

A Study of Attitude of Parents towards Physical Education as a Profession

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INTRODUCTION

Physical Education is an educational process that has its aim in the improvement of human performance through the medium of physical activities selected to realize this outcome. Physical education includes the acquisition and refinement of motor skills, the development and maintenance: of fitness for optimal health and well-being, the attainment of knowledge, and the growth of positive attitude towards the physical activities. The importance of physical education and activities was recognized by Plato when he said, Lack of activity destroy the good conditions of every human being, while movement and methodical physical exercise save it and preserve it. "When human movement is combined with the universal drive of play, the combination forms one of the most powerful education media, the Physical Education. Many students entering undergraduate programs in physical education are really unsure of what lies ahead. For most, the transition to life a college student is a big one. Oftentimes it is filled with a multitude of uncertainties, the biggest of which may be question. "Am I choosing the right career?" Combined with this, the student may be in the process of questioning choice of school, academic program, even friends. The result is generally a rather uncomfortable awareness, focused on the basic concern of, "I sure hope that I'm not blowing it".

It is a rare student indeed who doesn't suffer some of these self-doubts and a certain degree of anxiety. Consequently, it is important for students, early in their academic progress, to examine closely all aspects of their career choice. Through this examination, they are able to develop an understanding of the interrelationship that suits them for a particular career and lifestyle. There is little doubt that satisfaction and confidence in one's choice of professional goals greatly enhance the process of attaining those goals.

The study was hypothesized as under

- (1) The attitude of parents will be unfavorable towards physical education as a profession.
- (2) Subjects belonging to different categories viz. rural-urban, sportsmen-non-sportsmen and having different economic standards will not differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession.
- (3) Subjects (parents) belonging to different states of India will not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession.

Scope of Study

Scope of study was delimited in the following respect:

- (1) The study was delimited to the students of Maharashtra state only.
- (2) Study was conducted on physical education college student's parents only.
- (3) Study was conducted on parents i.e. mother/father/Guardian).
- (4) Study was delimited only to parents of students studying in Physical Education colleges affiliated to various University of Maharashtra state only.

Limitations

- (1) The authenticity of the data depended upon the honesty of the subjects.
- (2) No motivational techniques were used might have affected the results.
- (3) Age limit was not considered for collecting the data from subjects related with the present study.
- (4) It was not possible for the present researcher to visit personally the parents of the subjects undertaken for the present study to get the opinionnaire filled in. Hence the present researcher depended on the students for getting the opinionnaire filled from their parents and if not possible then through Post.

The researcher designed the study in the following way

Attitude scale for parents was specially designed by adopting 'Likert's' summated rating method. The opinionnaire used for the subjects consist of two parts i.e. section 'A' for Bio data and section 'B' for attitude scale. The front page of the opinionnaire consisted instructions for the respondents regarding filling up the opinionnaire. The data was collected through opinionnaire (attitude scale) from the parents N=500 of the physical education colleges students. The respondents were sportsmen, non-sportsmen, belonging to different economical condition viz. rich, middle and poor classes, The data collected through tools was statically analyzed by using mean, S.D., SEM and critical ratio. Chi-Square was specially used for parents to calculate the significant difference in the category of economical condition (rich, middle and poor) and different states. The raw score further were arranged from lowest to highest in the class interval for calculation of mean median, mode S.D., SEM, of mean were also calculated. The data were tabulated of every category like, rural and urban, sportsmen, non-sportsmen, rich, middle and poor classes, These tables were further statistically treated for calculating their critical ratios and significance was treated using the table values of 't' and Chi- Square.

Table I: Table showing Attitude scores of total sample of parents

Class Interval	Frequencies	
261-270	56	Mean = 223.3 Median = 219
251-260	37	
241-250	66	
231-240	51	
221-230	55	
211-220	87	
201-210	59	
191-200	23	
181-190	9	
171-180	32	
161-170	17	
151-160	8	
TOTAL	N = 500	

From the above table it is observed that the mean value of the total sample is 223.3 and N=500. The respondent above the mean are 53% and below the mean are 47%. Hence it can be inferred that majority of parents have positive attitude towards physical education as a profession. It is also observed that 1.6% parents are below the neutral score i.e. 165 and 98.4% parents are above neutral score. This also indicates that majority of parents have favourable attitude towards physical education as a profession

Table No. II B-v Characteristics of N = 500 Parents.

