



Influence of Kodava community owned clubs on development of hockey in Karnataka

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Abstract

The purpose of the study by the researcher was to find out the influence of the Kodava community managed clubs on the development of hockey in the Karnataka. How the various parameters set in the questionnaire has influenced the development of hockey in the state of Karnataka. To understand the influence of the study the total of 11 clubs are taken for the survey along with 109 players of these clubs. Related questionnaire was used for the purpose of the survey which had a component such as on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources. Content analysis and descriptive analysis was resorted to. Descriptive statistics was utilized to represent this data in the form of tables and percentages. Graphical presentations were adopted wherever possible to make easier comprehension of, the significance of the data. This helped in making a meaningful descriptive analysis of the data and it helps in the establishment of a relationship between the influence of Kodava community managed clubs and its role in developing hockey in the Kodava region.

Keywords: Kodava, questionnaire, clubs

Introduction

Sports is an integral part of physical education and takes the form of an organised form of play. It is an activity that has been refined and formalized to some degree. Sport is of great significance of human life because it is deeply involved with various institutions of society. Sports can be viewed as a social institution and examined in relation to its impact on other social institutions. The people of Coorg are the most ancient and important Tribes in India who are known as the Kodavas. There are a variety of theories as to the Origin of Kodava, including theories of them being either the indigenous inhabitants of their region, or of foreign origins before two thousand years ago, however, the foreign theories are mere speculations because they have found no concrete evidence. Karnataka's smallest district Kodagu is a major contributor to Indian field hockey for producing numerous players who have represented India at the international level. The annual Kodava hockey festival is the largest hockey Tournament in the world. The development hockey in Karnataka and Indian hockey we should call a special mention. This tiny district of Karnataka is hub of hockey activity. According to one estimate about 600 national and about 60 international hockey players are said to be from Coorg.

Statement of the problem

The present investigation is an endeavour to identify the actual influence of Kodava community towards development of hockey in Karnataka state. But in recent times, the performance of hockey churns out talents from influence of Kodava community, thus with the intention of finding out the actual development of hockey in Karnataka state. The study also investigates on the influence of the Kodava community owned clubs on the development of hockey.

Delimitation

1. This study delimited to the Hockey development in the Kodava region of Karnataka state.
2. This study was delimited to Kodava community.
3. This study is delimited to Kodagu hockey clubs only.

Limitation

1. The study is limited to the reply given by the respondents and the information contained in the records.
2. There are many studies done on performance of sports persons in various games of Karnataka states but there are no adequate studies on the contribution of Kodava community Hockey development in Karnataka state.

Hypothesis

1. **Hypothesis:** There is significant difference in the perception of club players based on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources between the various groups of age of the club players
2. **Hypothesis:** There is significant difference in the perception of club players based on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources between male and female club players
3. **Hypothesis:** There is significant association between gender of the club players and the number of training sessions attended
4. **Hypothesis:** There is significant association between age of the club players and the number of training sessions attended.
5. **Hypothesis:** There is significant difference in the level of satisfaction, recommendation, support and

encouragement for hockey between institutional and club players

6. Null Hypothesis: There is significant relationship between perceptions on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources provided for club players

Methodology

The clubs included in this survey are of the Kodava (Coorg) areas. These clubs were so selected because of their regularity in participation and involvement in contributing to improvement of hockey in Kodava region. Total of --- Kodava institutions along with ---- institutions players were respondents for the study.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

There is significant difference in the perception of club players based on Support, Motivation, Encouragement,

Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources between the various groups of age of the club players.

Table 1: Difference in the perception of club players between the various groups of age of the club players

Test of Homogeneity of Variances				
	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Support	1.773	3	150	.162
Motivation	1.341	3	150	.206
Encouragement	1.285	3	150	.282
Amenities	1.655	3	150	.179
Coaching	.968	3	150	.410
Quality	.883	3	150	.452
Fitness	1.796	3	150	.150
Resources	1.948	3	150	.124

From Levene’s Test it is evident that all the variables are homogeneous with respect to various age groups of the club players as p value are greater than 0.05. Hence Analysis of Variance can be carried on.

