SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND FAMILY INFLUENCE ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE AMONG UNIVERSITY LEVEL WOMEN CRICKET PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The origin of cricket various facts have been obtained which proves that birth place of cricket is Britain, but when this game was played for the first time is not known till now. It is said that in the 18th century, some shepherds played a game similar in nature of cricket. Earlier it was played by medium class people, but within a short period of time, game became very popular among various classes of people. It was in the year 1760 that the first cricket club was established in England and it was in the same year that rules and regulations pertaining to this game were formulated for the first time, after which game of cricket became more popular. The selected 30 women cricket players from four different universities from the state of Kerala who participated in University and All India University level players. The selected players are from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University. Each of 10 players was selected for the above mentioned Universities. The ages of the subjects ranges between 18- 28 years. The questionnaire method was used to measure the Socio-Economic Status and Family Encouragement for Sports Achievement. In order to find out the difference among these groups, the ANOVA was computed and tested for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. In order, to achieve this, family has to be sufficiently established in terms of moral, financial, and social aspects coupled with parent’s background in sport. The purpose of the study was to compare the socio-economic status and Family Influence of sports performance among university Women cricket players.

KEYWORDS: Cricket, Women, Family, Socio-Economic Status

1. INTRODUCTION

Women has us much right to shape her own destiny has man has to shape his… it is up to man to see that they enable them to realized their full status and play their part as equal of men. Socio-Economic status refers to social and economic standing of a person in his society. Women is the mother of the race and is the liaison between generations, Indian
culture attaches much importance to this section of the society, therefore, India has been symbolized as MOTHER INDIA, keeping in view the exemplary qualities of women, viz, patience, endurance, love, affection, sympathy and generosity’. Socio-economic condition means it include with social and economic achievements of an individual or group in society. Family is considered as a cultivating, nurturing and fostering process, dealing with the overall development of the individual. With the increase in popularity of the game, more and more people got attracted towards this game and it was because of this increasing popularity that Marylebone Cricket Club got established. After sometimes, this club became popular with the name M.C.C in lords this club got established. Later on this club took in its hand the control of entire cricket tournaments held throughout the world. This club made new rules and regulations of cricket in the year 1835 which was the modification of old rules. It was because of increasing interaction between England and Australia that game of cricket became popular and in between these two countries first official test match was organized in the year 1877. When game of cricket achieved international level popularity, an Imperial Cricket Conference was established and later on International Cricket Conference came into existence in the year 195. After this various nations got attracted towards this game and various tournaments and competitions were held on national and international level.

2. Background of the study

In this chapter the investigator has presented the allied literature to the subject, which gives meaning and scope to the study. The purpose of the study was to find out the socio-economic Status and Family encouragement of selected university Women Cricket players. Therefore the researcher, after studying available literature, 

*Sengupta P and Sahoo S (2014)* Health-related morphological characteristics and physiological fitness in connection with nutritional, socio-economic status, occupational workload of tea garden workers. Reports on the cardio respiratory fitness and body composition of male workers engaged in processing of tea leaves in factories within the tea-estates of West Bengal, under the influence of physiological workload, are quite scanty. This cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate morphometric characteristics based on physiological status and physical fitness of tea factory laborers who are continuously exposed to tea dust in their work environment for more than two years. Subjects were divided into control and tea garden workers groups. Height and weight were measured and the body mass index (BMI) was computed. Physiological parameters such as resting heart rate, blood
pressure, fitness variables like physical fitness index (PFI), energy expenditure (EE), handgrip strength and anthropometric parameters like mid-upper arm (MUAC), thigh circumference (TC), head circumference (HC) and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) were measured. Body surface area (BSA), BMI, body fat percentage and fitness variables (PFI, EE) showed significant difference (p < 0.05) between the two groups. Anthropometric measures (MUAC, TC, HC, WHR) reflected poor status among laborers. The present study shows that the majority of workers had ectomorph stature, good physical fitness, but had poor nutritional status (BMI and WHR).

