysis. Our results clearly indicate the influence of BMI on this relationship.

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