

Attitude of Students Towards Sports in Relation to Different Level of Socio-Economic Status

Gajender Dutt

Research Scholar Dept. of Physical Education, Calorx Teachers University

Abstract: The sports profession is entering one of the most exciting, dynamic eras in its history. Traditionally the sports has been participated as providing services within the educational field, specifically to the schools and colleges. However, within the last some decades the scope of sports has expanded tremendously. This growth has led not only to substantial increases in knowledge but also to the expansion of programs and the population of sportsperson. 150 students of Haryana state, age between 18 to 20 years, were randomly selected for the study and conducted the Socio-economic status questionnaire and attitude questionnaire. Out of 150 students 50 were middle Socio-economic Status, 50 were Low Socio-economic Status and 50 were belonging from high Socio-economic Status. The results of the study showed the attitude towards Sports of middle Socio-Economic Status students was significantly high from the attitude of students with high & low Socio-Economic Status. This different test was significant at the .05 level of significance.

INTRODUCTION

A sport is integral to human beings. It is provided both by the Nature and other human beings. A child received it from the Mother Nature. Ever since an infant comes in this world, he knows how to make physical movements. It is these physical movements of the infant that makes it develop and grow. At later stage, we also receive Sports from other human beings. We are taught how to maintain our body and mind in perfect coordination so as to lead a healthy life.

Now Sports, howsoever ideal and exalted in its objectives, is complete without emphasis on motor activity. The human body is a sacred gift of Nature. Its growth, developments and efficiency largely depend upon quantity and quality of motor activities. Thus the supremacy of sports over all other kinds of education, formal and informal has to be recognized.

The sports profession is entering one of the most exciting, dynamic eras in its history. Traditionally the sports profession has been viewed as providing services within the educational field, specifically to the schools and to the school-aged population. However, within the last 20 years the scope of sports has expanded tremendously. This growth has led not only to substantial increases in knowledge but also to the expansion of programs and the population served.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare the attitude of students towards Sports with high and low socio-economic status.
2. To compare the attitude of students towards Sports with high and Middle socio-economic status.
3. To compare the attitude of students towards Sports with Middle and low socio-economic status.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

1. Students with high socio-economic status have positive attitude towards Sports in comparison to students with low socio-economic status.
2. Students with high socio-economic status have positive attitude towards Sports in comparison to students with Middle socio-economic status.
3. Students with Low socio-economic status have positive attitude towards Sports in comparison to students with Middle socio-economic status.



TOOLS USED

- Attitude Scale. Likert & Associates
- Socio-Economic Status Scale. Dr. Bhardwaj

PROCEDURE

For conducting this study, the investigator will visit the Haryana and take the permission from the students for the purpose of study. The investigator will introduce himself in the respective students and describe the purpose of the study to the students (respondents). Thereafter the answer sheets of Socio-Economic Status Scale developed by Dr. Bhardwaj et. al was distributed to 200 randomly chosen students. Time duration for answering the questions, excluding that devoted to giving of instructions and clarifying the doubts was one day. After the completion of the stipulated time-period, all the sheets were collected and scoring was done. After collecting the administered sheets, the investigator was distributed the Attitude Test developed by the investigator himself on the base of Likart scale. Thus the data was being collected from 200 students.

STATISTICAL PROCEDURES

For the present study, the mean value, standard deviation, 't'-test was applied to analyze the data, different steps in 't' – test was used and the final conclusion was drawn.

Table-1: Significance Of Difference Between Mean Attitude Scores Of Students Having High And Low Socio-Economic Status.

Respondents	N	Mean	S.D.	't'-value	Level of Significance
High Socio-Economic status	50	48.2	9.35	2.58	0.05
Low Socio-Economic status	50	51.8	10.52		

As shown in Table-1 above, the 't'-value of 2.58, for significant at 0.05 level. The mean attitude score of students who scored low on Socio-Economic status test is 51.8 and mean attitude score of students who scored high on Socio-Economic status test is 48.2. It means that the students with low Socio-Economic status have significantly positive attitude towards Sports from the students with high Socio-Economic status towards Sports.

Table-2: Significance Of Difference Between Mean Attitude Scores Of Students Having High And Middle Socio-Economic Status.

Respondents	N	Mean	S.D.	't'-value	Level of Significance
High Socio-Economic status	50	48.2	9.35	4.15	0.05
Middle Socio-Economic status	50	56.3	12.52		

As shown in Table-2 above, the 't'-value of 4.15, for significant at 0.05 level. The mean attitude score of students who scored middle on Socio-Economic status test is 56.3 and mean attitude score of students who scored high on Socio-Economic status test is 48.2. It means that the students with middle Socio-Economic status have significantly positive attitude towards Sports from the students with high Socio-Economic status towards Sports.

Table-3: Significance Of Difference Between Mean Attitude Scores Of Students Having Middle And Low Socio-Economic Status.

Respondents	N	Mean	S.D.	't'-value	Level of Significance
Middle Socio-Economic status	50	56.3	12.52	2.84	0.05



Low Socio-Economic status	50	51.8	10.52		
---------------------------	----	------	-------	--	--

As shown in Table-3 above, the 't'-value of 2.84, for significant at 0.05 level. The mean attitude score of students who scored middle on Socio-Economic status test is 56.3 and mean attitude score of students who scored Low on Socio-Economic status test is 51.8. It means that the students with middle Socio-Economic status have significantly positive attitude towards Sports from the students with Low Socio-Economic status towards Sports.

CONCLUSIONS

The attitude towards Sports of high Socio-Economic Status students was significantly less from the attitude of students with low Socio-Economic Status towards Sports.

The attitude towards Sports of high Socio-Economic Status students was significantly less from the attitude of students with middle Socio-Economic Status towards Sports.

The attitude towards Sports of low Socio-Economic Status students was significantly less from the attitude of students with middle Socio-Economic Status towards Sports.

Over all we can said that the students of middle Socio-Economic Status is highest attitude towards sports in compare with students of low Socio-Economic Status and students of High Socio-Economic Status students.

REFERENCES

- [1]. **Clarke, H.H. and Clark, H.D. (1967)**, "Application of measurement of health and physical education" Englewood cliffs, prentice all, IIIrd (edit), pp 259s.
- [2]. **Knuttqess, H.G. (1961)**, "Comparison of fitness and socio-economic status of Irish and American school children." Research quarterly 32, pp.190-196.
- [3]. **Kothari, C.R. (2001)**, "Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques", New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.
- [4]. **Kumar Ashok (2002)**, "A comparative study of attitude of students towards physical education in relation to their Socio-Economic Status, Intelligence and Academic Achievement" M. Phil Dissertation K