Table 2: Difference in Support and motivation for Hockey for the club players between the various groups of age of the club players

NOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Support	Between Groups	10.994	3	3.665	4.036	.009**
	Within Groups	136.197	150	.908		
	Total	147.191	153			
Motivation	Between Groups	21.000	3	7.000	7.628	.000**
	Within Groups	137.655	150	.918		
	Total	158.656	153			
Encouragement	Between Groups	3.872	3	1.291	1.906	.131
	Within Groups	101.579	150	.677		
	Total	105.451	153			
Amenities	Between Groups	1.925	3	.642	1.120	.343
	Within Groups	85.977	150	.573		
	Total	87.903	153			
Coaching	Between Groups	6.572	3	2.191	2.599	.054
	Within Groups	126.410	150	.843		
	Total	132.982	153			
Quality	Between Groups	4.704	3	1.568	2.272	.083
	Within Groups	103.511	150	.690		
	Total	108.214	153			
Fitness	Between Groups	1.385	3	.462	.647	.586
	Within Groups	106.968	150	.713		
	Total	108.352	153			
Resources	Between Groups	2.570	3	.857	.802	.494
	Within Groups	160.165	150	1.068		
	Total	162.735	153			

** - Significant at 1% level of significance

From ANOVA we can observe that there is significant difference in Support and motivation for Hockey for the club players between the various groups of age of the club players at 1% level of significance as the p values are less than 0.01. Hence age of the club players has an impact on the perception related to Support and motivation for Hockey.

Hypothesis 2

There is significant difference in the perception of club players based on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources between male and female club players

Table 3: Data showing the Increase in female players through boot strapping method As the group sizes are not proportionate through bootstrapping female population is increased to 76 and then carried on with independent sample t test.

Group Statistics					
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Support	Male	118	4.0297	.90755	.08355
	Female	36	3.4417	1.08611	.18102
Motivation	Male	118	3.8898	1.01091	.09306
	Female	36	3.4630	.98651	.16442

Encouragement	Male	118	3.5661	.77935	.07175
	Female	36	3.2500	.95064	.15844
Amenities	Male	118	4.1695	.70323	.06474
	Female	36	4.0000	.91417	.15236
Coaching	Male	118	3.6384	.95440	.08786
	Female	36	3.7130	.86613	.14435
Quality	Male	118	3.9280	.84549	.07783
	Female	36	3.9306	.83796	.13966
Fitness	Male	118	1.2331	.61562	.05667
	Female	36	1.6944	1.28884	.21481
Resources	Male	118	2.9831	.99557	.09165
	Female	36	3.0139	1.15565	.19261

Table 4: Difference in perception of club players based on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, and Fitness between male and female institutional players

Independent Samples Test										
Support	Equal variances assumed	4.941	.028							
	Equal variances not assumed			2.949	70	.005**	.58799	.19937	.18771	.98828
Motivation	Equal variances assumed	.200	.655	2.230	192	.027*	.42687	.19142	.04868	.80505
Encouragement	Equal variances assumed	3.692	.057	2.020	192	.045*	.31610	.15650	.00690	.62530
Amenities	Equal variances assumed	4.844	.029							
Coaching	Equal variances assumed	2.179	.142	-.419	192	.676	-.07454	.17799	-.42620	.27711
Quality	Equal variances assumed	.658	.419	-.016	192	.987	-.00259	.16065	-.31999	.31481
Fitness	Equal variances assumed	22.703	.000							
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.077	60	.044*	-.46139	.22216	-.91040	-.01239
Resources	Equal variances assumed	1.911	.169	-.157	192	.876	-.03084	.19699	-.42004	.35836

Hypothesis 3

There is significant association between gender of the club players and the number of training sessions attended

Table 5: Showing the number of training sessions attended by male and female players in each season

Crosstab					
		Gender			Total
		Male	Female		
number of training sessions attended every season	zero sessions	Count	4	1	5
		% of Total	2.6%	0.6%	3.2%
	1-5 sessions	Count	19	4	23
		% of Total	12.3%	2.6%	14.9%
	6-10 sessions	Count	29	9	38
		% of Total	18.8%	5.8%	24.7%
	11-15 sessions	Count	36	6	42
		% of Total	23.4%	3.9%	27.3%
	15 or more sessions	Count	30	16	46
		% of Total	19.5%	10.4%	29.9%
Total		Count	118	36	154
		% of Total	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%

Chi square statistic value=5.773 and p= 0.214 >0.05 (NS)

From Chi Square test it can be observed that there exists no association between gender of the club players and the number of training sessions attended at 5% level of significance as p value is greater than 0.05 which leads to the conclusion that the number of training sessions attended by club players is not based on the gender of the players

Hypothesis 4

There is significant association between age of the club players and the number of training sessions attended.

