

Full Length Research Paper

Social attitude and socio economic status of physical education students of Jammu Kashmir and Punjab states

Hilal Ahmad¹, Gaurav Dureja^{2*} and Surjeet Singh³

¹Singhania University, Pacheri Bari Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India.

²Department of Physical Education (TE&L), Post Graduate Government College, Sector-11, Chandigarh (U.T.), India.

³Department of Physical Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

Accepted 21 September, 2011

The purpose of the present study was to determine the social attitude and socio economic status between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states. To obtain data for this study, the investigator had selected two hundred (N = 200) subjects, out of which one hundred (N = 100) from Punjab state and one hundred (n = 100) from Jammu Kashmir state who were studying in SKR college of Physical Education, Bhagoo Majra Kharar, Mohali, Department of Physical Education Punjabi University, Patiala (Punjab) Government College of Physical Education Ganderbal, Department of Physical Education and Sports, University of Kashmir (J&K). The age of all subjects ranged from 21 to 28 years. To collect the required data for the present study, to measure the social attitude by applying the Hakim and Singh (1997) social attitude questionnaire was used and to assess the socio economic status level of the subject by socio economic questionnaire developed by Agashe and Helode (1988). The scoring was done for the respective questionnaires according to their manuals. "T" test was applied to determine the significance of difference and direction of difference in mean scores of variables between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The results revealed no significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude. However, the results with regard to the variable socio economic status were found statistically insignificant between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states.

Key words: Punjab, Jammu Kashmir, social attitude, socio economic status.

INTRODUCTION

Sociology of sports is rapidly growing applied sciences. Sports as a social institution or social system as it is sometime called, is an important concern for all the sport sociologists. The sport sociologist is interested in why man gets involved in sports and what effects his involvement in sports has on other aspect of life, so that his social aspect can be developed within the frame work of social norms, customs and traditions through participation in sports. Age, education, religion, ethnic

and socioeconomic background, place of residence, parental values, changes over time, characteristics coming from creation and peer pressures are just a few of the variables that may influence students' or youngsters' knowledge, perceptions and attitudes (DeRose, 1984; Kelley and Evans, 1995; Kelley, 2001; Silva and Schensul, 2003); social attitude is a behavior pattern, anticipatory set or tendency, predisposition to specific adjustment to designated social situations, or, more simply, a conditioned response to social stimuli (Daniel, 1934). Social attitude is an organized and enduring set of beliefs and feelings towards some kind of object or situation and a predisposition to behave towards it in a particular way. Socio economic status (SES) is an

*Corresponding author: E-mail: g_dureja83@yahoo.com. Tel: 09876142317.

Table 1. Mean, standard deviation and t value of physical education students between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude.

Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error mean	Std. error difference	t-value
Punjab	100	103.84	10.90	1.09	2.05	1.07
Jammu Kashmir (J&K)	100	101.9490	17.38	1.73		

*Significant at 0.05, table value = 1.96 (df = 198).

economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position relative to others, based on income, education and occupation. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education and occupation are examined as well as combined income, versus with an individual, when their own attributes are assessed. Socio-economic status in terms of primary conditions and characteristics is determined through vocation, income and wealth, home and its location, education, activities and associations.

The aimed of the present study was to determine the social attitude and socio economic status between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To find out the significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude.
- 2) To find out the significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of socio economic status.

Hypotheses of the study

- 1) There will be significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude.
- 2) There will be significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of socio economic status.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample

To obtain data for this study, the investigator had selected two hundred (N = 200) subjects, out of which one hundred (N = 100) from Punjab state and one hundred (n = 100) from Jammu Kashmir state who were studying in SKR college of Physical Education, Bhagoo Majra, Kharar, Mohali, Department of Physical Education, Punjabi University, Patiala (Punjab) Government College of Physical Education Ganderbal, Department of Physical Education and Sports, University of Kashmir (J&K). The age of all subjects ranged from 21 to 28 years.

Tools

To measure the social attitude by applying the Hakim and Singh (1997) social attitude questionnaire was used and to assess the Socio economic status level of the subject by socio economic questionnaire developed by Agashe and Helode (1988). The scoring was done for the respective questionnaires according to their manuals.

