

A Comparative Study of Pro – Kabaddi and National Kabaddi Players of India in Relation to Their Socio Economic Status

Shri Bhagwan^a and J. P. Sharma^b

^a Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences (University of Delhi), C/o IGIPESS, B-Block, Vikaspuri, New Delhi – 18, India

^b Professor, IGIPESS, (University of Delhi), B-Block, Vikaspuri, New Delhi – 18, India

Abstract

The aim of this study was to compare the socio economic status of Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi players of India. It was hypothesised that the Pro-Kabaddi players will have higher socio economic status than National Kabaddi players. Total One Hundred Fifty (N = 150) male Kabaddi players out of which 75 Pro-Kabaddi players and 75 National Kabaddi players from all over India were selected as subjects and the nature of sampling was purposive and on random basis and age ranged between 18 - 25 years. The modified and updated socio economic status (SES) by Kuppuswamy Questionnaire was used as a criterion measure in this study. The measuring unit was in counts. In this Questionnaire, for analysis of data, the independent samples t - test was used to test the significant difference at 0.05 level. All the statistical calculations were carried out by using MS Excel and SPSS version 16.0 software. The findings of this study show that there was a significant difference found between Pro-Kabaddi players and National Kabaddi players of India in relation to their socio economic status.

KEYWORDS: Socio Economics Status (SES), Pro-Kabaddi Players, National Kabaddi Players.

INTRODUCTION

We know that any game plays a big role in human development, while playing any game our coordination of the body and mind developed. It is moreover pointed out in the composing that such show offers activation to the center tactile framework such a lot of that the juvenile, dead or failing miserably cell will either be reestablished of their ability will be normal by other or as of late delivered cells.

Kabaddi is a wrestling sport played in South Asia. The name is taken from the Tamil word "kai" (hand), "pidi" (get), which is changed over into "getting hands". Two gatherings include opposite pieces of a little pool or field and substitute sending a "plunderer" into the other half, to win centers by taking care of people from the opponent gathering; by then the raider endeavors to return to his own half, pausing his breathing and discussing "Kabaddi" during the whole assault. The raider ought not cross the vestibule with the exception of in the event that he contacts any of his enemies. In case he does in that capacity, he will be reported as "out". There is also a prize line which ensures extra concentrations for the hoodlum if he sorts out some way to get in touch with it and return to his side of the field viably.

Kabaddi is a confrontational game, played on a rectangular court. Its court can be made in indoor stadium or outdoor stadium. It is played with seven players on the ground for each side. Each side faces substitute challenges of offense and protection. The major thought of the game is to score focuses by striking into the adversary's court and contacting anyway many protect players as could sensibly be anticipated

without getting caught on a lone breath. During play, the players tense side are assigned "Antis" while the player of the offense is known as the "Thief". Kabaddi is perhaps the solitary angry game in which attack is an individual endeavor while guard is an aggregate undertaking. The assault in Kabaddi is known as a 'Attack'. The Antis reached by the bandit during the attack are reported 'out' if they don't win concerning getting, the pirate before he returns to home court. These players can proceed with play exactly when their side scores centers against the opposite side during their striking turn or on the other hand if the extra players win concerning getting the opponent's marauder.

The start of Kabaddi can be followed to the pre-eminent events. In India, Kabaddi was primarily thought up as a way to deal with develop the real fortitude and speed in youthful colleagues. In its beginning time, Kabaddi was played to help the self-safeguarding capacities and to develop quick responsiveness to attacks. It also sharpened the reflexes of counter attacks of individuals, who generally played in social events or gatherings. Kabaddi similarly finds place in Hindu fables. The performed interpretation of the exceptional Indian epic, the Mahabharata, has made a similitude of the game, wherein the legend Arjuna's youngster Abhimanyu faces a troublesome stretch, when he is trapped in the 'Chakravyuha' set by his enemies of the Conflict.

