



Comparative Study of National Level Junior Weightlifters at Different Levels of Their Socioeconomic Status

KEYWORDS

Performance, Weightlifting, Rural and urban region, Socio-economic status

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ABSTRACT *The aim of the study was to compare the Junior National weightlifters at different levels of their socio-economic. For this purpose, 100 rural and 100 urban junior weightlifters from the junior weightlifting competition held at Manipur (Imphal) were randomly selected as the subjects of the study, who volunteered to participate in this investigation. The Socioeconomic status questionnaire prepared and validated by Aghase and Helode (2002) was used for the purpose of data collection. To assess the socioeconomic status and sport performance of junior national weightlifters of rural and urban region, means and standard deviations and ANOVA were computed by using SPSS 16.0 version. The results of the study indicated the insignificant difference between rural and urban region junior weightlifters at different levels of their socioeconomic status. But urban region junior weightlifters were found to have better socioeconomic status than rural region junior weightlifters of three different event performance. The socio-economic status did not have any effect of the sport performance of junior weightlifters of rural and urban region.*

INTRODUCTION

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, besides producing top notch athletes / sportsmen (UGC Report, 1987).

People participate in sports for different benefits. Sports is as old as human society and it has achieved a universal following in the modern times. It has become an integral part of education process and social activities. Millions of sports fans participate in different events round the year. Many of them participate in sports for fun, adventure, health, physical fitness and financial benefits, linked with a degree of excellence in sports (UGC Report, 1989)

Performance in sports is a unity of execution and result of sports action or a complex sequence of sports action measured or evaluated according to agreed and socially determined norms (Singh, 1984)

There are 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.

The socio-economic status of the group and the status of an individual in his group influence competitive and co-operative behavior for different reasons and the different factors that those motivating people in the middle and upper economic group influencing the well being of the players.

The Socio-economic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life. Socio-economic status is an important factor in selection of sports. An individual's socio-economic status may influence his opportunity, his desire to excel, his choice of activity and his success.

Socio-economic status is an individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure. It depends on a com-

bination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth and place of residence (Hirsch, Joseph Kett & Trefil, 2002).

Socioeconomic-status and psychological factors plays a vital role in football players in their skill development, ensuring the playing ability and enhances the performances to achieve the player's goal (Chandrasekaran, 2010).

Significant relationship as well as difference was not found between performance level and socio economic status among male and female badminton players (Attri, 2013). Significant difference was observed in Socio-economic status between team and individual game players (Srikanth, 2012). Socioeconomic status effects the team games more in comparison of Individual games (Webb, 1969). Considerable research has also been conducted on the socio-economic status of sportsmen, individual sport versus team sport (Srikant 2012, Deshmukh 2013, Khan 2009 Kumar .2013, Kour & Singh, 2014),

Players of high socioeconomic status did not like to play Ice-Hockey, Golf and Tennis games (Stone, 1957). Mostly, the university level students of low SES opt for less expensive sports and students of high SES opt for expensive sports.(Donnelly and Harvey, 2001). Socioeconomic status is a strong determining factor in both satisfaction with life domains and satisfaction of needs (Gitmez, & Goktug 2000).

The purpose of the study was to compare the Junior National weightlifters at different levels of their socio-economic.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subject:

The present study was conducted on 100 rural and 100 urban junior category weightlifters from the junior weightlifting competition held at Manipur (Imphal) were randomly selected as the subjects, who volunteered to participate in this investigation. The required data was collected from standardized questionnaire.

