

# Tennis Practice and Interaction with the Socio Economic Level in Tunisian Country

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**Abstract-** The aim of our study was to analysis a sample parents of tennis players in three different clubs situated in Tunisia and to incorporate the related inherent of the socio-economic factors of these issues and adopted the federal efforts to pout popularization of this sport. In our research we were incorporate for the achievement, the questionnaire as an investigative technique. The analysis focuses on a sample of 100 parents of players tennis clubs in three different situated in Greater Tunis. The questionnaire is, in fact, a set of ordered questions used to collect information's from a population determined in tennis practice. The multiple choice question has a predetermined range of responses. Four variables were adopted; the socioeconomic level, age, level of studying, quality of population. The results indicate after comparing the responses of the experimental group: It should be noted that parents who take their children to practice courts have different social groups; are the managers, those who practice a profession and even retired parents. However, when we say that a group has other lower socioeconomic conditions, we do not give him a strict assertion scientific and strict sense of term. Our experimental show a certain extent, the idea that the practice courts in Tunisia is accessible to all social classes and socioeconomic conditions do not present an obstacle to the middle class to benefit from the virtues of this noble sport.

**Index Terms-** Tennis, culture, economic society, practice, parents

## I. INTRODUCTION

The tennis game was considered one of most bourgeois sport and there be attached to the conditions of existence of the high social class. The investment in this practice requires major commitment hardware. Practitioners of tennis belong to privileged social classes. They choose this practice because it gives them pleasure and satisfaction away from physical contact and confrontation with the adversary.

Thus, the spaces reserved for tennis practice were usually in specific areas known to a high socio-economic level, and where people live more or less rich. Indeed, the attachment of a practical class has been studied by several studies that have put in relief the relationship between the existences a social group and the practice game. In the work of Pierre Bourdieu: "The fact of conditions of existence produce different system generating schemes could be applied, by simple transfer, the most different areas of practice. However, the practices engendered by different adaptively as systematic configurations of properties expressing

differences objective included in the conditions of existence in the form of system deviation differential"

But the informal observation has shown us that all practitioners tennis Tunisia does not all have a high socio-economic level. However, there they are not too tied rigor of dress or use professional equipment that is expensive. Based on this idea we can postulate the hypothesis that high socio-economic level is not necessary to invest in the practice of tennis. In this study, we specifically test the hypothesis which the federal strategy to promote tennis facilitated the practice of tennis to different social classes.

The Tunisian Federation of Tennis "TFT" is currently conducting promotional activities in depth fall within the framework of a national program to promote tennis in Tunisia. The objective highlighted by general manger is to enable young people, as they are access to Tennis, and trainers and referees to take cognizance of new technical regulations. Based on the technical limitations and inconclusive nature of the aforementioned studies, our aim was to analysis focuses on a sample of 100 parents of players tennis clubs in three different situated in Greater Tunis. To incorporate the prestretch inherent the test socio-economic factors of these issues and see the importance of federal efforts pout popularization of this sport. For this purpose, a questionnaire will be developed.

## II. METHODS

Our study analysis the socio-economic profile Tennis players at the Greater Tunis. Informal observation led us to applying the following assumptions: the first hypothesis was the socio-economic level of membership is not a condition to invest in playing tennis. The second hypothesis was the strategy of the Tunisian Tennis Federation contributes to the promoting the practice and facilitates the practice of tennis to different social classes.

### 1. The technique of investigation:

We opted for the achievement of our research, the questionnaire as an investigative technique. The questionnaire is, in fact, a set of ordered questions used to collect informations from a population determined in tennis practice. According to Madeleine Grawitz (1996: 615) "the questionnaire should reflect the objective of the research in question and arouse the respondent's answers sincere and can be analyzed in terms of the purpose of the investigation. The questions may be about attitudes, opinions of respondents and their positions with respect to the facts. They occur in three forms:

-*The Closed:* The closed question is one that sets advance two possible answers, among which the respondent chooses one corresponding his choice.

-*The multiple choice question or cafeteria:* The multiple choice question has a predetermined range of responses. The respondent may choose more than one answer in his own trends.

-*Open Question:* Question hour attributes respondent the opportunity to express them freely and respond fully to the question as desired. It also predicts the possible answers were not provided. Our questionnaire is intended to study the socio-economic conditions that characterize the tennis players in the three different clubs studied. It consists of 17 questions. These are divided into 16 and 01 closed questions Question cafeteria. The questions cover three main areas:

- The first area deals with the issue of the monthly income of the parents of player's tennis.
- The second axis concerns the material engagement.
- Finally, the third axis focuses on the proximity to the tennis club which the player belongs.

