



# THE RUBRICS

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies

Volume 2 Issue 4 December 2016

[www.magnuspublishing.com](http://www.magnuspublishing.com)

ISSN 2454-1974



## A Study of Guradians Attitude towards Participation in Sport

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### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 27 Oct. 2016

Reviewed: 12 Nov. 2016

Accepted: 24 Nov. 2016

Published: 5 Dec. 2016

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### APA CITATION

Satpute, C B (2016). A Study of Guradians Attitude towards Participation in Sport. *The Rubrics Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(4), 68-72.

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### Abstract

The doctoral dissertation on a study of guardians' attitude towards participation in sports relations to socio-economic status with one major object as a guardians attitude towards participation in sports, Guardians play a key role in the decision making of children in sports participation in particular. Total 200 i.e. 100 low and 100 high socio-economic status have been selected. Likert (1932) and Edward (1957) procedure for construction of attitude scale have been applied with slight modification for the investigation. The data guardians have been collected with the well-structured questionnaire. The computerized t value reveals that there is no difference between low and high socio-economic status guardians attitude in terms of their attitude towards participation in sports.

**Keywords:** *Attitude, low socio-economic status and high socio-economic status*

# **A study of Guradians Attitude towards Participation in Sport**

**Dr. Satpute Chandrakant Balasaheb**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Attitude and Physical Education**

The study and measurement of attitudes is a relatively new, complicated and challenging area for the physical education experts. A basic problem involved in determining attitudes is that they are often reluctant to indicate their attitudes. Respondents often have a strong tendency to give the response they think, will please the interviewer and to answer as would be expected of them. Fear, suspicion and other such factors may also influence their response. Furthermore, it has been found that respondents are not always able to identify and verbalize their attitudes clearly—sometimes not at all. The matters of framing clear questions in the questionnaire and administering it competently which includes tone of voice, inflection and clear communication are important factors which affect determination of actual attitudes held by respondents. Attitudes are not actually studied directly, but through inference from some other behavior of the respondent. Ideas, attitudes, knowledge and values have arisen out of cumulative past experience and behavior of others in previous generations. As man interacts with other people in society, he builds up a set of feelings or attitudes in respect of the relative worth of persons, objects or ideas. On the basis of such feelings, he/she develops likes or dislikes in varying degree of intensity and ranks these likes and dislikes in the form of a hierarchy. It has been stated that attitudes, values, held by individuals, groups or society as a whole, as to whether material or non-material objects are good, bad, desirable or undesirable. Sutherland defines Social interaction as the “dynamic interplay of forces in which contact between persons and groups results in a modification of the attitudes and behavior of the participants.” Attitudes tend to be more individualistic – each person performs his assigned task and in doing so helps others to do the same so that the fruits of cooperative efforts can be enjoyed separately.

### **2. Objective of the study**

To study the guardians attitude towards participation in sports.

### **3. Hypothesis**

There is a variation of attitude among the guardians towards the participation of sports.

### **4. Scope of the Study**

The outcome of the present investigation in physical education is considered to be a 'prominent key' essential to the opening of new vistas and doors in physical education. Fruits of physical education research is helpful for the development of better children, better curriculum, better method of teaching, training and coaching, better training methods, better school, organization supervision and administration, better interdisciplinary approach, invention of new styles (or) techniques.

#### **5. Significance of the Study**

The outcome of the findings will helpful for the policy matter, sports academicians, curriculum and human resource developers for assisting them for improving the efficiency of sportsperson.

#### **6. Limitations of the Study**

The responses is based on the respondents' answers to the investigator. The study is confined only to four districts of 200 guardians which comes under the purview of the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.

#### **7. Delimitations of the Study**

Attitude as a variable may not constant and fluctuate to favorable, unfavorable and neutral. In the present study, guardians' attitude towards participation in sports in relation to their socio-economic status is more complex and complicated.

## **II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Swami Kannu (1994)**

Swami Kannu investigated the attitude of Madras City College men students towards physical education and its introduction as an examination subject in 1973-74. One hundred and twenty five students were selected at random from six city colleges acted as a subjects. He used the attitude scale for analyzing the data and concluded that the men students has a favorable attitude towards physical education, especially for its social value and considered it as a good medium for socialization. They recognized the role of physical education for a healthy and vigorous and for keeping oneself physically fit and mentally healthy. They also showed a favorable attitude towards the introduction of physical education as an examination subject.

### **Acord (1998)**

He studied attitudes for 480 secondary students' co-educational and non-co-educational programmes, which were assessed by Kenyon's ATPA Inventory. Subjects were randomly selected on the basis of sex, grade level and type of programme from 14 high secondary schools. Data were analyzed via an ANOVA technique. A significant difference between programmes existed on the health and fitness measures. On the measures of health and fitness, social, ascetic, and pursuit of vertigo, significance difference between sexes existed. A significance interaction between grade level and programme existed on the authentic measure. No

significant difference existed among the 14 schools on any of the 6 attitude sub scales.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research investigation was carried out in four districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state which comes under the purview of Swami Ramanandh Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. The respondents have been selected by applying multistage random sampling. Twenty five low and high socio-economic status guardians from each district taluka have been selected. The researcher has standardized an attitude scale to measure attitude of guardians towards participation in sport. While construction a scale investigator has resorted to methodology suggested by Likert (1932) and Edward (1957) with slight modifications in the procedure. The method of summated rating was used in the study for scale construction. The data have been collected with the help of well structure questionnaire. Frequency, mean standard deviation and t value as a statistical test have been applied.

### IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

#### Attitude Comparison of low and high socio-economic status guardians

Table 1: Comparison of low and high socio-economic status guardians on the basis of their attitude towards participation in sports.

Guardians		Attitude
High Socio-economic status	Mean	3.6
	S.D.	36.18
Low Socio-economic status	Mean	3.2
	S.D.	31.15

*t' value = 0.27 Non significant*

From Table 1 it can be reported that the calculated 't' value is less than the tabulated 't' value at 0.05 % level of significance (1.960) therefore, the difference is not significant. Hence, the low socio-economic status guardians and high socio-economic status guardians did not differ significantly in terms of their attitude towards participation in sports.

### V. CONCLUSION

The effect of guardians' attitude have significantly contributed to improve strength and co-ordination in physical education and sports.

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