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ASSESSMENT OF CAST AND FAMILY INCOME OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINEES IN KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to analyse the socio-economic diversity of future physical education teachers in the state of Karnataka. For the purpose of the study 553 physical education trainees studying in various universities of Karnataka during the academic year 2008-09 served as subjects. Equal representation was given to students studying in the department of physical education at university level i.e. university college of physical education (U.C.P.E.) and private physical education training colleges in Karnataka. In order to systematically depict the results, tabular analysis was made and quantitative percent analysis was done to assess percentage wise belongingness to various categories of personal effectiveness. The researcher constructed and standardized the questionnaire considering the social, economic related variables with due care. **Results:** It was found that about eight six percent of trainees have a family income of fifty thousand and below. Majority of trainees (i.e about fifty six percent) belong to other backward community.

KEYWORDS: Socio-Economic Status, Cast, Income.

1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction is considered as an amazing office, which is instrumental in realizing the ideal changes in the social and social existence of a country. The entire procedure of instruction is formed and shaped by the human identity called the educator, who assumes a crucial job in any arrangement of training. The readiness of such a vital functionary should possibly get the most astounding need. His is a testing calling and just those educators can bear the substantial obligations of country building, which are satisfactorily arranged and have sound proficient demeanor. This sufficiency of readiness, obviously, connotes improvement of satisfactory aptitudes, devotion to educating and an assurance for consistent development and learning.

An individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth, and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behavior. Financial status is a monetary and sociological consolidated all out proportion of an individual's work involvement and of a person's or family's financial and social position in connection to other people, in light of salary, training, and occupation. While breaking down a family's SES, the family pay, workers' training, and occupation are analyzed, just as consolidated salary, versus with a person, when their own traits are evaluated. Financial status is regularly broken into three classes, high financial status, center financial status, and low financial

status to portray the three territories a family or an individual may fall into. While putting a family or individual into one of these classifications any or the majority of the three factors (pay, instruction, and occupation) can be surveyed. Families with low financial status frequently do not have the money related, social, and instructive backings that describe families with high financial status. Poor families additionally may have insufficient or restricted access to network assets that advance and bolster youngsters' improvement and school status. Guardians may have insufficient aptitudes for such exercises as perusing to and with their kids, and they may need data about youth vaccinations and sustenance. Zill, Collins, West, and Hausken (1995) express that "low maternal instruction and minority-language status are most reliably connected with less indications of rising proficiency and a more prominent number of troubles in preschoolers." Having lacking assets and restricted access to accessible assets can contrarily influence families' choices in regards to their young kids' advancement and learning. Therefore, kids from families with low financial status are at more serious danger of entering kindergarten ill-equipped than their friends from families with middle or high financial status.

Social hierarchy, or stratification, appears to be intuitively recognized by most everyone everywhere (Smith et al. 2011). During social interactions various indicators are typically displayed or revealed in order to convey one's SES to other members of the social group. Common indicators include professional titles, clothing, hairstyles, automobiles, residential addresses and so forth. All social animals, be they wolves, whales, monkeys, or humans, appear to appreciate, or at least recognize, social hierarchies and their position in them (Gesquiere et al. 2011; Sapolsky 2005). The level of sophistication of a hierarchy may be as simple as a pecking order based entirely on physical prowess, often with an alpha male atop.

2. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to analyse the socio-economic diversity of future physical education teachers in the state of Karnataka. For the purpose of the study 553 physical education trainees studying in various universities of Karnataka during the academic year 2008-09 served as subjects. Equal representation was given to students studying in the department of physical education at university level i.e. university college of physical education (U.C.P.E.) and private physical education training colleges in Karnataka. In order to systematically depict the results, tabular analysis was made and quantitative percent analysis was done to assess percentage wise belongingness to various categories of personal effectiveness. The researcher constructed and standardized the questionnaire considering the social, economic related variables with due care.

