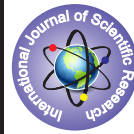


Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics Affecting Sports in Andhrapradesh



Physical Education

KEYWORDS : Demographic, Sports, Characteristics, Socio Economic

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ABSTRACT

Individuals living in country ranges are regularly discerned to be more animated than those living in metropolitan regions, because of the physical nature of work, for example farming, ranger service and angling. On the other hand, diminished access to and accessibility of donning and open transport offices in rustic regions may make obstructions to individuals taking part in recreational physical movement. The dynamic nature of an individual's work might additionally have an impact on what amount of physical movement they do outside of work. Household wage and level of drawback may likewise impact an individual's level of physical movement. There is a relationship between easier socio-budgetary status and lessened investment in physical action, which may be expected to some degree, for instance, to restricted fiscal assets, more amazing kid minding obligations, larger amounts of inability, more elevated amounts of mental trouble, or extend periods of time in manual work, all of which influence individuals' ability for participation. People who have subordinate youngsters might have less time accessible to take part in physical movement because of their family responsibilities.

INTRODUCTION

Many environmental and socio-economic factors influence an individual's physical activity levels. Further, a person's financial circumstances and the time they have outside of work, study or other commitments may have an impact on how regularly they exercise. Knowledge of healthy lifestyle behaviours could also play a part in people's attitudes towards exercise. The present paper analyses the demographic and socio-economic characteristics that affect sports activity.

From a public or population health perspective it is important to note that socioeconomic status has consistently been documented as having an inverse relationship with physical activity. Sociological theorists such as Coleman (1988) and Bourdieu (1984) also articulate a contingent relationship amongst different forms of capital for child well-being. Family structure can be considered a parental investment in children (Haveman and Wolfe, 1994) that could modify the influence of other, complimentary investments, like family SES. Shafiee (1994) investigated the socioeconomic status of the participants in public sports in Tehran city and reported that the majority of the participants were from the middle economic class and only a fraction were from the high economic status groups. As to the occupation, the unemployed including housewives, the retired and students formed the greater percentage of participants, and there was a significant relationship between parents' job and income and educational progress.

Habibi (2011) found that there is no significant relationship between the Iranian female athletes' socio-economic status and their participation in trainings. That is, one cannot say that the athletes' socioeconomic status is likely to affect their extent of participation in trainings; although, Iranian female athletes belong to low, lower middle and middle socio-economic classes. Kashfi (1977) suggested that there is relationship between the socio-economic status of families and their leisure time so that fathers' education and income plays a significant role in how the family spend their leisure time. He asserted that father's low income may induce children to take part-time jobs. Mozaffari (2002) came up with same findings and reported that the improvement of family's economic status and parents' education positively affect the way they spend their leisure time and their participation in physical exercises. Ramazani (1994) studied the motivational factors of the participants in morning exercises in Tehran city parks. He concluded that people with underdiploma education were more inclined to participate in physical exercises than those with higher education levels. That is, there was a negative correlation between the level of education and participation in physical activities.

II. RELATED STUDY

Aspects that affect sports

People living in rural areas are often perceived to be more ac-

tive than those living in metropolitan areas, due to the physical nature of work such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, reduced access to and availability of sporting and public transport facilities in rural areas may create barriers to people participating in recreational physical activity. The active nature of a person's job may also have an effect on how much physical activity they do outside of work.

Household income and level of disadvantage may also influence a person's level of physical activity. There is a relationship between lower socio-economic status and reduced participation in physical activity, which may be due in part, for example, to limited financial resources, greater child-minding responsibilities, higher levels of disability, higher levels of psychological distress, or long hours in manual work, all of which affect people's capacity for participation. People who have dependent children may have less time available to engage in physical activity due to their family commitments.

III . GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS

States and Territories

A singular's physical movement levels may be affected by numerous ecological and socio-financial elements. Case in point, the accessibility of parks and cycling or strolling ways in a territory could sway more individuals to practice for relaxation, while unreasonable cool, heat or mugginess might forestall individuals from working out. Furthermore, an individual's money related circumstances and the time they have outside of work, study or different duties might have an effect on how consistently they work out. Learning of solid lifestyle behaviours could likewise have influence in individuals' demeanor towards work out. All in all, individuals living in the Act have higher salaries and instructive accomplishment than individuals living somewhere else in Andhrapradesh and these variables might help their larger amounts of work out.

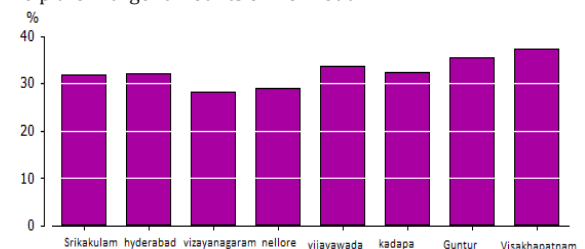


Fig .1: Proportion of people who met the physical activity guidelines (a) (b), by State and Territory(c)

Remoteness

Individuals living in country territories are frequently discerned to be more animated than those living in metropolitan zones, because of the physical nature of work, for example agri-

business, ranger service and angling. Notwithstanding, lessened access to and accessibility of donning and open transport offices in rustic regions may make hindrances to individuals partaking in recreational physical action. The animated nature of an individual's work might likewise have an impact on what amount of physical action they do outside of work.