Koivusilta L.Ket.al (2012) Adolescent physical activity predicts high education and socio-economic position in adulthood. Based on the knowledge on beneficial effects of physical activity (PA) on health and fitness, we hypothesized that PA in adolescence is related to high education and socio-economic position (SEP) in adulthood. Improved school performance may mediate the hypothesized relationship. The Adolescent Health and Lifestyle Surveys (AHLS), collected biennially in 1981-89 (baseline) and representing 14- and 16-year-old Finns were individually linked with national registries of the highest educational level and SEP. Of the sample, 10 498 (78%) responded the surveys and were followed till the end of 2001 (age group of 28-38 years). Multinomial logistic regression analysis was used to study the associations between the outcomes (highest attained educational level, SEP) and PA (sports clubs, spontaneous, intensity). Participating in sports club or spontaneous PA and practicing with high intensity in adolescence were associated with higher educational levels and SEP in adulthood. Childhood socio-economic background only slightly influenced the associations and largely, PA predicted the outcomes independently of background. Particularly among girls, school performance partly accounted for the associations between PA and the highest educational level and the highest SEP. Participation in PA in adolescence and particularly its high intensity, predicts higher educational levels and SEP in early middle age. School performance to some degree mediates the impact of PA. PA behaviours in adolescence-or possibilities to participate in PA-are a potential mechanism in generating better health of higher socio-economic and educational groups in adult age.

3. Methodology

In this chapter the methodology adopted for the study namely selection of subject, selection of variables, reliability of data, criterion measures, orientation of the subject, collection data, administration of questionnaire and statistical technique were presented.
3.1. Selection of subjects

Thirty (N=30) Women Cricket players selected from Kannur university, University of Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi University. They were equally divided equally into (N=10) each university. The age group of the selected subjects was between 18 to 27 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT</th>
<th>KANNUR UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>M G UNIVERSITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRICKET</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Selection of variables

For the purpose of the study the following independent variables and the tools selected for study. Socio-Economic Status Scale (S E S S), Family background and Encouragement scale.

III. Reliability of Data

Reliability of data was censured by using standard questionnaire.

3.3 Criterion measures

3.3.1 Independent variables

Socio-Economic Status Scale (S E S S)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>105 or above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above Average</td>
<td>Between 90 and 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Between 65 and 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>Between 50 and 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>49 or below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family background and Encouragement scale.

Is your family solely responsible for your sports participation?

Yes/No

If yes, please tick the manner in which they are responsible:-
3.3.2. Orientation of the Subject
Before collecting the data the investigator had briefly explained to the subject the purpose of study and their role in the study.

3.3.3 Collection of Data
The data pertaining to selected University Women Cricket players were collected by using appropriate standard questionnaire procedure.

3.4 Test administration
3.4.1 Administration of questionnaire.
The data was collected by administering the questionnaire by the investigator himself among the Women Cricket players from each University. It is a self-administrating scale. It gives better results with group testing. In group situation the tester also can get quite appropriate results only after establishing good reports with the testers. The tester should discuss here the desired purpose and should explain the description and instruction of the test and instruction should be read loudly by the tester, while subjects read them silently along with them. The test can be started only after clear understanding has been testers to record the responses in this scale.

A) Socio-Economic Status Scale Questionnaire:
The standard Manual for Socio-Economic Status Scale constructed by Dr. Meenakshi the Head and Dean Faculty of Education Punjabi University Patiala was used to measure the Socio-Economic Status of the subjects. The Manual is sub divided into seven parts and each part has the following number of questionnaires, and the total scores of each seven parts gives the Socio-Economic Status of the Subject.

i. Part I (Education)
This part of the manual consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) his appropriate column.

Scoring for Part I
Count the ticks (✓) against each serial number and record the total in the last column. The range of the scores will be from 1 to 50.

ii. Part II (Profession)
The Part II consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) the appropriate column.

Scoring for Part II
Count the ticks (✓) against each serial number and record the total in the last column. The range of the scores will be from 1 to 50.

iii. Part III (Monthly Income)
The Part III consists of ten questions and the subject must tick (✓) the appropriate column.