3. FINDINGS:

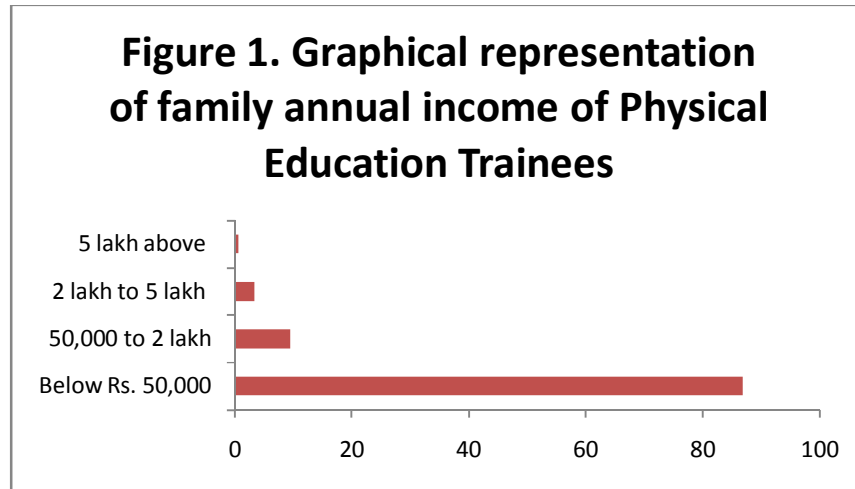
The raw data collected socio-economic diversity of future physical education teachers in the state of Karnataka was statistically treated and the results are presented in following tables.

Table 1. Cumulative data pertaining to annual family income of P.E. Trainees in Karnataka

Sl.No	Annual family income	No of Students	Percentage
	Below Rs. 50,000	480	86.80
	50,000 to 2 lakh	52	9.40
	2 lakh to 5 lakh	18	3.25
	5 lakh above	3	0.54
Total		553	100

From above table it is obvious that a majority of trainees belong to family which has its annual income below fifty thousand (N=480), this is followed by those families whose annual income lie between fifty thousand to two lakhs (N=52), next comes those families with a income of two lakhs to five lakhs

(N=18), lastly those families with a income of five lakhs and above. This information is graphically represented in figure 1 as below.

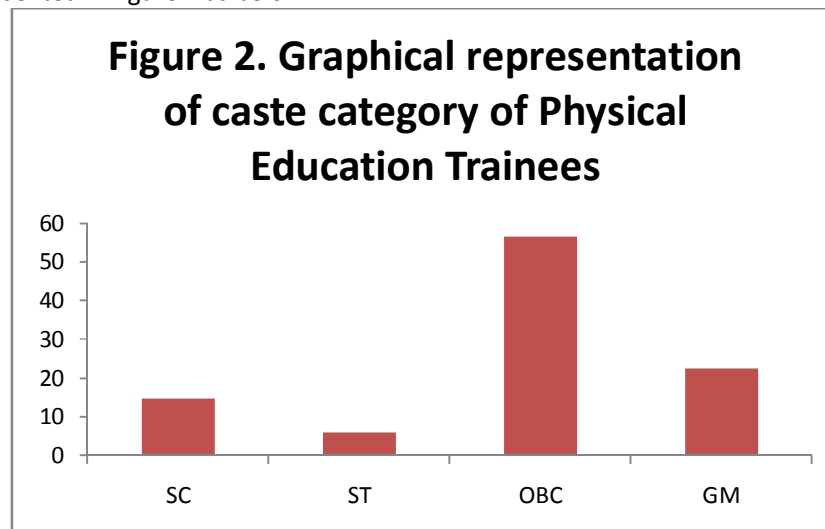


Data related to caste disparities among physical education trainees is presented in table 2 as below.

Table-2. Cumulative data pertaining to caste of P.E. Trainees in Karnataka

Sl.No	Caste	No of Students	Percentage
	SC	82	14.83
	ST	33	5.97
	OBC	313	56.60
	GM	125	22.60
Total		553	100

From the above table it is clear that a majority of trainees belong to other backward community (N=125), next comes schedule caste students (N=82), and lastly schedule tribe (N=33). This means 56.60% of students in Karnataka study in physical education at graduate level belong to other backward community. It is also revaluated that only a meagre of 22.60% of students belongs to general merit. The above information graphically represented in figure 2 as below.



4. CONCLUSION

It was found that about eight six percent of trainees have a family income of fifty thousand and below. Majority of trainees (i.e about fifty six percent) belong to other backward community.

5. REFERENCE

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