Table 6: Corelation between Age and training session attended by club players

Crosstab							
		Age				Total	
		15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	30-35 years		
number of training sessions attended every season	zero sessions	Count	1	0	2	2	5
		% of Total	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	3.2%
	1-5 sessions	Count	5	6	8	4	23
		% of Total	3.2%	3.9%	5.2%	2.6%	14.9%
	6-10 sessions	Count	3	15	11	9	38
		% of Total	1.9%	9.7%	7.1%	5.8%	24.7%

	11-15 sessions	Count	4	8	16	14	42
		% of Total	2.6%	5.2%	10.4%	9.1%	27.3%
	15 or more sessions	Count	8	10	20	8	46
		% of Total	5.2%	6.5%	13.0%	5.2%	29.9%
Total		Count	21	39	57	37	154
		% of Total	13.6%	25.3%	37.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Fishers Exact Test statistic value=12.621 and p= 0.352 >0.05 (NS)

From Chi Square test it can be observed that there exists no association between age of the club players and the number of training sessions attended at 5% level of significance as p value is greater than 0.05 which leads to the conclusion that the number of training sessions attended by club players is not based on the age of the players.

Hypothesis 5. Null Hypothesis

There is significant relationship between perceptions on Support, Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities, coaching, Quality, Fitness and Resources provided for club players

Table 7: Correlation analysis between the various selected components and its effects on club players.

		Support	Motivation	Encouragement	Amenities	Coaching	Quality	Fitness	Resources
Support	Pearson Correlation	1	.361**	.656**	.202*	.315**	.334**	.303**	.292**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.012	.000	.000	.000	.000
Motivation	Pearson Correlation		1	.396**	.350**	.262**	.232**	.272**	.274**
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.001	.004	.001	.001
Encouragement	Pearson Correlation			1	.441**	.495**	.340**	.287**	.443**
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Amenities	Pearson Correlation				1	.169*	.334**	.177*	.147
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.036	.000	.028	.069
Coaching	Pearson Correlation					1	.228**	.159*	.529**
	Sig. (2-tailed)						.004	.040	.000
Quality	Pearson Correlation						1	.275**	.214**
	Sig. (2-tailed)							.001	.008
Fitness	Pearson Correlation							1	.166*
	Sig. (2-tailed)								.040
Resources	Pearson Correlation								1
	Sig. (2-tailed)								
N		154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154

From Correlation analysis we can observe that

- There exists significant positive correlation between Support to Hockey and motivation (r= 0.361 and p<0.01) , Support to Hockey and Encouragement (r= 0.656 and p<0.05) , Support to Hockey and Amenities (r= 0.202 and p<0.05) Support to Hockey and coaching given (r= 0.315 and p<0.01) , Support to Hockey and Quality (r= 0.334 and p<0.01) ,Support to Hockey and Fitness (r= 0.303 and p<0.01) , Support to Hockey and Resources provided (r= 0.292 and p<0.01) at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the Support to Hockey improves Motivation, Encouragement, Amenities provided , coaching, quality, Fitness and resources provided for the club players improves significantly.
- There exists significant positive correlation between motivation and Encouragement (r= 0.396 and p<0.01) , motivation and Amenities (r= 0.350 and p<0.05) motivation and coaching given (r= 0.262 and p<0.01) , motivation and Quality (r= 0.232 and p<0.01) ,motivation and Fitness (r= 0.272 and p<0.01) , motivation and Resources provided (r= 0.274 and p<0.01) at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the motivation improves Encouragement, Amenities provided , coaching, quality, Fitness and resources provided for the club players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Encouragement and Amenities (r= 0.441 and p<0.05)

- Encouragement and coaching given (r= 0.495 and p<0.01) , Encouragement and Quality (r= 0.340 and p<0.01) ,Encouragement and Fitness (r= 0.287 and p<0.01) , Encouragement and Resources provided (r= 0.443 and p<0.01) at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the Encouragement to players increases Amenities provided , coaching, quality, Fitness and resources provided for the club players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Amenities and coaching given (r= 0.169 and p<0.05) , Amenities and Quality (r= 0.334 and p<0.05) , Amenities and Fitness (r= 0.177 and p<0.05) at 5% level of significance as p values are less than 0.05 which leads to the conclusion that as the Amenities to players increases coaching, quality, Fitness and resources provided for the club players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between coaching given and Quality (r= 0.228 and p<0.01) , coaching given and Fitness (r= 0.159 and p<0.05) , coaching given and Resources provided (r= 0.529 and p<0.01) at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the coaching given to players increases quality, Fitness and resources provided for the club players improves significantly

