



Socio-economic factor down fall hockey in Punjab

¹ Krishna Kumari Vaishnav, ² Dr. Nishan Singh Deol

¹ M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India

² Professor & Head, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

The study was conducted to examine the Socio-Economic factor of hockey player. For the present study 80 female hockey players were selected who participated in inter university level tournament. The sample of this study was selected through purposive sampling technique. A structured interviewer administered questionnaire (Vadhera, 2013) was used to collect the relevant information.

Keywords: socio-economic factors and players

Introduction

The procedure of socialization assumes a domineering part in the improvement of the identity of a person. Socialization makes a man social. This is a procedure of learning by which an individual finds out about the general public, his position and part. Harry M. Johnson gets it socialization as "discovering that empowers the student to perform social parts". He additionally says that it is a "procedure by which individual secure the effectively existing society of gatherings they come into". As CH. Cooley said while clarifying his "Mirror self" hypothesis that a person builds up the possibility of self through contact with the essential gatherings. The kid thinks about himself as better or more awful in shifting degrees depending upon the state of mind of others towards him.

Sports and physical education play an important role in human resource development. Games and other outdoor activities, properly planned and performed, promote social harmony, discipline and increased productivity. These activities develop in student's 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 vital elements of educational processes which promote among the participants health, physical fitness and quality of life (UGC report, 1987).

Right here my attention will be on hockey. The game is a human activity that involves specific organization and an ancient background of rules, which define the objective and limit of the pattern of human behaviour. It is a competitive activity whose outcome primarily is determined by the physical and mental skills. Now-a-days, hockey is becoming highly technical, tactical and fast game demanding significant strength and endurance on the part of the players. In this context, Ian Taylor and David Vera have rightly remarked that "international hockey is fast, furious game of remarkable

difficulty, and the variety of skills displayed can bemuse even the most knowledgeable spectator. At the highest level, these movements are the result of years of thorough practice by players who have made many sacrifices in the interests of the sport to reach the games' leading stage. (Vadhera, 2013)

Objective of the study

1. To find out social, economic factors which has resulted in the decrease status of hockey in Punjab.

Hypotheses of the study

1. Social and economic factor played a vital role in the downfall of hockey.

Statement of the problem

A researcher himself being hockey player she knows how social and economic factor decrease the status of hockey in Punjab. The researcher has therefore started out aspect at reliable "social economic factor of downfall hockey in Punjab"

Methodology and procedure

Selection of subject

The subject for the study consist of various important hockey centers in Punjab such as- Punjabi university Patiala, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar (GNDU), Punjab university Chandigarh (PU), Guru Granth Shahib University, Fatehgarh Sahib. Total 80 hockey players have been selected for the research with the age ranging between 18-24 years. Random sampling technique used in this study.

Selection of the Tools and technique of the Research

The present study is a research investigation the socio-economic status of hockey players in the Punjab state. An administered questionnaire (Vadhera, 2013) was used to collect the relevant information; this scale measures the

following information. To measure socio economic status of the hockey players, sociol-economic factor scale developed by (Namrta Vadhera (2003) was employed for the present study. The data needed for the purpose of the investigation were collected by questionnaire method. Keeping in view the objectives of the study socio-economic status of hockey player and purposive sampling techniques were used. The data was collected with the help of questionnaire from the respondents various universities.

Tools of Enquiry

Structured interview schedule was prepared to collect the data keeping in mind the objectives of the study.

Administration of the questionnaire

I personally go to all the selected subjects and distributed the questionnaire to all subject for the requirement of the study Questionnaire was filled up by the subject in my presence. Before filling up the questionnaire Necessary instructions were given to the subject to regarding questionnaire the subjects were asked to read the instructions carefully before responding to various questions.

Table 1: Family inspired towards hockey distribute of their coding of

Family inspiration	Coding
Yes	1
No	2

Table 2: Any member of their family played hockey distribute of their coding

Whether any member played hockey	coding
Yes	1
No	2

Table 3: Kinsfolk who played hockey earlier distribute of their coding

Kinsfolk who played hockey earlier	coding
Father	1
Brother	2
Other relative	3
No one	4

Table 4: Economic status of the hockey player in comparison to cricket and other games distribute of their coding

Economic status of the hockey player in comparison to cricket and other games.	Coding
Poor	1
Good	2

Table 5: They buy hockey sticks or other equipment's on their own distribute of their coding

Buy hockey sticks, equipment's on their own	Coding
Yes	1
No	2

Table 6: Who spending on the diet distribute of their coding

Who spends on the diet?	Coding
University	1
No ones	2

Table 7: Government provides adequate funds for the promotion of hockey distribute of their coding

Government provides adequate funds for the promotion of hockey	Coding
Yes	1
No	2

Table 8: Hockey federations and associations are starved of funds distribute of their coding

Hockey federations and associations are starved of funds	Coding
Yes	1
No	2

Statistical procedure

After the collection of data and to check the result, the process of editing was completed. Then a code book was prepared and the whole responses were classified into various categories and then coded. After coding, all the relevant data was tabulated on data sheets and was computerized. Frequency distribution and percentages were calculated and tabulation was also done with the help of the computer.

