

ATTITUDES OF PARENTS PHYSICAL EDUCATION PERSONNELS AND
WOMEN SPORTS PERSONS TOWARDS WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS AT BAGALKOT CITY



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Short Profile

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ABSTRACT:

Based of the actual interpreted results and findings, this study may make significant contribution in following ways. The results and findings of this study may enable to know and understand the attitude variations of different categories toward women participation in games and sports in Bagalkot city. The results may demand action information attitude of various groups towards women's participation

in sports. The results and findings duly derived from this study may significantly help the others scholars to take-up research projects or study in different states and regions in India. Further the results and findings of this study may help to take-up study on international population to understand the variations of attitudes towards women and female youth in sports and games at different levels of amateur and categories of sports. The results and findings of the study may be used to update the available questionnaire matching to modern population. Finally the results and findings of the study might create and all over awareness among general public, academicians, administrators and sports promoters as well as female population in particular on right or wrong attitude towards women participation in sports.

KEYWORDS

Physical Education Personnels , Women Sports Person , administrators and sports promo.

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INTRODUCTION :

The Purpose of the study was to investigate the attitude of parents, physical education personnel and women sportspersons towards women participation in sports at Bagalkot city. On the basis of scholar's overall understanding of the study and its feasibility, following delimitations were formulated: The study was delimited to Bagalkot city. The study was delimited to three different categories like 30, parents-20, physical education personnel-20. The study was delimited to variables of attitude of women to words women's participation in sports of Bagalkot city. The study was delimited to the women players. Since, the sample selected were from different groups belonging to deferent part of Vijayapura city, their life style, health conditions, hereditary difference were not under the control of the scholar which were considered as limitations. Co-operation of the parents and physical education directors and coaches can be another limitation of the study. Further the socio-economic status, environmental, geographical and climatically condition in which the subject was were also not under the control of the scholar. They were also considered as limitation of this study. On the basis of scientific reference discussion with scholars the hypotheses were formulated. H-I: It was hypothesized that, there would be significant different between the attitudes of athletes, physical education personnel and parents towards participation in sports. H-II : It was hypothesized that, the categories may influence significantly on the attitude towards women participate in sports. H-III : It was hypothesized that there may be significant interaction of categories and gender on attitude towards women participation and sports.

Media

Original in the early advertising industry in the 1950's this word is the pleasure of medium and is used to influence types of mass communication

Professional sports

Particular sports in which means and women participate for gain an livelihood.

Attitude

Thirst on (1978) defined attitude as "The intensity of positive or negative effectives for an against a psychological objectives"

Sports

Philosopher Filk (1964) believes that "Sports is a fundamental means itself has life death and work".

METHODOLOGY

This chapter, the methodology and procedure followed in the study, administration of questionnaire, collection of data and the statistical techniques employed for computation are considered.

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Selection subjects

The subjects for research work were selected at simple random basis from, Bagalkot city. They were belonging to different categories. Such on parents, physical education directors and women sportspersons. A total 70 from each category i.e., 30 women sportspersons, 20 physical education directors, 20 parents were selected as the true representative of different categories of population in Bagalkot city.

Selection of variables

In this study the dependent variables are subdivided into 07 characteristics and categories (at three level athlete, parents, physical directors or coaches).

Dependent variables

- Women's participation should not be encouraged by the society.
- Women's participation in games and sports contributes in overall development of women.
- Women's participation is a common phenomenon.
- Prepare case is to be taken by women in the course of participation.
- Girls should not be prohibited from participation in games and sports along with boys.
- Girls participating in sports become aggressive.
- Sports women do not remain normal human females.

Collections of data

The data was collected through questionnaire method. The subject were selected randomly with purposive sampling from three different categories in Bagalkot city and clearly oriented on the questioned to give their personal views also directed to each item of the questionnaire. The attitude towards women participation in / sports questionnaire from the book India women and sports by Singh (1990) was administered to collect the data form all subjects selected for this study. The questionnaire was administered to all subjects in similar conditions no motivation techniques were used in total process of collecting the data.

Administration of questionnaire:

The independent questionnaires were distributed personally and send by post, wherever it was not possible to collect the data from the subject, the subject were a requested to fill in questionnaire and handed over to the scholar. In some cases the duly answered questionnaire were collected personally by the scholar.