The offensiveness of Kabaddi has extended all through the going increasing years, from being a popular game in the rural India to a game apparent at the public level. Different titles, both at the general population and overall level, have been facilitated for Kabaddi, wherein the Indian public Kabaddi group has passed on pivotal presentations. The introduction of Organization Cup Kabaddi matches in India in 1981 is an accomplishment all through the whole presence of Kabaddi in India. India reached one more accomplishment in 2004, when Kabaddi World Cup, was organised in Mumbai. The country won the World Cup. Moreover, this tournament has introduced different competent Kabaddi players, up to this point, who have obtained worldwide affirmation and conveyed bushes to the country.

A few explorers were conducted some studies on socio economic status corresponding to public kabaddi players and different games and sports. However, there are very less examples were seen by doing research on master kabaddi players. Consequently, researchers had decided to do this study.

Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem was stated as "A comparative study of Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi players of India in relation to their socio economic status."

Hypothesis of the study

It was hypothesised that Pro-Kabaddi players of India will have better socio economic Statusas compare to National Kabaddi players of India.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study were: -

1. To investigation the socio economic status of pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players.
2. To investigation the offices of supportive pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players.
3. To investigation the association construction of supportive of pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subjects

In this study researchers randomly selected One Hundred Fifty (N = 150) male kabaddi players comprising 75 Pro-Kabaddi players and 75 National Kabaddi players. The nature of sampling was purposive and on random basis. The subjects' age was ranged between 18 - 25 years.

Selection of Variables

Keeping the feasibility criterion in mind, for this study the researchers selected the following variables.

- Socio Economic Status (SES) – Independent Variable.
- Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi players – Dependent Variables.

Criterion Measures

Regarding the criterion measures, the researchers used Modified and updated Socio Economic Status (SES) Scale developed by Kuppuswamy. The measuring unit of this scale was in counts.

Collection of Data

The data was collected during different level of Kabaddi competitions, particularly International, National and All India Inter-University level tournaments. The permission for data collection was taken from the Concerned Games Federation of India in advance.

Statistical Technique

Independent samples t - test was used to test the significant difference at 0.05 level, with help of this statistical test, a comparative result regarding socio economic status of Pro-Kabaddi players and National Kabaddi players of India have been seen. All the statistical calculations were carried out by using MS Excel and SPSS version 16.0 software.

RESULT AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The statistical analysis of the data of Pro-Kabaddi players and National Kabaddi players of India have been presented through mean, standard deviation, standard error, minimum and maximum scores and independent samples t-test in following tables: -.

Table – 01
Descriptive Statistics regarding Socio Economic Status of Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi Players of India

Sports Group	N	Mini.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pro-Kabaddi Players	75	5.00	29.00	15.1867	4.69241	.54183
National Kabaddi Players	75	5.00	29.00	13.6667	4.55695	.52619

Table – 01 shows about the total number of players (N), minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation and standard error mean. Further it has been depicted in Fig. No.1

Fig. - 01
Graphical Representation of Mean and Standard Deviation of Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi Players of India