Scores	N	Catejor)		Area		Incomc			Stale													
		PL	NP L	U	R	PR	M	RH	AP	BH	DL	GJ	HP	KN	MH	MN	PJ	RJ	UP	in-	WB	IH
261-270	56	38	18	18	38	10	30	16	0	0	4	15	4	0	10	1	3	1	18	0	0	0
251-260	37	25	12	9	28	8	25	4	0	1	2	8	(1	0	18	1	2	0	0	6	1	0
241-150	66	54	12	34	32	10	45	11	2	0	i	9	R	1	18	0	3	3	0	16	2	2
23I-2JO	51	40	11	2R	23	16	31	4	2	1	t	5	17	1	15	0	3	0	0	4	2	0
221-23(1	55	42	13	2*	27	15	34	6	2	0	2	14	11	0	17	1	2	2	0	4	0	0

211-22(1	87	55	32	56	31	30	53	4	0	2	0	18	21	0	26	2	5	1	3	7	0	0
2>l-210	59	35	24	41	18	18	37	4	0	2	3	23	1?	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
m-2(Xi	23	16	7	II	12	8	13	2	0	0	0	3	8	0	9	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
181-190	9	4	5	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
171-181)	32	2y	3	11	21	16	II	J	0	0	0	2	9	0	6	0	0	2	2	II	0	0
IM-I7II	17	4	13	11)	12	0	0	1	0	I	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
151-160	8	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tool	500	346	154	258	242	140	302	58	6	7	14	101	98	I	149	5	22	10	23	52	5	6
N		500		500		500									500							
%		69.2	30.8	51.6	48.4	28.0	60.4	11.6	1.2	1.4	2.8	20.2	19.6	0.4	29.8	1.0	4.4	2.0	4.6	10.4	1.0	1.2

[PL - Player, NPL - Non-player, U - Urban, R - Rural, PR - Poor, M - Middle, RH - Rich, AP - Andhra Pradesh, BH - Bihar, DL - Delhi, GJ - Gujrat, HP - Himachal, KN - Karnataka, MH - Maharashtra, MN - Manipur, PJ - Punjab, RJ - Rajasthan, UP - Uttar Pradesh, UT - Uttaranchal, WB - West Bengal, JH - Jharkhand.]

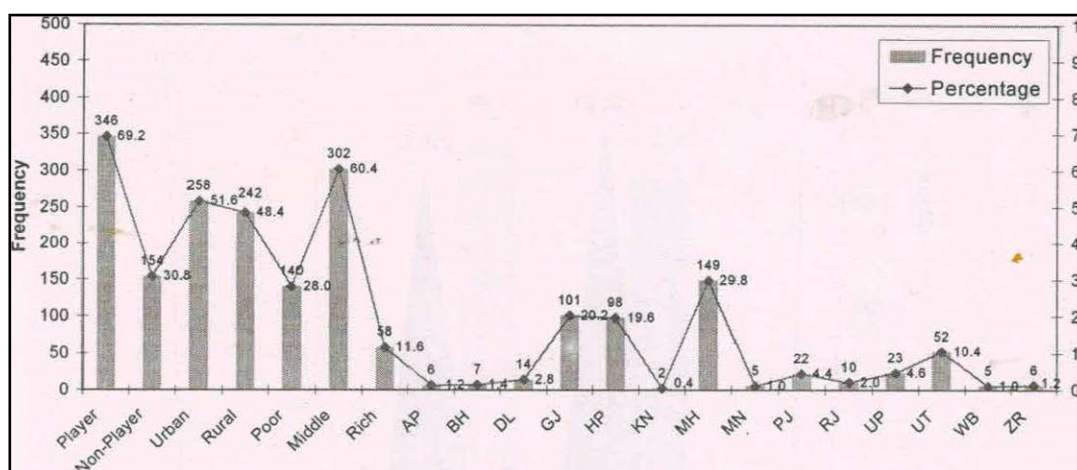


Fig. 1: Graph showing characteristics of total sample of parents with their scores and variables.