Tester's Reliability

he scholar was fully aware of the process adopted in orientation to subject administration of the

questionnaire. Supervision of the subject, as well as collection of data.

Scoring:

Scoring was done by giving weight-age to each category in Likert’s five point scale. The responses were given in five point scale viz, strongly agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The weight-age assigned to each response was 1234 and 5 respectively according to suitability of questions that would support women participation in sports.

Statistical Method Employed-Analysis of variance was used to know the significant difference among the group of study post HOC was cared out to discussed of the variables which ere significant.

INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS OF STUDY

The purpose of the study was to find the community support in respect of women participation in sport of Bagalkot city. The analysis of the data was carried out by using SPSS package 18th version. One way ANOVA was carried out to find the significant difference among Physical Education Directors or coaches, students, parents. All the seventeen variables of the study were included in analysis of variance. Post hoc mean differences were obtained for all the variables. Only those variables shown mean significant difference were analyzed by using charts on mean difference. The one way analysis of variance is presented in table 1. ANOVA LSD post hoc results were provided in tables 2.

Table-1
ONE WAY ANOVA OF GROUPS AND VARIABLE OF WOMENT PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Women's participation should not be encouraged by the society	Between Groups	5.071	2	2.536	1.728	.185
	Within Groups	98.300	67	1.467		
	Total	103.371	69			
Women's participation in games and sports contributes in overall development of women	Between Groups	5.143	2	2.571	3.481	.036
	Within Groups	49.500	67	.739		
	Total	54.643	69			
Women's participation is a common phenomenon	Between Groups	4.426	2	2.213	2.334	.105
	Within Groups	63.517	67	.948		
	Total	67.943	69			
Proper care is to be taken by women in the course of participation	Between Groups	1.071	2	.536	.978	.381
	Within Groups	36.700	67	.548		
	Total	37.771	69			

Girls should not be prohibited from participation in games and sports along with boys	Between Groups	9.300	2	4.650	3.754	.029
	Within Groups	83.000	67	1.239		
	Total	92.300	69			
Girls participating in sports become aggressive	Between Groups	5.969	2	2.985	2.147	.125
	Within Groups	93.117	67	1.390		
	Total	99.086	69			
Sports women do not remain normal human females	Between Groups	31.369	2	15.685	10.979	.000*
	Within Groups	95.717	67	1.429		
	Total	127.086	69			
Feeling proud if a girl in one's family when she is awarded a prize on account of excellent	Between Groups	.419	2	.210	.180	.836
	Within Groups	78.167	67	1.167		
	Total	78.586	69			

Contd...

Women's participation in games and sports adversely affects their studies	Between Groups	7.433	2	3.717	1.963	.148
	Within Groups	126.867	67	1.894		
	Total	134.300	69			
Women's participation in games and sports creates problem in the settlement of their marriage	Between Groups	1.943	2	.971	.858	.429
	Within Groups	75.900	67	1.133		
	Total	77.843	69			
Female teachers / coaches only must impart training to women	Between Groups	.969	2	.485	.322	.726
	Within Groups	100.817	67	1.505		
	Total	101.786	69			
Male trainees take undue advantage of sports women in the course of training	Between Groups	24.476	2	12.238	7.665	.001*
	Within Groups	106.967	67	1.597		
	Total	131.443	69			
Male trainees do not take care of women participants	Between Groups	3.293	2	1.646	1.267	.288
	Within Groups	87.050	67	1.299		
	Total	90.343	69			

Participating in games make the women more accommodative in their families	Between Groups	4.283	2	2.142	1.828	.169
	Within Groups	78.517	67	1.172		
	Total	82.800	69			
Participating in sports causes loss of feminity in women	Between Groups	18.533	2	9.267	7.412	.001*
	Within Groups	83.767	67	1.250		
	Total	102.300	69			
Sports women work harder than non-sports women	Between Groups	52.676	2	26.338	23.477	.000*
	Within Groups	75.167	67	1.122		
	Total	127.843	69			
Sports women get more recognition in educational institutions	Between Groups	31.369	2	15.685	14.275	.000*
	Within Groups	73.617	67	1.099		
	Total	104.986	69			

