

A comparative study of attitude between sports person and non-sports person

¹Pardeep Kumar, ²Parul

¹ Assistant Professor, Jat College, Rohtak

² Junior Lecturer, Shri Baba Mastnath Public Sr. Sec. School, Rohtak

Abstract

The purpose of present study is to compare of attitude between sports person and non-sportsperson. For the purpose of this study 100 male Students (50 from sportsperson and 50 from non-sportsperson) was selected as subjects. The maximum participation of subjects was intercollegiate level in different game and sports. The age of subject's was range from 20-26 years. For the measure of attitude, attitude towards education questionnaire was used. Attitude towards education questionnaire was developed by Dr. S L Gupta (1971). To compare of attitude is between sportsperson and non-sportsperson. Independent 't' test was used and level of significance was set at 0.05. The results of the study show that there is no significant difference was found between sportsperson and non-sportsperson in relation to attitude. It was concluded that sportsperson and non-sportsperson having same attitude towards education.

Keywords: Attitude, Sportsperson and Non-Sportsperson.

Introduction

Attitude can be described as a tendency to react positively or negatively to a person or circumstances. Thus the two main elements of attitude are this tendency or predisposition and the direction of this predisposition. It has been defined as a mental state of readiness; organize to through experience which exerts a directive or dynamic influence on the responses on a individual to all objects and situations with which the individual is related. The encyclopaedia of social sciences described attitude as a comparatively enduring organization of interrelated beliefs which describe and evaluate the action with respect to an object or a situation, with each belief having cognitive effect and behavioural components. Each of these beliefs is a predisposition that results in some preferential response towards the object or the situation.

In psychology, an attitude is an expression of favour or disfavour toward a person, place, thing, or event (the attitude object). Prominent psychologist Gordon Allport once described attitudes "the most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary social psychology." Attitude can be formed from a person's past and present. Key topics in the study of attitudes include attitude measurement, attitude change, consumer behaviour, and attitude-behaviour relationships.

An attitude is an evaluation of an attitude object, ranging from extremely negative to extremely positive. Most contemporary perspectives on attitudes also permit that people can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object by simultaneously holding both positive and negative attitudes toward the same object. This has led to some discussion of whether individual can hold multiple attitudes toward the same object.

An attitude can be as a positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, events, activities, and ideas. It could be concrete, abstract or just about anything in your environment, but there is a debate about precise definitions. Eagly and Chaiken, for example, define an attitude as "a psychological

tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favour or disfavour." Though it is sometimes common to define an attitude as affect toward an object, affect (i.e., discrete emotions or overall arousal) is generally understood to be distinct from attitude as a measure of favourability. Attitude may influence the attention to attitude objects, the use of categories for encoding information and the interpretation, judgement and recall of attitude-relevant information. These influences tend to be more powerful for strong attitudes which are easily accessible and based an elaborate knowledge structure. Attitudes may guide attention and encoding automatically, even if the individual is pursuing unrelated goals.

Methodology

For the purpose of this study 100 male Students (50 from sportsperson and 50 from non-sportsperson) was selected as subjects. The maximum participation of subjects was intercollegiate level in different game and sports. The age of subjects was range from 20-26 years. For the measure of attitude, attitude towards education questionnaire was used. Attitude towards education questionnaire was developed by Dr. S L Gupta (1971). To compare of attitude between sportsperson and non-sportsperson independent 't' test was used and level of significance was set at .05.

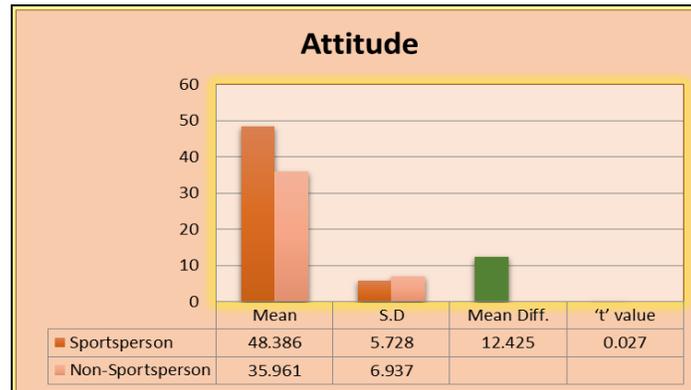
Result and Finding of the Study

The data pertaining to attitude had been analysed by using the descriptive statistics i.e. mean, standard error, and independent 't' test for attitude to find out the significant difference between sportsperson and non-sportsperson. The level of significance to check the t-value was set at 0.05 level, which was considered appropriate for the purpose of the study.

Table 1: Attitude between sportsperson and non-sportsperson

Attitude	Sample Size	Mean	S.D	Mean Diff.	't' value
Sportsperson	50	48.386	5.728	12.425	0.027
Non-Sportsperson	50	35.961	6.937		

Significance at 0.05 levels



Graph 1: Attitude between sportsperson and non-sportsperson

It is evident from table - 1 that mean scores of sportsperson in relation to attitude has been found 48.386 and standard deviation is 5.728, and the mean scores of non-sportsperson is 35.961 and standard deviation is 6.937. The mean difference between Sportsperson and Non-Sportsperson is 12.425, and 't' value is 0.027.

Discussion

Attitudes are the dynamic of human action. Unless people have favourable attitudes and interest towards what they set out to learn they cannot drive full benefit out of what is being taught. The development of healthy favourable attitudes is itself a phase of education. In the present study Physical education and general education teachers having same attitude towards physical education because both are having better knowledge and equal knowledge about physical education and sports. In relation to rural and urban teacher, urban teacher having better knowledge about physical education and sports compare to rural teacher because urban teachers having better facilities regarding the knowledge about physical education i.e., newspapers, T.V, Radio, physical education relation programme and watching live match etc.

Conclusion

It is conclusion that there is a no significant difference between sportsperson and non-sportsperson. Sportsperson and Non-Sportsperson are having same attitude.

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