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. This questionnaire is reliable and valid instrument to determine the socioeconomic status for the present investigation. Sport performance was also taken of the subjects during Junior national weightlifting competition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To assess the socioeconomic status and sport performance of junior national weightlifters of rural and urban region, means and standard deviations were computed. To determine the significance of difference among junior national weightlifters of rural and urban region in their sports performance, F-test was computed by using SPSS 16.0 version and data pertaining to this have been presented Table 1 and 3.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics of Sport Performance of Rural and Urban National level Junior Weightlifters at Different socioeconomic Status

Region	Socioeconomic Status	Sport Performance					
		Jerk		Snatch			
		Lift	M	SD	M	SD	
Rural (N=100)	High	120.77	19.05	96.63	17.82	217.41	36.42
	Medium	127.37	17.89	99.51	14.46	226.68	30.91
	Low	120.72	18.92	97.02	16.25	217.75	34.43
Urban (N=100)	High	137.95	21.23	111.39	17.78	249.35	38.58
	Medium	141.56	20.93	116.50	18.14	258.06	38.41
	Low	139.91	23.76	113.23	20.07	252.47	41.99

The mean scores of sport performance of national level junior weightlifter belong to rural and urban area have been depicted in figures 1 to 6.

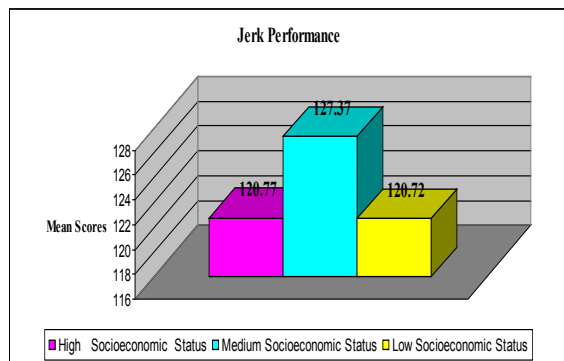


Fig. 1: Mean scores of Jerk Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Rural Region.

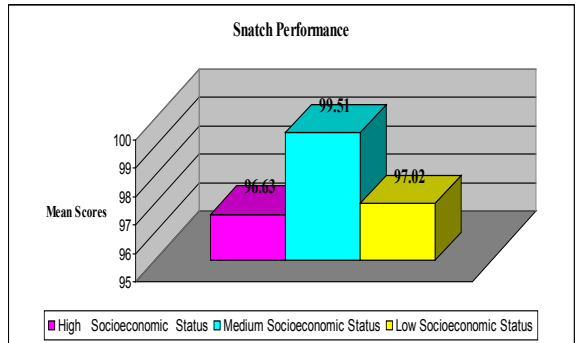


Fig. 2: Mean scores of Snatch Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Rural Region.

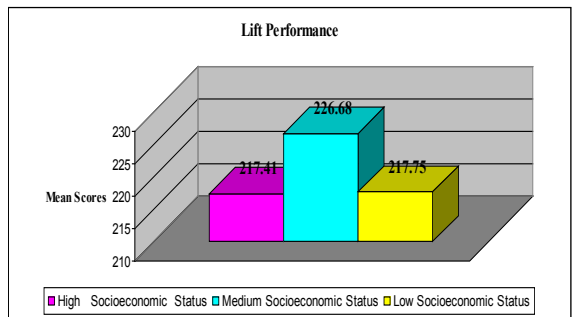


Fig. 3: Mean scores of Lift Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Rural Region

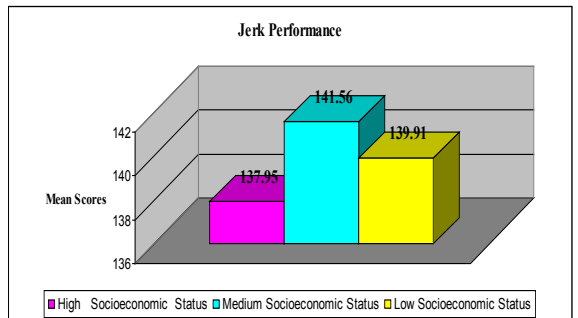


Fig. 4: Mean scores of Jerk Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Urban Region

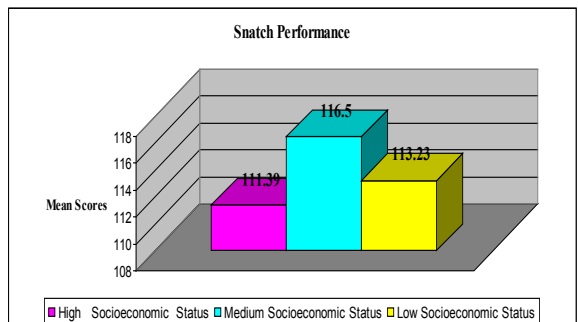


Fig. 5: Mean scores of Snatch Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Urban Region.

