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A comparative study of attitude of parents towards girls sports of Sirsa and Bathinda district

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to test the attitude of parents towards participation of girls in sports in Sirsa and Bathinda district. The parents of 11th and 12th class students of senior secondary school of Sirsa and Bathinda district were selected for the study. A sample 200 parents of 100 boys and 100 girl students was randomly selected as subject for this study. The attitude scale used in the study was fully designed and constructed by the investigator for the data collection of parents of the school going students. The present scale consisted of 15 items to seek the opinion of parents of students. The t test, at the .05 level of significant was used for the compare the attitude of parents towards girl sports in Sirsa and Bathinda district. The statistics analysis was applied with graph pad statistics software for comparing the attitude of Sirsa and Bathinda district. After applying the statistical tool the result showed that, significant difference was found in parent attitude of Sirsa and Bathinda district towards participation of girls in sports.

Keywords: attitude, girls parents, positive attitude and negative attitude

Introduction

A sport is fundamental of humans being. Sports and physical activity provided both by the Nature and other humans. A child received it from the Mother Nature. Ever since a toddler comes in this world, it already knows how to compose physical movements. It is these physical movements of the infant that build it develop and grow. At next stage, we also obtain Sports from other human beings. After that, we are trained how to maintain our body and mind in perfect neuromuscular coordination consequently lead a healthy life. The human body is a consecrated endowment of Nature. Its growth, developments and effectiveness largely depend upon quantity and quality of motor activities and movements. The word 'physical' refers to such bodily characteristics like strength, speed, health, flexibility, endurance, coordination and performance. It apparently contrasts the body with the mind. On the other hand, 'education' can be explained as "the complete upbringing of the individual from the childhood, the arrangement of character and of habits, manners of mental and physical aptitude". It is organized instruction directed to improve the moral and academic quality of individual. Basic purpose of education is to build the recipient (of education) more skilful, deft, dexterous and inspired. Thus the superiority of sports over all other kind of education, formal and informal has to be acknowledged. The sports profession is arriving one of the most stimulating, vibrant eras in its history. Conventionally the sports profession has been viewed as provided that services inside the educational field, specifically to the schools and to the school-aged population. Nevertheless, within the last 20 years the scope of sports has prolonged greatly. This growth has led not only to significant increases in acquaintance but also to the spreading out of programs and the populations served. Physical education is an education process that its aim the increase of human performance and improvement of human development through the intermediate of physical activities selected to understand this result. Physical education includes the acquirement and modification of motor skills, the development and maintenance of fitness for best possible health and well being the achievement of knowledge about physical activities and exercise, and the development of positive attitudes towards physical activity as a means to improve human performance. Physical education is not only apprehensive with the physical outcome that increases from participation in activities but also the expansion of

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knowledge and attitudes advantageous to lifelong learning and life span involvement.

Attitude

Attitude is an expansive term covering almost all the important fields of human knowledge in deferent areas. It is particularly important in the fields of physical education, education, psychology, sociology and politics. It is a directed force for all human being. This term is obviously discriminate from the terms such as traits estimation, interest, self-esteem disposition, awareness value and temperament. It is consequently, essential to be aware of the meaning and nature of attitude. Attitude might be thought of as educated pattern of behaviour which predisposes the human being to act in a precise way towards certain people, objects or ideas. According to All port (1983), "It is the state of willingness planned through understanding use an express and active manipulate in the lead the individual's reply towards all substance or circumstances which it is associated". Attitude of a person depend upon work experience of an individual's or family's environment and social position in relation to others, based on income, image in the society, learning behaviour of individual, education and occupation. When analyzing a family's position in the society, the household income, earner's education and occupation are observe, as well as combined income, in opposition to with an individual, when their own attributes are assessed. These possibly due to environmental situation in their place of work, or in the case of mental illnesses, may be the complete reason of that human being community quandary to start with. Attitudes are dynamics of human action. Unless people have factorable attitude 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 attitude is itself a phase of education. The development of attitude is a cyclic process with consideration modification especially during childhood. It is now universally agreed that one's childhood years, are important in determining attitude and habits in later life, including those related to physical activity. One is connected not only with the present all round development of children but also their continued participation in sports, game and other physical activity, the development of a positive attitude becomes an important factor. Parents influence their children's attitude in two ways. First they use rewards and punishments. Children who voice the "right" attitudes are likely to get praise and smiles, while children who expressed the "wrong" attitude are likely to be greeted with frowns and scolding. Parents are especially powerful source of influence for children because they have almost total control the reward and punishment in their child world. Secondly parents are

Results

Table 1: Significance of difference between mean attitude scores towards girls sports OF parents from Sirsa and Bathinda district.

