

A Comparative study between physical education and MBA department students in their socio-economic status

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present study was to find out the difference between physical education and MBA department students regarding their socio-economic status. For accomplish the study total 30 students (n=15) were randomly selected as subject from physical education department and MBA department. for analysis of result spss software were used. . We observed that the students of physical education department have low SES (socio-economic status) so that the socio-economic factor affects the students of physical education much more than other MBA department students.

KEYWORDS: Physical education, MBA, socio economic status.

INTRODUCTION

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education is "education through the physical". It aims to develop students' physical competence and knowledge of movement and safety, and their ability to use these to perform in a wide range of activities associated with the development of an active and healthy lifestyle. It also develops students' confidence and generic skills, especially those of collaboration, communication, creativity, critical thinking and aesthetic appreciation. These, together with the nurturing of positive values and attitudes in PE, provide a good foundation for students' lifelong and life-wide learning. Physical education is a course that focuses on developing physical fitness in the youth. Same as Music, Gym and Math, this is a required course in primary and secondary school. Most of the time, it is also required in college. To understand what physical education, we must understand physical fitness which it intends to promote. Physical fitness is comprised of the following: Cardiovascular fitness - This is the ability of your heart and lungs to deliver the oxygen your body needs for its daily tasks. This is the fitness component that is addressed by such aerobic activities as brisk walking, jogging, running, dancing and swimming.

Strength - This is the amount physical power that a muscle or group of muscles can use against a weight or resistance. This is addressed by such activities as weight lifting and body weight training.

Endurance -This is the ability of a muscle or group of muscles to repeat movements or hold a position over a certain period of time. Long-distance running is an activity that helps to develop endurance.

Flexibility - This refers to the body's range of movement. Pilates, yoga and gymnastics help promote this particular fitness component.

Body composition - This refers to the ratio of the body's fat component vs. its lean mass. Exercises that address cardiovascular fitness, strength, endurance and flexibility also promote the reduction of fat and the build-up of muscle.

Socio-economic status

Socioeconomic status is a measure of an individual's or family's economic and social position based on education, income, and occupation. Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three categories (high SES, middle SES, and low SES) to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed. Additionally, low income and little education have shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, including

respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease, and schizophrenia. These may be due to environmental conditions in their workplace, or, in the case of mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with.

Income; Income refers to wages, salaries, profits, rents, and any flow of earnings received. Income can also come in the form of unemployment or workers compensation, social security, pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance. Income can be looked at in two terms, relative and absolute. Absolute income, as theorized by economist John Maynard Keynes, is the relationship in which as income increases, so will consumption, but not at the same rate. Relative income dictates a person or family's savings and consumption based on the family's income in relation to others. Income is a commonly used measure of SES because it is relatively easy to figure for most individuals. Income inequality is most commonly measured around the world by the Gini coefficient, where 0 corresponds to perfect equality and 1 means perfect inequality. Low income families focus on meeting immediate needs and do not accumulate wealth that could be passed on to future generations, thus increasing inequality. Families with higher and expendable income can accumulate wealth and focus on meeting immediate needs while being able to consume and enjoy luxuries and weather crises.

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through story telling, discussion, teaching, training, and or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of others, but may also be autodidactic. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. Education is commonly and formally divided into stages such as preschool, primary school, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship. Education may include informal transmission of knowledge, values, beliefs, skills, attitudes and habits from one human being to another.

Occupation Occupational prestige as one component of SES, encompasses both income and educational attainment. Occupational status reflects the educational attainment required to obtain the job and income levels that vary with different jobs and within ranks of occupations. Additionally, it shows achievement in skills required for the job. Occupational status measures social position by describing job characteristics, decision making ability and control, and psychological demands on the job. Occupations are ranked by the Census (among other organizations) and opinion polls from the general population are surveyed. Some of the most prestigious occupations are physicians and surgeons, lawyers, chemical and biomedical engineers, university professors, and communications analysts.

Caste

Caste is a form of social stratification characterized by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a lifestyle which often includes an occupation, ritual status in a hierarchy and customary social interaction and exclusion based on cultural notions of purity and pollution. According to Human Rights Watch and UNICEF, caste discrimination affects an estimated 250 million people worldwide. A caste is a social category to which a person belongs involuntarily (one's social status is ascribed); a caste contrasts with a social class. A caste system, then, is a social structure in which people belong to such social categories; historically, an example is the caste system of India. In sociology, a caste system describes one form of social stratification. Castes also explain why some societies offer little social mobility; if a person occupies a low social status in that person's caste, then it is difficult or impossible for that person to achieve a higher status, as typically one cannot change one's caste. Interaction between people of different castes is restricted; for example, commonly people must practice endogamy (marriage within their own caste).

Religion

A religion is an organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to an order of existence. Many religions have narratives, symbols, and sacred histories that are intended to explain the meaning of life and/or to explain the origin of life or the Universe. From their beliefs about the cosmos and human nature, people derive morality, ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle. According to some estimates, there are roughly 4,200 religions in the world. Many religions may have organized behaviors, clergy, a definition of what constitutes adherence or membership, holy places, and scriptures.

The practice of a religion may also include rituals, sermons, commemoration or veneration of a deity, gods or goddesses, sacrifices, festivals, feasts, trances, initiations, funerary services, matrimonial services, meditation, prayer, music, art, dance, public service or other aspects of human culture. Religions may also contain mythology. The word religion is sometimes used interchangeably with faith, belief system or sometimes set of duties. However, in the words of Émile Durkheim, religion differs from private belief in that it is "something eminently social". A global 2012 poll reports that 59% of the world's population is religious, and 36% are not religious, including 13% who are atheists, with a 9 percent decrease in religious belief from 2005. On average, women are more religious than men. Some people follow multiple religions or multiple religious principles at the same time, regardless of whether or not the religious principles they follow traditionally allow for syncretism.