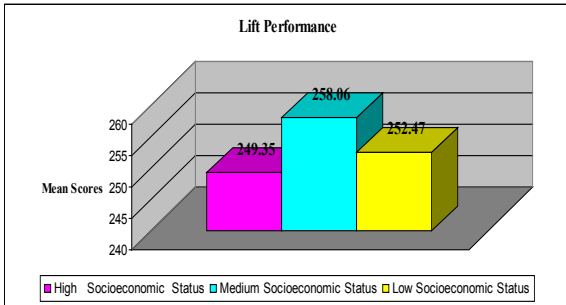


Fig. 6: Mean scores of Lift Performance of Junior National Weightlifter of Different Socioeconomic Status belong to Urban Region

Table 2 Analysis of Variance of different Technique Sport Performance of Junior National Weightlifters of High, Medium and Low Socioeconomic Status belong to Rural Region

Techniques	Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean Squares	F- Value
Jerk	Between Groups	2	863.02	431.51	1.24
	Within Groups	97	33745.82	347.89	
Snatch	Between Groups	2	144.62	72.31	0.26
	Within Groups	97	26084.02	268.91	
Total Lift	Between Groups	2	1706.77	853.39	0.72
	Within Groups	97	113956.23	1174.80	

Insignificant at .05 level ,

F.05 (2,97)=3.09

From Table 2, It is evident that the statistically significant difference did not existed in jerk, snatch and lift performance of Junior National Weightlifters at three different socioeconomic status belong to rural region, as the obtained F-value of jerk (1.24), snatch (0.26) and Lift (0.72) were lesser than the required F.05 (2, 97) = 3.09 .

Table 3 Analysis of Variance of different Technique Sport Performance of Junior National Weightlifters of High, Medium and Low Socioeconomic Status belong to Urban Region

Techniques	Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean Squares	F- Value
Jerk	Between Groups	2	215.39	107.69	0.22
	Within Groups	97	47108.79	485.66	
Snatch	Between Groups	2	438.34	219.17	0.62
	Within Groups	97	33941.00	349.91	
Total Lift	Between Groups	2	1277.89	638.94	0.40
	Within Groups	97	153070.11	1578.04	

Insignificant at .05 level,

F.05 (2,97)=3.09

From Table 3, It is evident that the statistically significant difference did not existed in jerk, snatch and lift performance of Junior National Weightlifters at three different socioeconomic status belong to rural region, as the obtained F-value of jerk (0.22), snatch (0.62) and Lift (0.40) were lesser than the required F.05 (2, 97) = 3.09.

DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics indicated the differences in different levels of socio-economic status of rural and urban weightlifters in their jerk, snatch and lift performance during Junior weightlifting competition. Analysis of Variance showed the similarity in jerk, snatch and lift performance of Junior National Weightlifters at three different socioeconomic status belong to rural region and urban region. Urban region weightlifters in different events were found to have better socio-economic status than their counter parts.

CONCLUSION

- 1, Significant difference was not found in jerk, snatch and lift performance of Junior National Weightlifters at three different socioeconomic status belong to rural region,
2. Junior National Weightlifters did not have any significant difference in jerk, snatch and lift performance of at three different socioeconomic status belong to rural region,
3. Junior National Weightlifters of urban region in different events were found to have better socio-economic status than their counter parts.
4. Socio-economic Status did not have any significant effect of sport performance of Junior weightlifters.

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