Analysis of Data and Results of the Study

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to family inspiration towards hockey.

Family inspiration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	100%
No	0	0%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that about respondents i.e. 100.00percent player's said that they were inspired by the family.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents whether any member of their family played hockey.

Whether any member played hockey	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	28.75%
No	57	71.25%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that a majority of the respondents i.e. 71.25percent stated that their relative had not played hockey; while 28.75percent of the respondents said that their relative had played hockey before. This might be because of the way that their relative had played hockey, they might not have any motivation to send their children for the playing hockey ,fact that the motivational factor seem to be play hockey for these

situation. Until and unless family plays a role for inspiring their children towards the game, a vast majority of talent may not give their performance while they can.

Table 11: Distribution of the respondents according to their kinsfolk who played hockey earlier.

Kinsfolk who played hockey earlier	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Father	15	18.75%
Brother	4	5%
Other relative	8	10%
No one	53	66.25%
Total	80	100%

(Other Relatives includes grandfather, uncle, sister, mother’s sister (mousi), father’s brother)

The table describes that 18.75percent of the respondents said that their father took an interest in the play hockey earlier; followed by 5.00percent stated that their brother participated in the played before;10.00percent of the respondents said that their relatives (mousi, chacha, mama)played hockey before; while 66.25percent of the respondents expressed that their nobody used to play hockey some time lately, this table shows that guardians, relatives used to end up simply the source of motivation to draw in towards the change in light of the fact that at whatever point they see the implementation, yet greater part of distribution these were the purposes behind their no motivation or interest for the game.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents regarding economic status of the hockey player in comparison to cricket and other games.

Economic status of the hockey player in comparison to cricket and other games.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor	80	80%
Good	0	0%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that a larger part of the respondents i.e. 80.00percent stated that financial status of the hockey player is very poor in comparison to cricket and other game. And just in this way the table obviously exposes that financial status of the hockey player is extremely poor in the society in difference with cricket and different game. That is main reason of downfall of hockey in Punjab.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents according to their responses whether they buy hockey sticks or other equipment’s on their own.

Buy hockey sticks, equipment’s on their own	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	100%
No	0	0%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that greater part of the respondents i.e. 80.00percent said that they purchase hockey sticks or other equipment’s. Sticks, shoes, goalkeeper pads, shin etc.it show economic condition of hockey is not good.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents according to their responses whether government provides adequate funds for the promotion of hockey.

Government provides adequate funds for the promotion of hockey	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	17	21.25%
No	63	78.25%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that larger part of the respondents i.e. 78.25percent stated that Government not provides adequate funds for to the progression of hockey; while whatever remains of the respondents i.e. 21.25percent said that government gives sufficient moneys to the advancement of hockey. Hence the table obviously demonstrates that there is nonappearance of governmental help to the hockey players. Hence one might say that without governmental effort, how the status of the hockey can be advanced. The Lack of governmental funds may be one of the root causes for the downfall of hockey in Punjab.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents according to their responses regarding hockey federations and associations are starved of funds.

Hockey federations and associations are starved of funds	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	51	63.75%
No	29	36.25%
Total	80	100%

The table shows that a majority of the respondents i.e. 63.75percent mentioned that hockey federations and associations are starved of funds; and 36.25percent of the respondents mentioned that hockey federations and associations are not starved of funds. Thus the table shows that responses of the respondents that hockey federations and associations are starved of funds. Then question arises if associations and federations are not starved of the funds, why the hockey players are not getting financial facilities from the federations and associations. The respondents further mentioned that federations and associations have adequate amount of funds available with them but they were not providing to the hockey players. They stated that they are believing funds in their stomach and not providing to the players for enhancing the status of the game.

Conclusion

Further it was discovered that majority of the respondents got inspiration from the family. It was found that majority of the respondents family members had not played hockey before. Those, whose family members played hockey earlier, in majority, were fathers followed other relatives. It was examined that a vast majority of the respondents considered that the economic status of the hockey players is poor in comparison to cricket and other games. . It was found that even the hockey sticks and other related equipment’s were purchased by the players of their own. Majority of the respondents stated that government does not provide adequate

funds for the promotion of hockey. It was observed that an overwhelming majority of the respondents were of the opinion that hockey federations and associations are not starved of funds but the funds do not reach to the players. The hypothesis “Social and economic factor played a vital role in the downfall of hockey “has been accepted

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