Statistical treatment

"T" test was applied to determine the significance of difference and direction of difference in mean scores of variables between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS

It has been observed from Table 1 that mean scores of social attitude among Punjab and Jammu Kashmir state physical education students were 103.84 and 101.94 respectively (Figure 1). The standard deviations were 10.90 and 17.38 respectively. The standard error of mean for Punjab came out to be 1.09 and for Jammu Kashmir it came out to be 1.73. The 't' value of 1.07 was found statistically lower than the table value of 1.96. This shows that Punjab physical education students are statistically higher on social attitude as compared to their counterpart Jammu Kashmir state physical education students. It has been observed from the Table 2 that mean scores of socio economic status between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir state physical education students were 62.37 and 63.04 respectively (Figure 2). The standard deviations were 12.71 and 11.69 respectively. The standard error of mean for Punjab came out to be 1.217 and for Jammu Kashmir it came out to be 1.169. The 't' value of 1.94 was found statistically lower than the table value 1.96. This shows that Jammu Kashmir physical education students are statistically higher on anxiety as compared to their counterpart Punjab state physical education students.

DISCUSSION

From the evident of the aforementioned findings, it is observed that on the variable of social attitude were found insignificant difference between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir physical education students. Physical

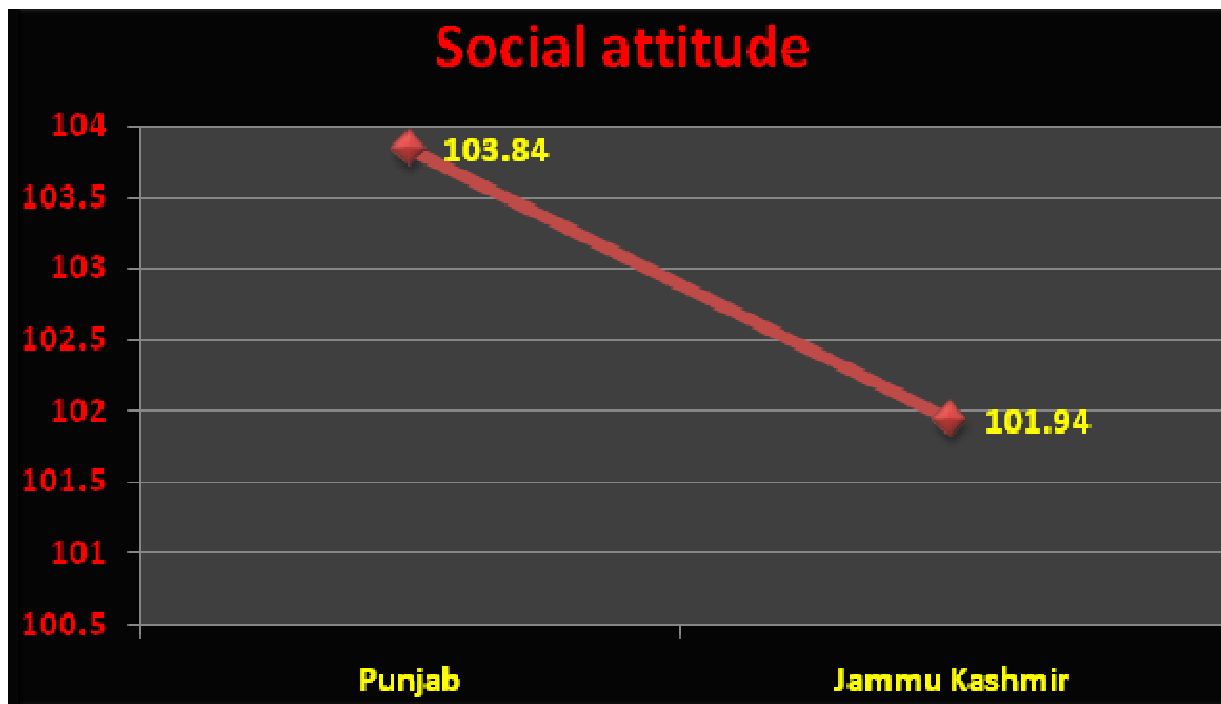


Figure 1. Graphical presentation mean score of physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude.

Table 2. Mean, standard deviation and t value of physical education students between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of socio economic status.

Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error mean	Std. error difference	t value
Punjab	100	62.37	12.71	1.217	1.68	1.94
Jammu Kashmir	100	63.04	11.69	1.169		

*Significant at 0.05, table value = 1.96 (df = 198).

education students of Punjab state had significantly higher scores in social attitude as compared to their counterpart Jammu Kashmir state physical education students. Participation in games and sports provides an opportunity to a person to come into contact with others and thus improve sociability and inculcate different social values which are the basis for the development of social attitude. Since the subjects belonging to both the states had been participating in games and sports regularly, no difference have been found in the social attitude between these two groups. Goral (2010) found that families give more social attitudes to encourage the males compared to females for participating in sports. Wealthier families were also found to provide more support compared to less well-off families. Cheadle et al. (1994) shows that the higher prevalence's of risk-taking behavior among Indians and their poorer self-reported health status remained after adjustment for socioeconomic status. On the variable of socio economic status found insignificant

difference between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir physical education students.