In the wake of modifying for age, a higher extent of men living in inward local (41%) or external provincial and remote zones (47%) of Andhrapradesh did no practice in the week before meeting, contrasted and those living in real urban areas (36%). Men in external territorial and remote ranges of Andhrapradesh were likewise more probable than those in significant urban areas to be stationary or practice at low levels (72% contrasted and 68%). This could be impacted by the measure of physical action they do at work. The practice levels of ladies living both in and outside real urban communities were comparable.

Household Income and Disadvantage

Family pay and level of inconvenience may likewise impact an individual's level of physical movement. There is a relationship between more level socio-investment status and diminished interest in physical movement, which may be expected to a limited extent, for instance, to constrained monetary assets, more excellent tyke minding obligations, more elevated amounts of incapacity, more elevated amounts of mental misery, or extended periods in manual work, all of which influence individuals' ability for support.

In 2007-08, grown-ups living in the most minimal salary families were more outlandish than those in the most noteworthy pay family units to meet the prescribed physical action guidelines (28% contrasted and 42%). They were likewise more probable than those in the most astounding salary families to be inactive or practice at low levels (79% contrasted and 61%).

Around 50% of men living in the most minimal pay family units reported that they had done no practice in the previous week (half), contrasted and 28% of the aforementioned in family units with the most noteworthy wages. Ladies living in the most reduced pay family units were more than twice as likely as those living in the most noteworthy wage families to do no work out (53% and 26% separately) Fig.2 . Physical action levels may be influenced by the age appropriation of these families (with a more stupendous extent of more senior individuals living in more level wage family units).

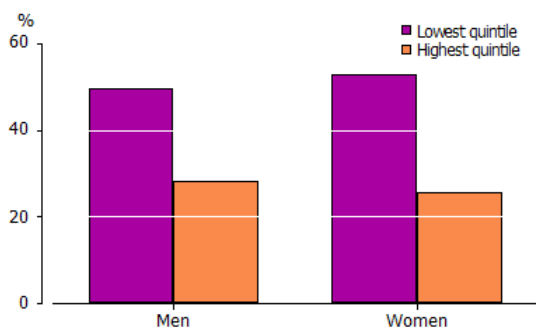


Fig.2: Proportion of people who did no exercise (a), by Equivalised household income (b)

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (Seifa) Index of Disadvantage summarises different traits, for example wage, unemployment and instructive achievement of a zone in which individuals dwell. Separated from socio-financial contrasts between zones regarding pay, job and instruction, a few regions with larger amounts of inconvenience may have fewer chances for physical action.

In the wake of modifying for age, mature people living in regions with the most elevated amounts of disservice were more improbable than those living in zones of slightest detriment to meet the prescribed physical action guidelines (27% contrasted

and 38%). They were additionally more probable than those living in zones of slightest inconvenience to be stationary or practice at low levels (80% and 65% individually) and to not practice in the most recent week (51% and 29% separately).

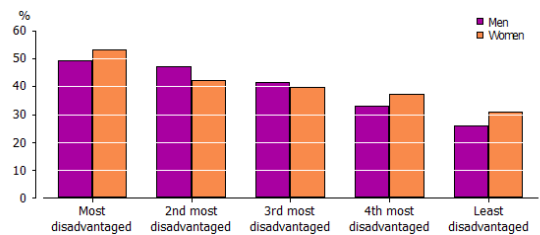


Fig.3: Proportion of people who did no exercise (a), by Index of disadvantage (b)(c)

Household Composition

Individuals who have subordinate youngsters might have less time accessible to participate in physical movement because of their family duties. In 2007-08, individuals who had kids matured 0-17 years were more averse to meet the physical movement guidelines than the individuals who did not have youngsters (28% and 33% separately).

Of the individuals with youngsters, those matured 25-34 years (26%), 35-44 years and 45-54 years (both 27%) were less inclined to meet the guidelines than those matured 18-24 years (36%). Ladies were more probable than men to be inactive or have low practice levels (79% contrasted and 70%).

Education

Later Andhrapradesh research has discovered that higher training levels are connected with expanded physical action [16]. Individuals with more elevated amounts of instruction may be more educated of the health results of certain lifestyle behaviours, heading them to practice all the more frequently.

In 2007-08, mature people who had finished Year 12 or comparable were less averse to meet the physical action guidelines than the individuals who finished Year 11 or bring down (36% contrasted and 27%). This was steady for both men and ladies. Mature people who finished Year 12 or comparable were less inclined to be inactive or practice at low levels (67%) than the individuals who finished Year 11 or bring down (78%).

This example was the same for both men and ladies Fig.4.

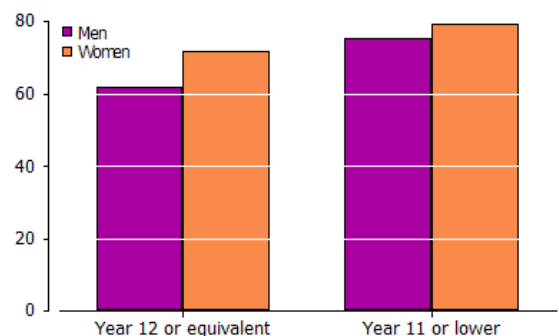


Fig.4: Proportion of people who were sedentary or exercised at low levels (a), by highest year of school completed

Thus, mature people with a degree, certificate or higher capability were more inclined to meet the physical movement guidelines than those with other or no post-school capabilities (38% contrasted and 28%), and less inclined to be stationary or practice at low levels (66% contrasted and 75%).

CONCLUSION

Instructions about the benefits and value of physical activity and other healthy life style habits should be provided for the

target population. Access to exercise and sport facilities in and out school time should be addressed. Further research needs to

focus on longitudinal and intervention studies to follow young Iranians sport participation.

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