

RELATIONSHIP OF ATTITUDE WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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Abstract: Every sportsperson has its own unique attitude that he learnt from family, schooldays, experiences and shows by his behavior when he reacts to certain events in his surroundings. As India is a developing country with more unemployment, tough completion and fewer facilities, it is obligatory to control and develop a right kind of attitude among players so that they think positively and explore the opportunities optimistically to shun depressions and unsocial habits. Thus it is necessary to study the attitude and certain variables in the society, the relationship of these variables in context with socio-economic status of sportsman. Attitude as suggested by the experts has six sub variables: Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social Revolutionism and Untouchability, out of which this paper concentrates on Social Change, Social Distance and Liberalism, their relationship with the socio-economic status of judokas.

Keywords: Attitude, Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Socio-Economic Status (SES).

1. INTRODUCTION TO ATTITUDE

Attitude is a way a person views something or tends to behave towards it, often in an evaluative way [1]. It is a feeling about something or an opinion whether it is positive or negative, or it is a conscious or unconscious physical posture that is displayed while interacting with others [3]. Attitudes encompass long-standing evaluations of people, places, and ideas, and may influence a range of behaviors, including those that directly impact political behavior, inter-group relations, and health behaviors among other consequences [10]. An attitude is a mental or neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence on the individual's response to all objects and situations to which it is related [6]. Allport's defined that we are not born with our attitudes we acquire them via the socialization process and attitudes believed to directly influence behavior [7] It is a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways. [1] An attitude is a hypothetical construct that represents an individual's degree of like or dislike for something [2]. It is a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor [4] [5]. Attitudes are generally positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, event, activities,

ideas, or just about anything in the environment. People can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object, meaning that they simultaneously possess both positive and negative attitudes toward the item. [2] An attitude comprises three parts: the affective component is the emotional (like-dislike) component of an attitude. The behavioral component is the overt behavior attached to our internal attitudes and the cognitive component is the storage component where we organize information about an attitude object. Together these make up the ABCs of attitudes. Attitudes serve four different functions: a knowledge function, in that attitudes can give meaning to our experiences; an adjective, or utilitarian, function, in that holding certain attitudes may make us more socially acceptable and so help our social interaction; a value-expressive function, allowing us to express what we experience as the more positive aspects of our own 'inner selves'; and an ego defensive function, which allows us to defend and protect our unconscious motives and ideas (as in the Freudian defence mechanisms). The implication of this is that some of our attitudes will be very close to our inner selves, and we are likely to resist changing them; whereas others will be much more 'optional' and amenable to change. Another function of an attitude is social adjustment. Holding certain attitudes rather than others can help us to identify with, or affiliate to, particular social groups. Holding the same attitudes as other members of a particular social group is a way of stressing how much you like them, and therefore also of defining your own place in society. In other words, holding particular attitudes can help the process of social identification.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the current research work is to perform a comparative study of the relationship of Attitude with Socio-Economic Status of 300 Judokas (males and females) from different member universities of "Association of Indian Universities (AIU)", who participated in All India Inter University Judo Championship held at Chandigarh from 07.02.2010 to 14.02.2010. To study the relationship of Attitude level between various groups of Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas, objectives have been set. These are; to study the relationship of Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) & Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES), Middle SES & Low SES and High SES & Low SES, on Judokas.

3. HYPOTHESIS

For the purpose of the study, the hypothesis has been formulated is that there would be no significant difference in Attitude level between High SES & Middle SES , Middle SES & Low SES and High SES & Low SES, on Judokas. In this paper, Attitude comprises three sub-variables: Social Change, Social Distance and Liberalism.

4. TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

The selected test has been standardized in the Indian Cultural Context and is being used extensively. To measure Attitude of human being, Attitude Test developed by Dr. N.S. Chauhan (1985) and others has been used. Simple random sampling method is selected for data collection.

5. ATTITUDE TEST DESCRIPTION

The attitude test is related to human behavior. It measures both „potentials“ and „hazards“ related to the programme of „social mobilization“. Out of the three areas, measured by the scale and included in this paper, those of „Social Change“, „Liberalism“, are potential referents and those of „Social Distance“ speak for „hazards“. Every sub-part of Attitude Test holds 25 questions each. Reliability (Split–Half Method) of each sub-variable of attitude is given by table 1.

Table 1: Shows Reliability of Each Sub-Variable of Attitude

Sr. Number	Sub-variables of “Attitude”	Value of „r“
1.	Social Change	r = .71
2.	Social Distance	r = .81
3.	Liberalism	r = .88

6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA AND FINDINGS

The collected data is compiled and tabulated variable wise. The present paper applied the „t“ test for the analysis, using SPSS software. The results of this „t“ test included mean value, standard deviation, number, „t“ value, and df. Final conclusions are drawn and compared with the significant value at .05 level of confidence at 95 degree of freedom. Corresponding to each table, various figures have been drawn in Excel for the graphical representations of results, relationships between variable as well as their significance. Different bar colors are used to discriminate each group like High SES, Low SES and Middle SES as given below in figure 1.