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Table-2
LSD POST HOC DESCRIPTIVES OF VARIABLES ON WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
Dependent Variable	(I) Groups	(J) Groups				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Women's participation in games and sports contributes in overall development of women	PED	Students	-.6000	.2481	.018	-1.0953	-.1047
		Parents	-.6000	.2718	.031	-1.1425	-5.7465E-02
	Students	PED	.6000	.2481	.018	.1047	1.0953
		Parents	.0000	.2481	1.000	-.4953	.4953
	Parents	PED	.6000	.2718	.031	5.747E-02	1.1425
		Students	.0000	.2481	1.000	-.4953	.4953
Girls should not be prohibited from participation in games and sports along with boys	PED	Students	.5500	.3213	.092	-9.1318E-02	1.1913
		Parents	-.3000	.3520	.397	-1.0025	.4025
	Students	PED	-.5500	.3213	.092	-1.1913	9.132E-02
		Parents	-.8500	.3213	.010	-1.4913	-.2087
	Parents	PED	.3000	.3520	.397	-.4025	1.0025
		Students	.8500	.3213	.010	.2087	1.4913

Sports women do not remain normal human females	PED	Students	.3333	.3450	.337	-.3554	1.0220
		Parents	-1.2500	.3780	.002	-2.0044	-.4956
	Students	PED	-.3333	.3450	.337	-1.0220	.3554
		Parents	-1.5833	.3450	.000	-2.2720	-.8946
	Parents	PED	1.2500	.3780	.002	.4956	2.0044
		Students	1.5833	.3450	.000	.8946	2.2720

Contd...

Male trainees take undue advantage of sports women in the course of training	PED	Students	.1667	.3648	.649	-.5614	.8947
		Parents	1.4000	.3996	.001	.6025	2.1975
	Students	PED	-.1667	.3648	.649	-.8947	.5614
		Parents	1.2333	.3648	.001	.5053	1.9614
	Parents	PED	-1.4000	.3996	.001	-2.1975	-.6025
		Students	-1.2333	.3648	.001	-1.9614	-.5053
Participating in sports causes loss of femininity in women	PED	Students	-.6333	.3228	.054	-1.2776	1.094E-02
		Parents	.6000	.3536	.094	-1.1058	1.3058
	Students	PED	.6333	.3228	.054	-	1.2776
		Parents	1.2333	.3228	.000	.5891	1.8776
	Parents	PED	-.6000	.3536	.094	-1.3058	.1058
		Students	-1.2333	.3228	.000	-1.8776	-.5891
Sports women work harder than non-sports women	PED	Students	3.333E-02	.3058	.914	-.5770	.6436
		Parents	-1.9000	.3349	.000	-2.5686	-1.2314
	Students	PED	-	.3058	.914	-.6436	.5770
		Parents	-1.9333	.3058	.000	-2.5436	-1.3230
	Parents	PED	1.9000	.3349	.000	1.2314	2.5686
		Students	1.9333	.3058	.000	1.3230	2.5436
Sports women get more recognition in educational institutions	PED	Students	1.0833	.3026	.001	.4794	1.6873
		Parents	-.4500	.3315	.179	-1.1116	.2116
	Students	PED	-1.0833	.3026	.001*	-1.6873	-.4794
		Parents	-1.5333	.3026	.000*	-2.1373	-.9294
	Parents	PED	.4500	.3315	.179	-2.1116	1.1116
		Students	1.5333	.3026	.000*	.9294	2.1373

- The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

CONCLUSION

In view of the limitations of study already cited the following conclusions were drawn from the results presented in the previous chapters. There is significant difference between students, physical education directors and parents as regard to women participation in sports. Based on the analysis and results the following conclusions were deduced: The first hypothesis that there would be significant different between the attitudes of athletes, physical education personnel and parents towards participation in sports is rejected because out of 07 variables of attitudes only five variables showed significant difference. The second hypothesis that, the categories may influence significantly on the attitude towards women participate in sports. This is partly accepted in five variables and in 03 variables there is no influence of categories as regard to women participation in sports. Third hypothesis as regard to significant interaction of categories and gender on attitude towards women participation and sports. This is rejected because, there was no uniformity of responses as regard to gender discrimination. Parents are favorable to sports women do not remain normal human females. Parents feel male trainers take undue advantage of sports women in the course of training. Students feel that, participating in sports causes loss of female characteristics in women. Parents feel that, s sport women work harder than non sports women. Parents feel that sports women get more institutional recognition by participation in sports.

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