- There exists significant positive correlation between Quality and Fitness ($r= 0.275$ and $p<0.01$), Quality and Resources provided ($r= 0.214$ and $p<0.01$) at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the Quality of the club increases Fitness of the players and resources provided for the club players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Fitness and Resources provided ($r= 0.166$ and $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance as p value is less than 0.05 which leads to the conclusion that as the Fitness of the players improves resources provided for the club players improves significantly

Hypothesis 6

There is significant relationship between perceptions on Support, Amenities, Financial assistance, Motivation, Facilities and Equipment’s provided from clubs and institutions

Table 8: Table showing the mean, std deviation and N value of selected components of institution and clubs

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Amenities	4.1183	.56605	64
Support	3.9193	.91383	64
Financial Assistance	1.9188	.96393	64
Motivation	2.9688	1.02981	64
Facilities	3.7500	.51090	64
Equipment’s	4.9375	.35074	64

- There exists significant positive correlation between Amenities and Support given ($r= 0.414$ and $p<0.01$) at 1% level of significance as p value is less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the amenities provided by clubs and institutions improves support given by the clubs and institutions to the players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Support and Financial Assistance ($r= 0.445$ and $p<0.01$), Support and Motivation ($r= 0.600$ and $p<0.05$) Support and Facilities ($r= 0.591$ and $p<0.01$), at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the support given improves Motivation. And Facilities given by the clubs and institutions for players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Financial Assistance ($r= 0.543$ and Motivation ($r= 0.635$ and $p<0.05$) Financial Assistance and Facilities ($r= 0.591$ and $p<0.01$), at 1% level of significance as p values are less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the financial assistance given improves Motivation and Facilities given by the clubs and institutions for players improves significantly
- There exists significant positive correlation between Motivation and Facilities ($r= 0.337$ and $p<0.01$), at 1% level of significance as p value is less than 0.01 which leads to the conclusion that as the motivation given improves Facilities given by the clubs and institutions for players improves significantly.

Impact of Selected demographic Factors and other related factors to hockey on the Level of Satisfaction of the club players

The model predicts the dependent variable and the coefficient of determination, Adjusted R^2 indicates 69.7 % variation in Level of Satisfaction by the club players is only explained by the selected variables, whereas, 30.3% variation is determined by other factors which are not considered. Gender, Financial assistance, Encouragement, Quality, Equipment’s, Amenities, Facilities Support and Fitness provided could statistically predict Level of Satisfaction of the club players, $F(11,142) = 11.431$, $p<0.01$ The variables that are statistically significant at 5% significance level are support($p=0.018$), Amenities provided ($p=0.000$), coaching given by clubs ($p=0.026$) and number of training sessions attended ($p=0.018$)

It is observed that there is a positive slope coefficient for the significant independent variables support, amenities, coaching provided and number of training sessions attended in the clubs

If the support, amenities, coaching provided and number of training sessions attended in the clubs increases on an average Level of Satisfaction of the club players would increase by 0.439, 0.916, 0.255 and 0.238 respectively by keeping other variables constant. Hence among the factors considered for the study support, amenities, coaching provided and number of training sessions attended in the clubs has an impact on the Level of Satisfaction of the club players

Conclusion, Recommendation and Summary

The objective of the study was to understand the contributions of various Kodava community organisation for the development of hockey through organising various tournaments for different age groups, also to understand the various incentives given by these organisations for the development of hockey. To understand the role of infrastructure and its contributions for the development of hockey in Kodava region. To understand the role of financial needs for the development of hockey in Kodava region. To understand the contributions of Kodava hockey clubs for the development of hockey in Kodava region. To understand the contribution of hockey clubs in the development of hockey in the Kodava region by organising hockey tournaments and the financial assistance given by them to players for the development of hockey in the region. To understand the role of players of the Kodava region in the development of hockey through participation in higher level competitions. To understand the role of the Kodava hockey clubs in the promotion of hockey in the Kodava region.

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