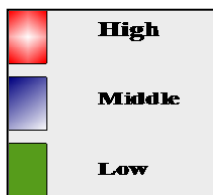


Table value = 1.97
with df = 258

Table 2: Attitude (Social Change) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	50.03	21.63249	3.4 4	Significant at 0.05 level
Middle SES	94	59.38	19.97157		

Figure1: Bar Colours for groups:

High SES, Low SES and Middle SES

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the „t“ value is 3.44 as shown in table 2. This value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean Scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The values of table 2 are graphically represented by figure 2.

Table 3: Attitude (Social Distance) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	74.17	31.87308	2.48	Significant at 0.05 level
Middle SES	94	83.51	23.76874		

Table Value = 1.97 with df= 258

From table 3 it is marked that the „t“ value is 2.48. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The values of table 3 are graphically represented by figure 3.

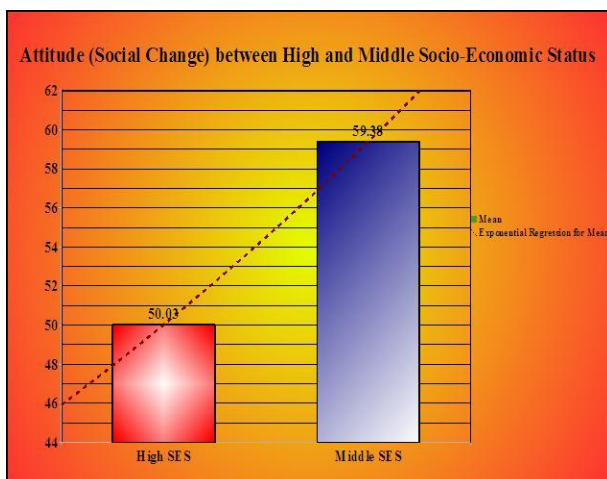


Figure 2: Shows Attitude (Social Change) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

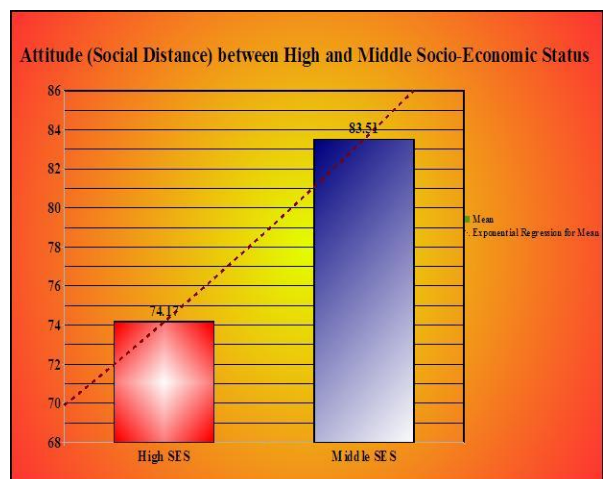


Figure 3: Shows Attitude (Social Distance) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Table 4: Attitude (Liberalism) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	40.56	20.33680	4.54	Significant at 0.05 level
Middle SES	94	52.62	20.99682		

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the „t“ value is 4.54 as shown in Table 4. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The values of table 4 are graphically represented by figure 4.

Table 5: Attitude (Social Change) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
Middle SES	94	59.38	19.97157	2.12	Significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	51.43	19.73139		

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From the table 5 it is manifest that on the variable Attitude (Social Change), the „t“ value is 2.12. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. The values of table 5 are graphically represented by figure 5.

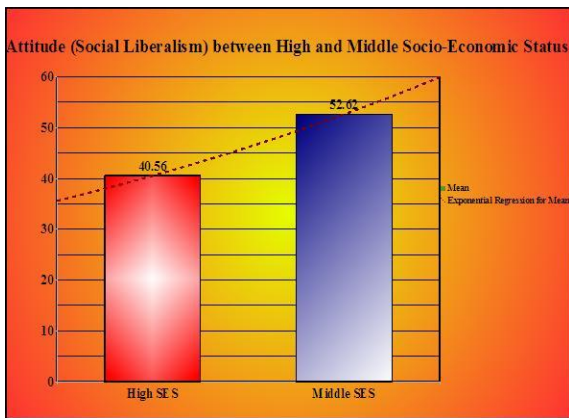


Figure 4: Shows Attitude (Liberalism) Between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

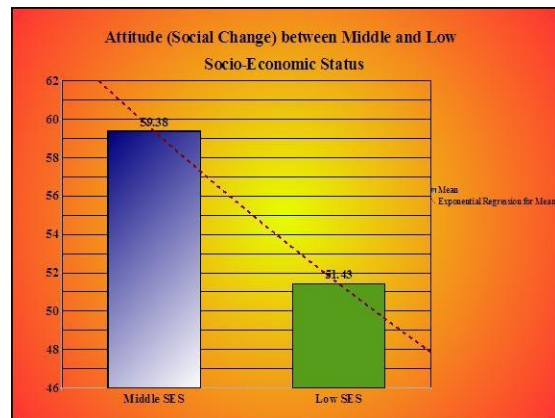


Figure 5: Shows Attitude (Social Change) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Table 6: Attitude (Social Distance) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
Middle SES	94	83.51	23.76874	2.42	Significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	72.16	27.29400		

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From the table 6 it is evident that the „t“ value is 2.42. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. The values of table 6 are graphically represented by figure 6.