## 2. The variables:

- *The study population:* In the study our choice is set over three clubs located in three different regions Greater Tunis La Marsa, Bab Saadoun and El Mourouj. These regions are characterized strong social heterogeneity. To make this work, we were able to interview a total population of 100 Tennis players' parents whose children belong to the three targeted clubs. Contact with parents is done on the same place clubs. Our visits were especially on Sundays and holidays for plenty of parents during these periods.

- *Level of study:* It has established four categories which can belong subjects surveyed and correspond to different levels of education in Tunisia cycles. Higher Institute of Sport and Physical Education Ksar Said Thesis study

- *The socioeconomic level.* The regions studied, La Marsa, Bab Saadoun ELMOUROUJ and are characterized by social heterogeneity very marked.

- *Ages:* The age in which we are interested are: 25 to 35/36 to 45 years / 55 years 46/56 years and older.

## 3. The statistical analysis

Standard statistical methods were used to calculate means and SDs. When a significant F value was observed, Sheffe's post hoc procedures were performed to locate pairwise differences. Percentage changes were calculated as  $(\text{[posttraining value]} - \text{[pretraining value]}) / \text{[pretraining value]} \times 100$ . One-way ANOVAs tested any intergroup differences in percentage change. The  $p < 0.05$  criterion was used for establishing statistical differences throughout (we accepted  $p < 0.05$ , whether positive or negative differences, that is, a 2-tailed test).

## III. RESULTS

Comparing the responses of the experimental group gives us the results following: Parents surveyed do not have the same conditions socioeconomic. The majority belongs to a middle-class whose income month does not exceed 500 euro. It should be noted that parents who take their children to practice Courts have different social groups; are the managers, those who

practice a profession and even retired parents. However, when we say that a group has other lower socioeconomic conditions, we do not give her a strict assertion scientific and strict sense of term.

Our research is done in a more or less scientific approach. The results we have achieved cannot be generalized when the research focuses on all areas of Tunisia and a sample of large dimension is taken from the population of parents of tennis players. Thus, as regards the present study, and from the statistical calculations, appear that questioned parents belong to different social classes existing (from the questionnaire). This could be explained by the fact that these are indications socioeconomic vastly different. This also joined what was mentioned in the theoretical part that Tennis practice is possible in Tunisia for people of different c lasses social and FTT (Tunisian Tennis Federation) is now providing commendable efforts to spread and promote the sport that in which erases any difference and reigns sportsmanship and noble values of sport in Tunisia.

## IV. DISCUSSION

To further clarify the analysis we simply say that the parents of Tennis players are accustomed to solving problems are difference socioeconomic may exist ente them. Statistical calculations were carried out carefully in order to determine whether really is a positive and strong relationship between the courts and the practice level socioeconomic subject. The calculations have revealed a very close correlation result so that joins our assumptions regarding the calculation of Chi Square and Degree of Freedom. According to the statistical result, we can say that the practice of tennis Tunisia is not reserved for the rich and the people who have the material means very important. However, it is absurd to believe that tennis is a practical specific upper social class in Tunisia.

No doubt remains as to the construct validity of our questionnaire under the direction of our Director of dissertation studies. But this does not prevent that this questionnaire as indeed all other sociological questionnaires can be fragile scientific point of view. For this work, we started with articles, books; with the aim of elucidating problematic is the practice courts and socioeconomic level. Sensitized by these preliminary considerations, we then implemented a fairly accurate experimental field study. Thus, in the vast field of the sociology of sport, we sum limited to research the effect of economic conditions on the practice of tennis in Tunisia. Our experimental results show a certain extent, the idea that the practice courts in Tunisia is accessible to all social classes and socioeconomic conditions do not present an obstacle to the middle class to benefit from the virtues of this noble sport.

## V. CONCLUSION

For this work, we started with articles, books; with the aim of elucidating problematic is the practice courts and socioeconomic level. Sensitized by these preliminary considerations, we then implemented an experimental study fairly accurate in the field. Thus, in the vast field of the sport sociology, we sum limited to

research the effect of economic conditions on the practice of tennis in Tunisia. Our experimental results show a certain extent, the view that the practice of tennis in Tunisia is accessible to all social classes and socioeconomic conditions do not present an obstacle to the class average benefit from the virtues of this noble sport.

Thus, in the light of our findings, some recommendations there was create a new clubs in areas not having tennis playing habits and encourage clubs increase the number of students. Indeed to organize more open days to discover the game to different social categories and to ensure the inclusion of {tennis as a subject of physical education for different levels of education. Finally, encourage managers to improve existing tennis courts in public parks and create new ones.

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