

EFFECT OF SOCIAL FACILITATION ON THE SPORTS PERFORMANCE OF HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been done to see the effect of social facilitation on the sports performance of hearing impaired children. Two groups of hearing impaired children were made. They were known as experimental group and control group. Social facilitation was given to experimental group. Two sports activities- Shuttle run and long jump were chosen for this purpose. Effect of social facilitation has been found on the performance of children.

INTRODUCTION

After birth normal babies develop physically and mentally till the age of 18 years. This is called the developmental period as development is rapid and continuous. Hearing impairment occurs when there's a problem with or damage to one or more parts of the ear. A few children are completely deaf. They do not hear at all. Neither do they turn their heads nor respond even to loud sounds. A few others are partly deaf. He / she may hear loud noises or voices but not soft or whispering tones. Children with hearing loss create a big problem for communication.

Deafness or impairment in hearing capacity is defined in terms of degree of hearing loss. Total inability to hear is deafness, but those whose sense of hearing is defective but who manages, with or without hearing aid, are called hard of hearing. The hard of hearing are those in whom the sense of hearing, although defective, is functional with or without a hearing aid. Deaf individuals have hearing problem that is so severe that speech can not be understood when it is transmitted through the ear, but hard of hearing individuals can still use the auditory channel as their major avenue for speech and language development

Quigely and Kretschmer (1982)

Stated that for educational purpose, "a-deaf child or adult is one who sustained profound (91 dB or greater) psensorineural hearing

impairment primarily prelingually.

HEARING IMPAIRMENT IS DEFINED BY IDEA AS

"An impairment in hearing whether permanent or fluctuating that adversely affects a child's educational performance."

HEARING IMPAIRED CATEGORIES

Category	Type of Impairment	DB level and / or	Speech discrimination	Percentage of Impairment
I	Mild Hearing impaired	26 to 40 dB in better ear	30 to 100% in better ear	Less than 40%
II	Moderate	41 to 55 dB in better ear	50 to 80% better ear	40% to 50%
III	Severe hearing impaired	56 to 70 dB hearing impaired in better ear	40 to 50%	50 to 75%
VI	a.Total deafness b.Near total deafness c.Profound hearing impaired	No hearing 91 dB and above in 71 to 90 dB	No discrimination Less than 40% better ear	100 % 100% 75%- 100%

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the degree of hearing loss among hearing impaired children.
2. To examine sports performance for the event of shuttle run and long jump of hearing impaired children.
3. To compare the sports performance of hearing impaired children in the event of shuttle run and long jump without the treatment of social facilitation.

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- To compare the sports performance of hearing impaired children in the event of shuttle run and long jump with the treatment of social facilitation.

HYPOTHESES

Following are the hypotheses framed:

- Effect of social facilitation on sports performance for the event of Shuttle Run will be seen in hearing impaired children as compared with the group of hearing impaired with no treatment of social facilitation.
- Effect of social facilitation on sports performance for the event of Long Jump will be seen in hearing impaired children as compared with the group of hearing impaired with no treatment of social facilitation.

**METHOD
SAMPLE**

A sample of 50 Hearing impaired children are located from Bathinda. Sample is selected by purposive sampling technique. The effect of social facilitation is measured by knowing their performance in two events i.e. shuttle run and long jump and by making comparison of experimental (given the treatment of social facilitation) and control group (not given treatment of social facilitation).

MEASURES

Following tools/equipments are used for the study.

- For measuring the degree of hearing loss- Electro suphelo graham and Audio meter was used.
- To measure the sports performance of Hearing impaired children for the event of shuttle run, blocks of wood and stop watch were used.
- To measure the sports performance of Hearing impaired children for the event of long jump, measuring tape and jumping pit was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1

Mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and Kurtosis for sports performances in the events of shuttle run and long jump of total sample of hearing impaired children (N=50)

	Shuttle Run	Long Jump
Mean	19.26	3.44
Median	18.7	3.45
Standard Deviation	5.4	0.98
Skewness	0.31	-0.05
Kurtosis	0.250	0.230

Table 2

Mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and Kurtosis for sports performances in the events of shuttle run and long jump of total sample of hearing impaired children from experimental group (given treatment of social facilitation)(N=25)

	Shuttle Run	Long Jump
Mean	14.9	4.04
Median	15.58	4.08
Standard Deviation	6.9	0.76
Skewness	-0.029	-0.15
Kurtosis	0.271	0.261

Table 3

Mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and Kurtosis for sports performances in the events of shuttle run

and long jump of total sample of hearing impaired children from control group (Not given treatment of social facilitation)(N=25)

	Shuttle Run	Long Jump
Mean	22.1	2.84
Median	21.36	2.95
Standard Deviation	3.14	0.78
Skewness	0.7	-0.44
Kurtosis	0.283	0.240

The entries made in the Table 1, 2 and 3 show the differentials in the variable of sports performance in the events of shuttle run and long jump for the experimental and control group of hearing impaired children groups chosen for the study. The results show that the t-value for sports performance in the event of shuttle run and long jump of hearing impaired children from experimental group(given the treatment of social facilitation) and hearing impaired children from control group(not given treatment of social facilitation)were 4.77 and 5.5(significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level)respectively.

Table 4

Table showing t-value for sports performance in the events of shuttle run of Hearing Impaired children from experimental group (given treatment of social facilitation) and Hearing Impaired children from control group (not given treatment of social facilitation)

Group	Mean	SD	Std Error Means	Mean Difference	t value	Remarks
Control	22.1	3.14	0.628	7.2	4.77**	Significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level
Experimental	14.9	6.9	1.38			

Table 5

Table showing t-value for sports performance in the events of Long Jump of Hearing Impaired children from experimental group (given treatment of social facilitation) and Hearing Impaired children from control group (not given treatment of social facilitation)

Group	Mean	SD	Std Error Means	Mean Difference	t value	Remarks
Control	2.84	0.78	0.162	-1.2	5.5**	Significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level
Experimental	4.04	0.76	0.152			

The entries made in the Table 4 and 5 further reveal that there is a significant difference between the means of sports performance in the event of shuttle run of hearing impaired children from experimental group(given the treatment of social facilitation)and hearing impaired children from control group(not given treatment of social facilitation).Table 4 and 5 also further reveals that there is significant difference between the means of sports performance in the event of long jump of hearing impaired children from experimental group(given treatment of social facilitation)and hearing impaired children from control group(not given treatment of social facilitation).Thus, the results are in the line with the Hypotheses

- (1) "Effect of social facilitation on sports performance for the event of shuttle run was seen in hearing impaired children as compared with that group of hearing impaired children with no treatment of social facilitation".
- (2) "Effect of social facilitation on sports performance for the event of Long jump was seen in hearing impaired children as compared with the group of hearing impaired children with no treatment of social facilitation. Hence, both the Hypotheses are accepted.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

The research helps in studying and understanding of various psychological and motor variables of hearing impaired children. The study of this variable will help teachers, therapists and trainers for the management of sports activities with the treatment of social facilitation. This will further enhance the confidence of teachers in understanding and training hearing impaired children in a more balanced way. The research will help teacher trainers in designing a suitable and balanced curriculum for hearing impaired children and making the training activity oriented.

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