Characteristics

[AP - Andhra Pradesh, BH - Bihar, DL - Delhi, GJ - Gujrat, HP - Himachal, KN - Karnataka, MH - Maharashtra, MN - Manipur, PJ - Punjab, RJ - Rajasthan, UP - Uttar Pradesh, UT - Uttaranchal, WB - West Bengal, JH - Jharkhand.]

Table No. III: Table showing significance of difference between mean attitude scores of sportsmen and non-sportsmen parents towards Physical Education as a Profession.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	df	't' value
Sportsman	346	224.91	27.15	498	1.89
Non-sportsman	154	219.50	30.62		

0.05 level of significance.

The above table reveals that the calculated 't' value 1.89 for degree of freedom 498 is insignificant at 0.05 level of significance because calculated 't' value 1.89 is less than table value of 't' i.e. 1.96. The mean attitude score of sportsmen is 224.91 and non-sportsmen is 219.5, it means that the hypothesis stating that sportsmen and non-sportsmen do not differ with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession is retained. It further shows that there is no significant difference in the attitude of sportsmen and non-sportsmen attitude towards Physical Education as a profession.

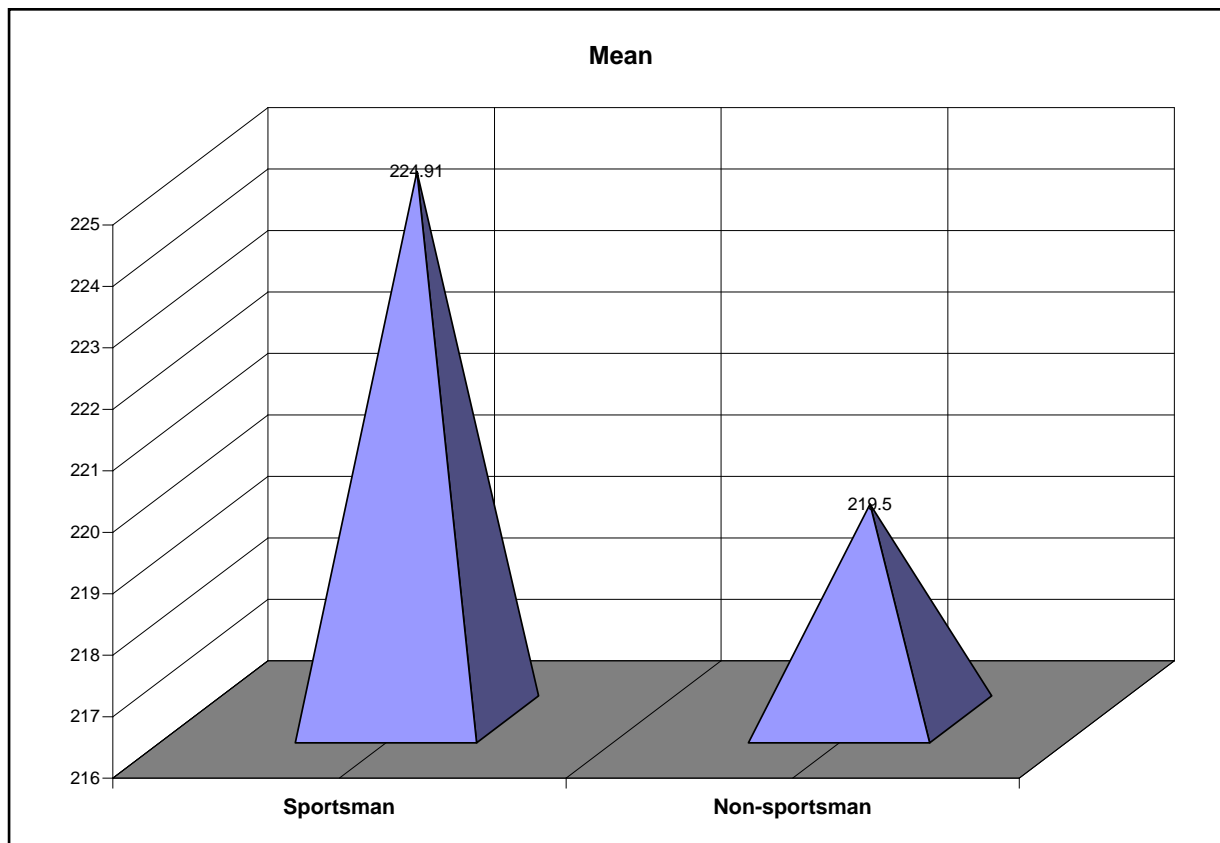


Fig. II : Significance of difference between mean attitude scores of sportsmen and non-sportsmen parents towards physical education as a profession.