MBA The Master of Business Administration (MBA or M.B.A.) is a master's degree in business administration (management). The MBA degree originated in the United States in the late 19th century when the country industrialized and companies sought scientific approaches to management. The core courses in an MBA program cover various areas of business such as accounting, finance, marketing, human resources, and operations management in a manner most relevant to management analysis and strategy. Most programs also include elective courses. Accreditation bodies specifically for MBA programs ensure consistency and quality of education. Business schools in many countries offer programs tailored to full-time, part-time, executive, and distance learning students, many with specialized concentrations.

RESEARCH PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The sample for the present study was 15-15 students of each four disciplines will be randomly selected as subjects in Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Tools and techniques

In the line with objective with the study and item, a self made questionnaire was prepared to conduct.

The self made questionnaire was prepared through following procedures.

Linkers five scale method will be used in questionnaire.

The draft copy of item scale of the student after incorporating all the suggestion receiving of the experts. The item of the scale was clubbed according to the nature of the questions and suitability of the objectives and the final copy was send to the expert for confirmation.

STATISTICAL METHOD

The obtained data were analyzed by applying t test in order to determine the socio-economic status between the physical education and MBA department students. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Mean Difference Between the Score of Physical Education And M.B.A Department in Their Socio-Economic Status

Table no. 1

(N = total numbers of questions)

S.NO	VARIABLES	DEPARTMENT	N	MEAN SCORE	SD	SEM	MD	df	t-value
1	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	19	31.15	9.88	2.26			
2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	M.B.A	19	24.63	8.32	1.90	6.52	36	2.202 (S)

Table value at 0.05 level 2.00 with df 36

Table 1. Shows that 't' value (2.202) for the mean score of socio-economic status between the physical education and M.B.A department is higher than the table value 0.05. The mean score of physical education department (31.15) is higher than the M.B.A department (24.63), which shows the significant difference.

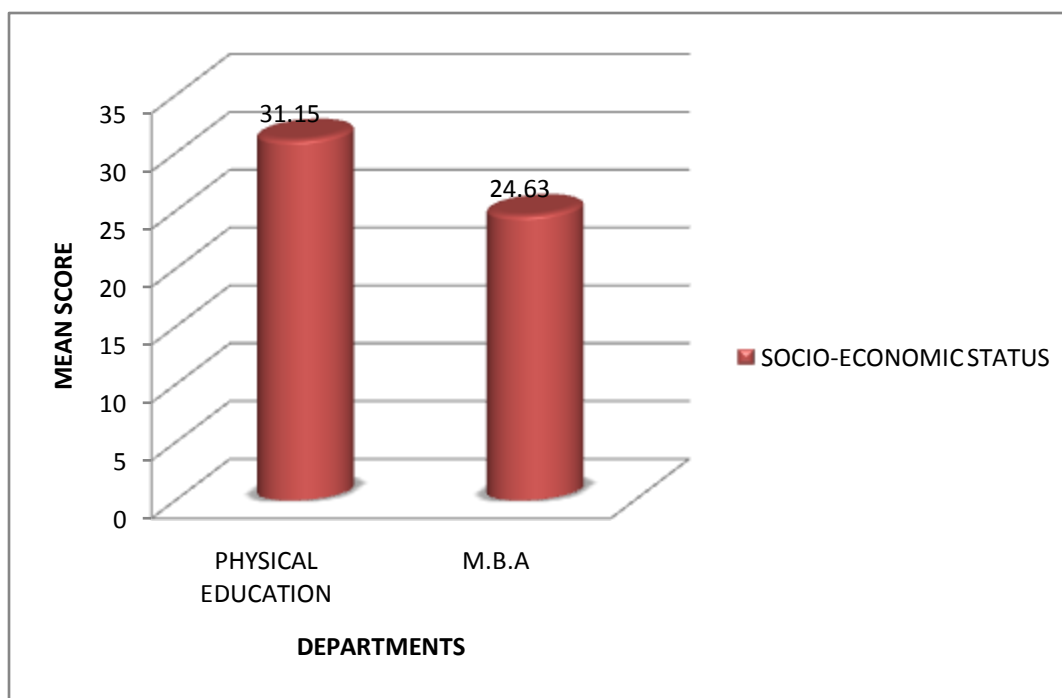


Figure 1: Mean Score Of Socio-Economic Status of Physical Education and M.B.A Department

RESULT

A significant difference was observed between the physical education and M.B.A students in their socio-economic status.. After studied the following conclusions we can say that socio-economic factor has a great influence on students of both departments. We observed that the students of physical education department have low SES (socio-economic status) so that the socio-economic factor affects the students of physical education much more than other MBA department students.. Because M.B.A course is costly than the physical education course. That is why the students who have low SES preferred the physical education and the students who have high SES choose costly affairs.

DISCUSSION

- Ramey and Ramey (1994) describe the relationship of family socio-economic status to children's readiness for school. They viewed that across all socio-economic groups' parents face major challenges when it comes to providing optimal care and education for their children's.
- Malik, M. (2000) the study has been taken with purposes to know the standard of living of people in rural areas in the district Jind by studying the pattenen of working income consumption saving, indebtness, education, culture, and their living conditions and to fing out the different sollutions and suggestion to maintain and raise the standard of living of people in rural areas and to stress on area planning.
- Kaur G (2009) this study attempts to deals with socio-economic status of farmer of Punjab during pre and post liberalization period.

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