Respondents	N	Mean	S.D.	SED	'T'-value	Level of Significance
Sirsa district	100	58.62	6.71	0.909	1.3086	0.05
Bathinda district	100	59.81	6.14			

Degree of difference = 198

As shown in Table-1.above, the mean attitude score towards participation of girls in sports of parents of Sirsa and Bathinda district was 58.81 and 59.81 respectively, where as SD 6.71 was and 6.14 respectively. And the calculated value of 'T' was 1.3086 It means that the hypothesis was accepted at the 0.05 level of significant. There here is no significance

able to control the information that reaches their children. Many parents which work and book their children will do and read. Children are most affected by their peers. When they start school, they begin to spend more time with peers in the classroom, on the playground and in new information and present different ways to look at issue. This is would influence the child's attitude.

Objectives of the study

1. Comparison of attitude of Parents towards girls sports Sirsa v/s Bathinda district.

Hypothesis of the study

2. There is no significance difference between attitude of Parents towards girls sports of Sirsa and Bathinda district.

Sources of the data

The sources of the data for the present study were the parents of the students of 11th and 12th from the Public as well as Government Senior Secondary schools of Sirsa and Bathinda districts. Boys and Girls sportspersons who have participated minimum at zonal level of Haryana and Punjab were selected as the sources of the data.

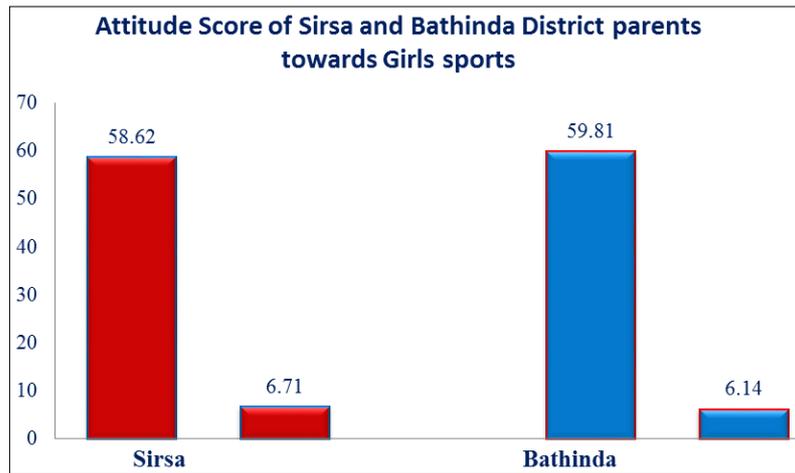
Procedure for collection of data

For conducting this study, the investigator herself visited the schools of Sirsa and Bathinda districts and obtained the permission from their respective principal's for the purpose. The investigator introduced her in the class in the respective school and described the purpose of the study to the students (respondents). Thereafter, the answer sheets of Attitude Scale were distributed to randomly chosen girls and boys students in each school. These randomly selected students take answering the questions from their parents. Giving of the instructions and clarifying the doubts was 20 minutes. The students was filled the attitude scale test by their parents. After the completion of the stipulated time-period, all the sheets were collected and scoring was done. When all the answer sheets were taken back, the investigator thanked the students, the teacher and the principal of the respective school for their co-operation. Thus the data was collected from 200 parents of the students and the scoring of all the tests was done and the scores were computed.

Data Analysis

For the present study, the mean value, standard deviation, 't'-test was applied to analyse the data, different steps in 't' – test was used in Graph pad software and the final conclusion was drawn and it was also be compared with the significant value at .05 level of confidence.

different was found between the attitude of parent of Sirsa district and Bathinda district towards girl's participation in Sports. The attitude of parents of Bathinda district was more than the Sirsa district, but it was not significant due to t value was lower than table value.



Graph 1

Discussion

Attitudes are dynamic s of human action. Attitude of a person depend upon work experience of an individual's or family's environment and social position in relation to others, based on income, image in the society, learning behaviour of individual, education and occupation. The development of healthy, favourable attitude is itself a phase of education. The development of attitude is a cyclic process with consideration modification especially during childhood. The development of attitude is a cyclic process with consideration modification especially during childhood. Hence, the people's attitude to sport and exercise is an important element of their behaviour.

Conclusion

From the results, we concluded that attitude of parents of Bathinda district is more than the attitude of parents of Sirsa district but it is not significant.

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