A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF MALE AND FEMALE TOWARD SPORTS IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

1Jaipal 2Naresh Kumar 3Chetan Sharma

1 PET, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya -Butana, Distt-Sonepat, Haryana, India
2 Physical Training Instructors, Govt Senior Secondary School Chhajpur Haryana, India
3 PGT, Physical Education, A.M.S.S.S Geong, Distt-Kaithal, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

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. Total 200 students of were randomly selected for the study and conducted the Academic Achievement Test and attitude test. Out of 200 people 140 High Academic Achievement 60 were Low Academic Achievement. The study shows the attitude towards Sports of middle Socio-Economic Status students was significantly high from the attitude of students with high & low Socio-Economic Status towards Sports. This different test was the .05 level of significance.

Keywords: Sports, Academic Achievement and Attitude.

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:

- To compare the attitude of male and female towards Sports with high academic achievement.
- To compare the attitude of male and female towards Sports with low academic achievement.

PROCEDURE:

For conducting this study, the investigator will visit the Haryana and take the consent from people for the purpose of study. The investigator will introduce him to the relevant peoples and describe the purpose of the study to the 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.

TOOLS USED:

Attitude Scale Likert & Associates: The attitude scale used in the study was fully designed and constructed by the investigator. The present scale consisted of 15 items to seek the opinion of students in these categories e.g., the use of sports in life, the impact of sports on the social
environment, the opportunity of job in the sports etc. The reliability of the attitude scale was tested by the test-retest method and the research administered the same test upon the same after one week the co-efficient of correlation of the test-retest was found to be 0.74, which is statistically interpreted as quite high and establishes the reliability of the test. The validity of test was tested through the opinion of experts in the fields of physical education and psychology. The opinions of several teachers in the fields were sought who mentioned that the scale is valid for purpose. In addition to this, there is no scale to compare the validity of the present scale. Therefore, the opinion of these experts established the validity of the test.

Academic Achievement Test: Academic achievement is another independent variable whose impact is sought to be determined on the dependent variable (Attitude towards sports). For the purpose of testing academic achievement of the subjects no tool was administered; rather it is being considered as what the students have achieved academically. Thus the mean scores of the marks obtained by the subjects in their respective examination are being taken as index scores of the Academic Achievement. In this way, academic achievement scores of the students to whom other psychological tests were to be administered, were collected from the office records of the various educational institution to which the subjects belonged. The below 60% marks record as low academic achievement and more than 60% marks record as high academic achievement.

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.

COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE SCORES OF PEOPLE WITH HIGH AND LOW ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT-
In order to compare the attitude of People with high and low Academic Achievement, the significant difference between mean attitudes score of people having high and low Academic Achievement was computed which is given in Table-1
TABLE-1
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEAN ATTITUDE SCORE OF HIGH
AND LOW ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>‘t’-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Academic Achievement</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>46.16</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>1.285</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Academic Achievement</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>49.13</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table-1 the mean attitude score of People who scored low on Academic Achievement test is 46.16 and mean attitude score of People who scored high on Academic Achievement test is 49.13. And the calculated value of ‘t’ was 1.285, which is more than table value (1.96). It means that the hypothesis was rejected at the 0.05 level of significance and significant difference was found between the attitude of people with high Academic Achievement and low Academic Achievement towards Sports.

FIGURE-1
COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE SCORES OF MALE AND FEMALE WITH HIGH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

In order to compare the attitude of People with high and low Academic Achievement, the significant difference between mean attitudes score of male and female having high Academic Achievement was computed which is given in Table-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>‘t’-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>47.43</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>2.903</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>44.42</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table-2 above, the mean attitude score of male who scored high on Academic Achievement test was 47.43 and mean attitude score of female who scored high on Academic Achievement test was 44.42, and the calculated value of ‘t’ was 2.903, which is more than table value (1.96). It means that the hypothesis was rejected at the 0.05 level of significance and significant difference of attitude towards sports was found between the male and female with high Academic Achievement.
In order to compare the attitude of people with high and low Academic Achievement, the significant difference between mean attitudes score of male and female having low Academic Achievement was computed which is given in Table-3.

**TABLE-3**

**SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEAN ATTITUDE SCORE OF MALE AND FEMALE HAVING LOW ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>‘t’-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>51.09</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.89</td>
<td>6.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in Table-3 above, the mean attitude score of male who scored low on Academic Achievement test was 51.09 and mean attitude score of female who scored low on Academic Achievement test was 46.89, and the calculated value of ‘t’ was 3.24, which is more than table value (1.96). It means that the hypothesis was rejected at the 0.05 level of significance and significant difference was found attitude towards sports between the male and female with low Academic Achievement.

**FIGURE-3**

![Bar chart showing scores of male and female having low academic achievement](chart.jpg)

Up to this point the investigator has collected the relevant data from the field and collated and tabulated it. However, the data presented in the tabular form serves very little purpose. For drawing valuable inferences from it, the data need be processed and treated with the help of appropriate statistical tools and techniques. Consequently, t-test was applied for analyzing the data. Now, the researcher has focused on drawing population estimates from sample statistics. On the basis of sample-statistics analyzed and interpreted in the above, the researcher has drawn the following conclusions.
CONCLUSION:

The attitude towards Sports of high Academic Achievement people was not significantly different from the attitude of people with low Academic Achievement.

The attitude towards Sports of high Academic Achievement of male was significantly different from the attitude towards Sports of female having high Academic Achievement.

The attitude towards Sports of low Academic Achievement of male was significantly different from the attitude towards Sports of female having low Academic Achievement.

REFERENCE