Table No IV Table showing the significance of difference between mean attitude scores of Rural and Urban areas parents towards physical education as a profession.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	df	't' value
Rural	242	227.124	30.280	498	2.97*
Urban	258	219.60	25.926		

0.05 level of significance.

The above table reveals that the calculated 't' value 2.97 for degree of freedom 498 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because calculated 't' value 2.97 is more than table value of 't' i.e. 1.96. It means that the hypothesis stating that parents belonging to Rural and Urban area will not differ with respect to their attitude towards physical education profession is rejected.

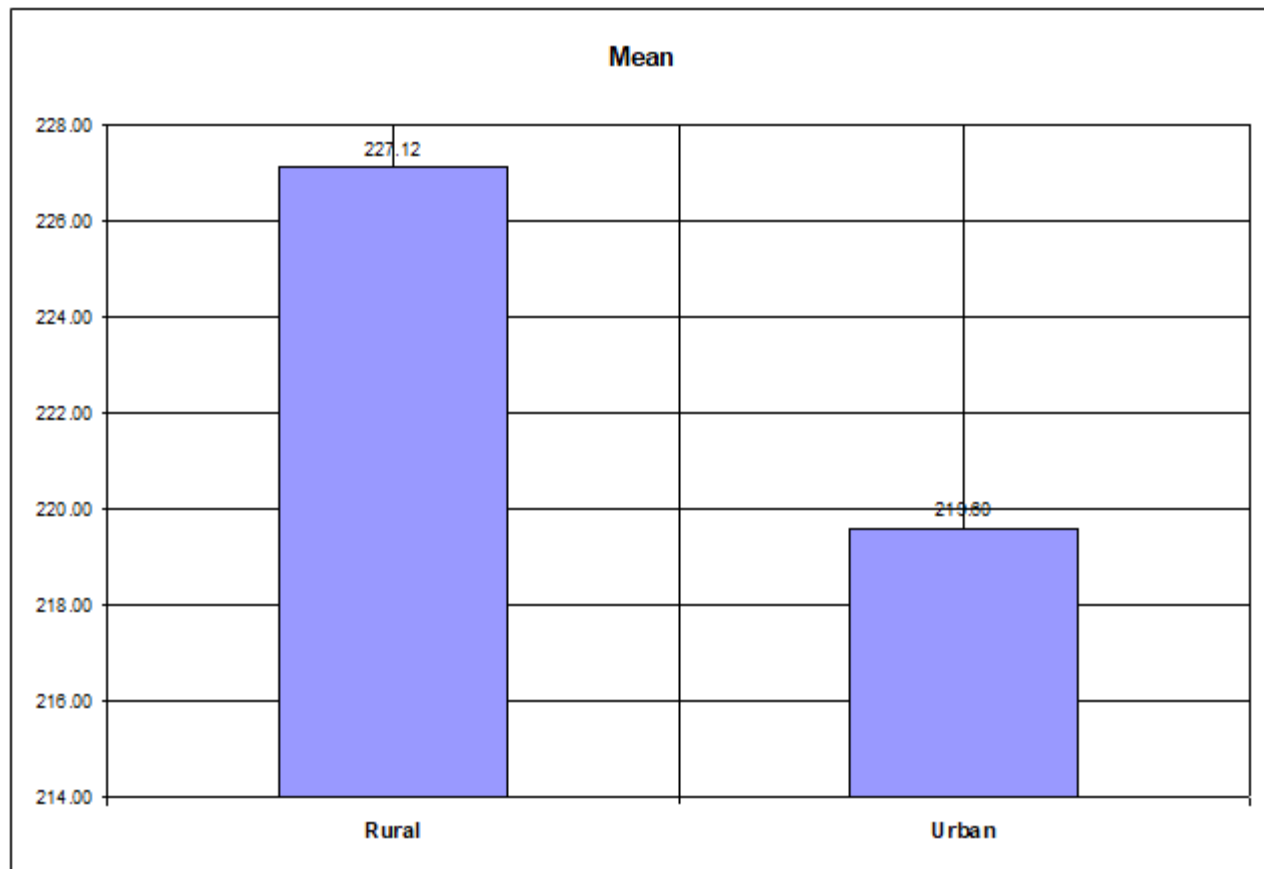


Fig. III : Significance of difference between mean attitude scores of rural and urban area parents towards physical education as a profession.

Table No. V: Table showing significance of difference between mean Attitude scores of different economic classes i.e. Rich, Middle and Poor of parents towards physical education as a profession.

Class Interval	Economic Class			Total	χ^2 Value
	Rich	Middle	Poor		
261-270	10	30	16	56	53.14*
251-260	8	25	4	37	
241-250	10	45	11	66	
231-240	16	31	4	51	
221-230	15	34	6	55	
211-220	30	53	4	87	
201-210	18	37	4	59	
191-200	8	13	2	23	
181-190	0	9		9	
171-180	16	11	5	32	
161-170	5	12		17	
151-160	4	2	2	8	
Total	140	302	58	500	

Tabulated Chi square at 22 df at 0.05 level of significance is 33.92

From the above table it is revealed that the calculated value of chi square 53.14 for degree of freedom 22 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because calculated value of chi square 53.14 is more than table value of chi square i.e. 33.92 which shows that there is significant difference between economic status of parents and their attitude towards physical

education as a profession. It means that the hypothesis stating that there will be no significant difference between economic status of parents and their attitude towards physical education as a profession is rejected.

Table No. VI: Table showing significance of difference between mean attitude scores of parents belonging to different states of India towards physical education as a profession

Class Interval	STATES														Total	χ^2 Value
	AP	BH	DL	GJ	HP	KN	MH	MN	PJ	RJ	UP	UT	WB	JH		
261-270	0	0	4	15	4	0	10	1	3	1	18	0	0	0	56	326.543*