Scoring for Part III
Award a score of 10 for the tick (✓) against first question, a score of 9 against second question and so on. The maximum score will be 10 and the minimum score will be 1.

iv. Part IV (Total Wealth in Cash or Debts)
This section consists of 10 questions and the subject must tick (✓) the most appropriate one, which chooses him accordingly.

Scoring for the Part IV
There are three columns in this section. Mark for each tick (✓) is given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
<th>Column C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum score of this section will be 30 and the minimum will be 0.

v. Part V (Property)
This section of questions consists of 5 questions and the subject should select his appropriate answer with a tick (✓).

**Scoring for the Part V**

Here the questions are on point scale

1. (a) 4 marks (b) 3 marks (c) 2 marks (d) 1 mark (e) zero
2. (a) 5 marks (b) 3 marks (c) 1 mark
3. (a) 6 marks (b) 5 marks (c) 4 marks (d) 3 marks (e) 2 marks (f) 1 mark
4. (a) 2 marks (b) 1 mark
5. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark (f) zero

Maximum score will be 22 and the minimum will be 03.

vi. **Part VI (Your Surrounding Locality)**

This section consist of 21 questions here the subject selects his appropriate answer with a tick (✓).

**Scoring for the Part VI**

This is a point scale.

1. (a) 5 marks (b) 3 marks (c) 1 mark
2. (a) 6 marks (b) 5 marks (c) 4 marks (d) 3 marks (e) 2 marks (f) 1 mark
3. For each employee i.e. servant / cook / Mali etc. give one mark.

**Q. 4 to Q.21:** In this section there are 18 items.

For (a) give a score of 3,
(b) a score of 2,
(c) a score of one and for
(d) a score of zero.

In this part maximum score will be 54 and minimum will be 0.

vi. **Part VII (Social Status)**

This section consists of 5 questions.

**Scoring for the Part VII**

1. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
2. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
3. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
4. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
5. (a) 5 marks (b) 4 marks (c) 3 marks (d) 2 marks (e) 1 mark
The maximum score will be 25 and the minimum will be 05. The total score was taken as the Socio-Economic Status Score for each subject. The S E S S table is given below.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Average</td>
<td>Between 90 and 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Between 65 and 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>Between 50 and 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>49 or below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B) Family encouragement for sports achievement**

Is your family solely responsible for your sports participation? Yes/No

If yes, please tick the manner in which they are responsible:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. Encouragement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Sports background in the family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Active involvement of the members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Moral support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Financial support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 **Statistical Procedure**

To compare among the University Women Cricket players Socio Economic Status and Family Encouragement for Achievement Scale the analysis of variance was employed. ‘F’ ratio was used to analyze Socio Economic factors and Family Encouragement for Achievement factors in Kannur, Calicut and MG University Women Cricket players.

4. **Analysis of the data and results of the study**

This chapter describes statistically treated data results findings and discussion. The statistical analysis of data collected from 30 university level Women Cricket players from Kerala has been presented here. The aim of the study was to compare the Socio-Economic factors of University level Women Cricket Players in Kerala. In order to find out
the difference among these groups, the ANOVA was computed and tested for significance at 0.05 level of confidence.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS**

Table I
Descriptive scores on Socio-economic factors of University women Cricket players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kannur University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85.0000</td>
<td>13.56466</td>
<td>4.28952</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>111.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calicut University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83.7000</td>
<td>13.27529</td>
<td>4.19802</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>102.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.G University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>89.0000</td>
<td>11.54701</td>
<td>3.65148</td>
<td>73.00</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>85.9000</td>
<td>12.58721</td>
<td>2.29810</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from table 1 that the mean value of socio-economic factors for Kannur University players is 85, for Calicut University players, it is 83.7 and Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 89. The standard deviation is 13.56466, 13.27529 and 11.54701 respectively for Kannur, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University players.