In this variable physical education students of Jammu Kashmir have edge over the Punjab physical education students. It means that the subjects belonging to both the states belonged to the same income and social strata. Ramon and Donald (1984) concluded that the study reflect favorably on psychometric integrity of the SAQ and reveal a complex set of correlates of its subscales.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the results revealed no significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude. However, the results with regard to the variable socio economic were found statistically insignificant between physical education students of Punjab and

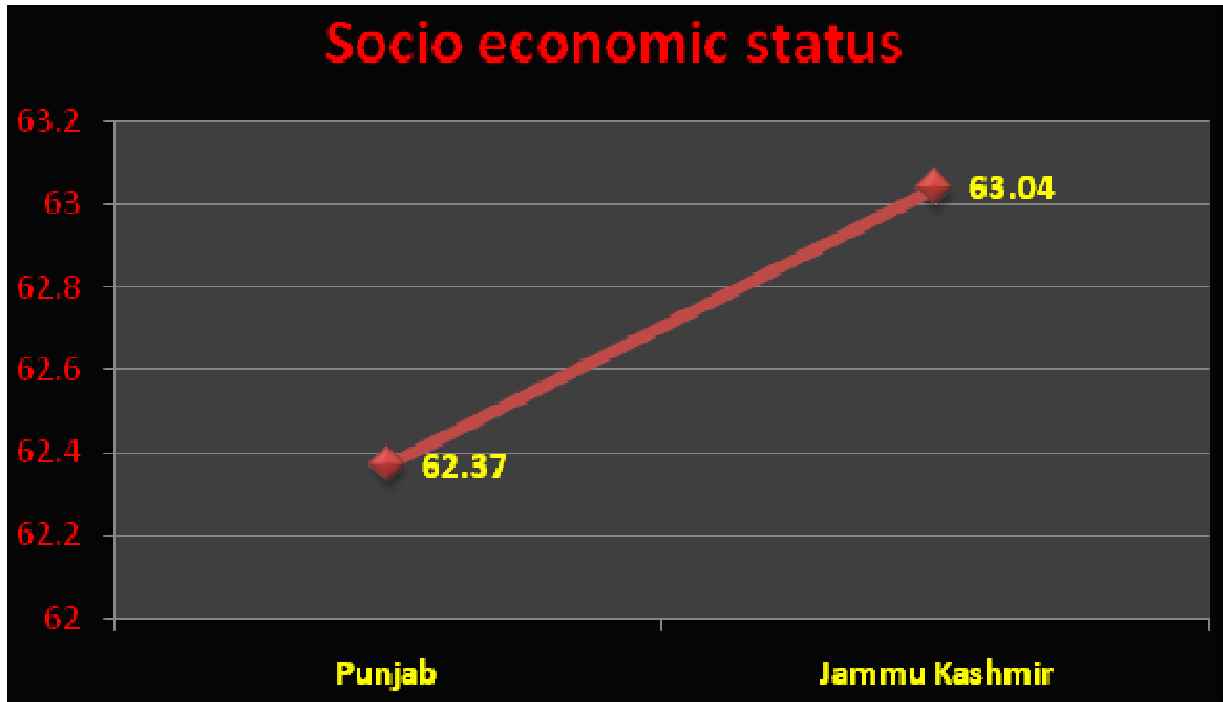


Figure 2. Graphical presentation mean score of physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of socio economic status.

Jammu Kashmir states.

REFERENCES

- Cheadle A, Pearson D, Wagner E, Psaty, BM (1994). Relationship between Socioeconomic Status, Health Status, and Lifestyle Practices of American Indians: Evidence from a Plains Reservation Population. *Public Health Rep.*, 109(3): 405-413.
- Daniel D (1934). Topical Summaries of Current Literature: Social Literature" *Am. J. Sociol.*, 39 (4): 513-524.
- DeRose B (1984). Differences between Boys' and Girls' Attitudes toward Animals. *Research in Review. Humane Education*, September. Available http://www.nahee.org/research_evaluation/PDF/Differences.pdf.
- Goral M (2010). Social Attitudes of Turkish Students towards Participation in Physical Education and Sport, Social Behavior and Personality: *An Int. J.*, 38(9): 1243-1260.
- Kelley J (2001). Attitudes towards Homosexuality in 29 Nations. *Australian Social Monitoring*, 4: 15-22.
- Kelley J, Evans MDR (1995). Sexual Permissiveness: Evidence from 14 Nations. *WwA*. 23:1-8. (s)
- Ramon J, Donald W (1934). Measurement and correlates of social attitudes. *J. buss. Ethics*, 3(2): 143-151.
- Silva KT, Schensul S (2003). Differences in Male and Female Attitudes towards Premarital Sex in A Sample of Sri Lankan youth. Available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/towards-adulthood/12.pdf>.