251-260	0	1	2	8	0	0	18	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	39	
241-250	2	0	2	9	8	1	18	0	3	3	0	16	2	2	64	
231-240	2	1	1	5	17	1	15	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	51	
221-230	2	0	2	14	11	0	17	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	55	
211-220	0	2	0	18	21	0	26	2	5	1	3	7	0	0	87	
201-210	0	2	3	23	15	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	59	
191-200	0	0	0	3	8	0	9	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	23	
181-190	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	
171-180	0	0	0	2	9	0	6	0	0	2	2	11	0	0	32	
161-170	0	1	0	1	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	
151-160	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Total	6	7	14	101	98	2	149	5	22	10	23	52	5	6	500	

Tabulated Chi square at 70 df and 0.05 level of significance is 90.53

Above table reveals that the calculated value of chi-square 326.453 for degree of freedom 70 is significant at 0.05 level of significance because calculated value of chi-square 326.453 is much more than table value of chi-square 90.53. Which shows that there is significant difference between the attitude of parents belonging to different states of India. It means that the hypothesis stating that there will be no significant difference between the attitude of parents belonging to different states of India is rejected.

FINDINGS

1. It was found that the attitude of parents toward physical education as a profession was favorable. Respondents above the mean value were 53% and 47% were below the mean value.
2. Parents belonging to rural and urban areas differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession as calculated 't' 2.97 is great than table, value of 't' 1.96.
3. Sportsmen and non-sportsmen parents showed insignificant difference with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession as calculated 't' value 1.89 is less than table, value of 't' 1.96.
4. Parents belonging to rich, middle and poor economic classes differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession as calculated value of chi- square 53.14 is greater than table, value of Chi-square i.e. 33.92.
5. Parents belonging to different states of India differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards physical education as a profession as calculated value of Chi-square 326.45 is greater than table, value of Chi-square 90.53

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