Table II
Analysis of variance on socio-economic factors of University women Cricket players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>152.600</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76.300</td>
<td>.464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>4442.100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>164.522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4594.700</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 reveals that the obtained F value of .464 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the socio-economic factor.
Figure I Comparison of socio-economic status among University women Cricket players

![Comparison of socio-economic status among University women Cricket players]

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE

Table III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kannur University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.5000</td>
<td>3.17105</td>
<td>1.00277</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.G. University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21.4000</td>
<td>3.23866</td>
<td>1.02415</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calicut University</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.4000</td>
<td>2.67499</td>
<td>.84591</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19.7667</td>
<td>3.41077</td>
<td>.62272</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from table 3 that the mean value of Family Influence of Kannur University players is 20.5, for Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 21.4 and Calicut University players, it is 17.4. The standard deviation is 3.17105, 3.23866 and 2.67499 respectively for Kannur, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut University players.
Table IV
Analysis of variance on family influence on University women Cricket players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>88.067</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44.033</td>
<td>4.769*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>249.300</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>337.367</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at .05 level of confidence with df 27

Table 4 reveals that the obtained F value of 4.769* is significant since it is more than the required value of 2.93, thus showing significant difference among the groups on the family influence.

Figure II
Comparison of Family Influence on University women Cricket players

4.1 Discussions on finding
The investigator selected 30 women different University Women Cricket players from three different universities from the state of Kerala who participated in All India Inter University level players. The selected university players are from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University. Each of 10 players was selected for the above mentioned Universities. The ages of the subjects ranges between 18- 28 years. The questionnaire method was used to measure the Socio-Economic Status and Family Encouragement for Sports Achievement. The purpose of the study was to compare the socio-economic status and Family Influence of sports performance among university Women Cricket players.
It is observed from table 1 the Descriptive scores on Socio-economic factors of University women Cricket players. The mean value of socio-economic factors for Kannur University players is 85, for Calicut University players, it is 83.7 and Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 89. The standard deviation is 13.56466, 13.27529 and 11.54701 respectively for Kannur, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University players.

Table 2 reveals that Analysis of variance on socio-economic factors of University women Cricket players. The obtained F value of .464 is not significant since it is lesser than the required value of 2.93, thus showing no significant difference among the groups on the socio-economic factor.

It is observed from table 3 that Descriptive scores on Family Influence on women Cricket Players. The mean value of Family Influence of Kannur University players is 20.5, for Mahatma Gandhi University players, it is 21.4 and Calicut University players, it is 17.4. The standard deviation is 3.17105, 3.23866 and 2.67499 respectively for Kannur, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut University players.

Table 4 reveals that Analysis of variance on family influence on University women Cricket players. The obtained F value of 4.769* is significant since it is more than the required value of 2.93, thus showing significant difference among the groups on the family influence.

4.2 Discussion on Hypothesis

The study found that there was no significant difference in the Socio-economic status and there is a significant difference in Family Influence of sports performance among University players in the state of Kerala. Based on the findings of the study the hypothesis stated earlier has been not accepted in the case socio economic status and findings of the study the hypothesis stated earlier has been accepted in the case family influence.

5. Summary conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Summary

The purpose of the study was to find out the Socio Economic Status and Family Influence of Sports Performance among the University women Cricket players from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University. Socio Economic Status includes the twin concept of social class and economic back ground of sports person. Socio Economic Status of the level indicates both the social and economic
condition of the person.

The sample of the present study consists of 30 women University Cricket players from University of Calicut, Kannur University and Mahatma Gandhi University

5.2 Conclusion

1. The study results show that there is no significant difference in the category of Socio Economic Status of the subjects belonging to different groups.
2. The study results show that there is a significant difference in the category of family influence of the subjects belonging to different groups.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the present study findings the following recommendations are made for further studies.

1. Similar studies may be conducted taking into consideration players of different levels and different areas of the country.
2. Studies on Socio-economic status may be conducted categorizing players on the basis of geographical localities and urban areas etc. to get a clear picture of influence of Socio-economic status oil sports aspirants.
3. Studies relating Socio-economic status with other social and demographical variables are required to understand the social and economical background of the players with a perspective of their involvement.
4. It is recommended to conduct studies comparing on cross cultural basics and then sport participation.
5. It is recommended to study similar kinds of comparison among male and females.
6. It is recommended to conduct similar studies with Indian teams and other team.
7. It is recommended to conduct similar studies with other games.

References

2. Howard EN et.al (2013) the impact of race and higher socioeconomic status on cardio respiratory fitness.