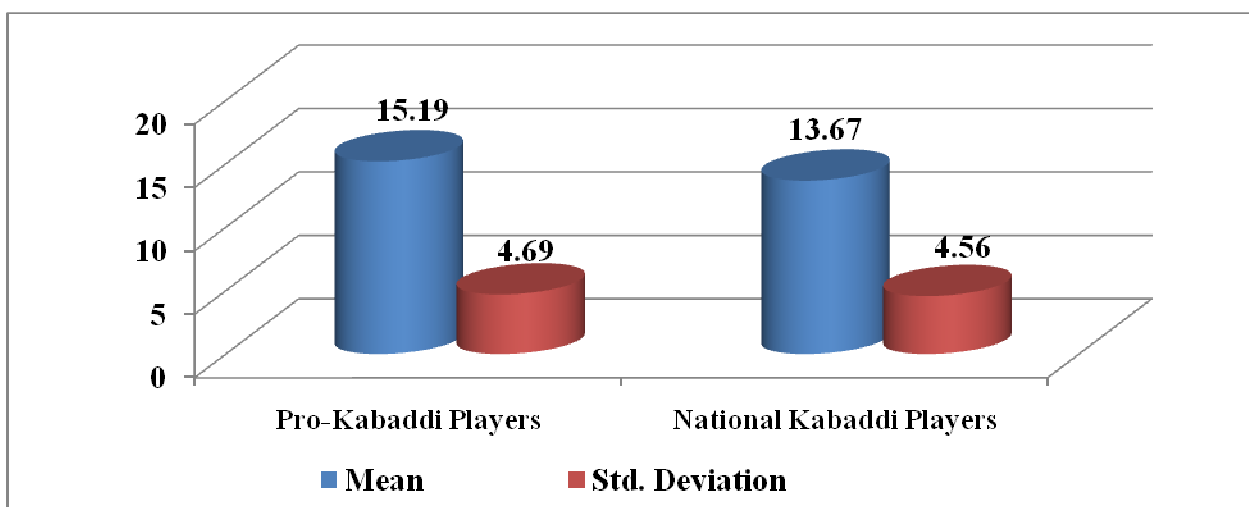


Table - 02
Comparative Analysis regarding Socio Economic Status of Pro-Kabaddi and National Kabaddi Players of India

Sports Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	t-value	Sig.(2-tailed)
Pro-Kabaddi Players	75	15.187	4.692	1.520	.755	2.012*	.046
National Kabaddi Players	75	13.667	4.557				

*level of significance was set at 0.05.

Table – 02 reveals that the calculated t-value after implementing the independent samples t-test is 2.012 where as the tabulated value is 1.9759 which is less than the calculated t-value at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence, there is a significant difference is noticed between the Pro-Kabaddi players and National Kabaddi players of India in relation to their Socio Economic Status.

Discussion of the findings

The result of the study clearly indicates that there is a significant difference was found between Pro-Kabaddi players and National Kabaddi players of India in relation to their socio economic status.

The following research studies did very much support the result of this study:–

Dhull, S. (2017) conducted a study to see the difference between Professional Kabaddi players and other Kabaddi players of Haryana regarding their financial status and mental profile. The result of this study showed that the Professional Kabaddi players of Haryana were found greater than other Kabaddi players of Haryana on their financial status.

Singh, J. (2017) did a research study to see the financial status impact on sports execution of non-achievers and achiever shooters of Punjab. The finding of this investigation showed that there was a positive connection between financial status and sports execution of the shooters of Punjab.

Discussion on the hypothesis

It was expected that the socio economic status of Pro-Kabaddi players of India will be higher than the National Kabaddi players of India. After the examination of the informations, it was discovered that there was a significant difference noticed at 0.05 level of significance in favour of Pro-Kabaddi players of India than the National Kabaddi players of India regarding socio economic status.

Therefore, in the light of the results, the hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion of the study

Based on the findings of the current research study, it is concluded that the critical distinction was found in favour of Pro-Kabaddi players of India in compare to National Kabaddi players of India regarding their socio economic status.

REFERENCES

1. **Dhull, S. (2017).** *Study on the impact of pro kabaddi league on the socio economic status and psychological profile of the players of Haryana.* Thesis for Doctorate, Haryana, India: (Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, Haryana.). <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/276910>
2. **Katare, B. J., & Quadri, S. J. (2013).** A Study of Reaction time among Male and Female Interuniversity Kabaddi Players. *International Journal of Health, Physical Education and Computer Science in Sports*, 11(1), 92-93.
3. **Singh, J. (2017).** Socio-economic status effect on sports performance of non-achievers and achiever shooters. *International Journal of Physical Education*, 59-65.
4. **Thakur, J. S., & Bisht, S. (2012).** Relationship of core stability to the performance variables of female kabaddi players. *International Journal of Movement Education and Social Sciences*, 1(1), 1-4.