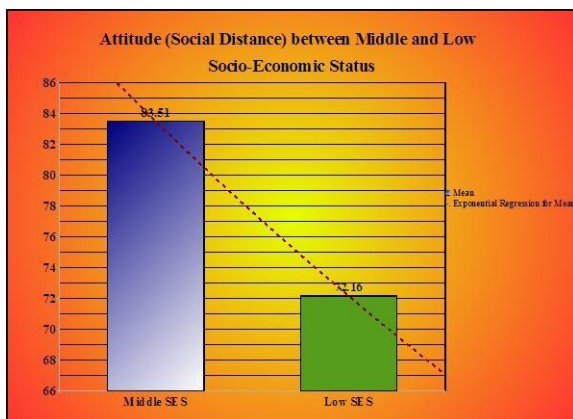


Figure 6: Shows Attitude (Social Distance) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

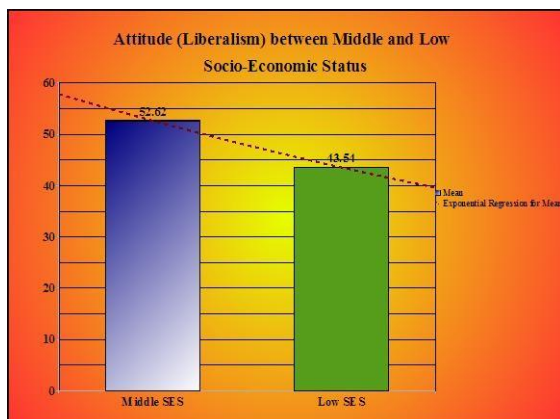


Figure 7: Shows Attitude (Liberalism) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Table 7: Attitude (Liberalism) Between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
Middle SES	94	52.62	20.99682	2.25	Significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	43.54	22.22934		

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the „t“ value is 2.25 as shown in Table 7. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. The values of table 7 are graphically represented by figure 7.

Table 8: Attitude (Social Change) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	50.03	21.63249	.372	Not significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	51.43	19.73139		

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From the table 8 it is apparent that on the variable Attitude (Social Change), the „t“ value is .372. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The values of table 8 are graphically represented by figure 8.

Table 9: Attitude (Social Distance) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	74.53	31.76818	.44	Not significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	72.15	27.29400		

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the „t“ value is .44 as shown in Table 9. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) do not differ significantly. Attitude

(Social Distance) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The values of table 9 are graphically represented by figure 9.

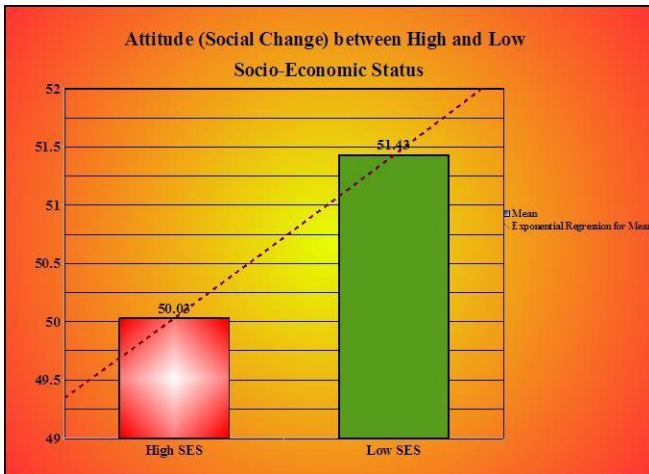


Figure 8: Shows Attitude (Social Change) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

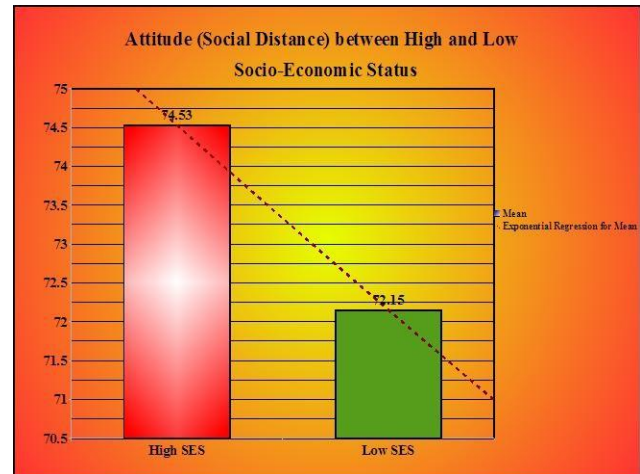


Figure 9: Shows Attitude (Social Distance) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Table 10: Attitude (Liberalism) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	40.56	20.33680	.82	Not significant at 0.05 level
Low SES	40	43.54	22.22934		

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From the table 10 it is clear that on the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the „t“ value is .82. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The values of table 10 are graphically represented by figure 10.

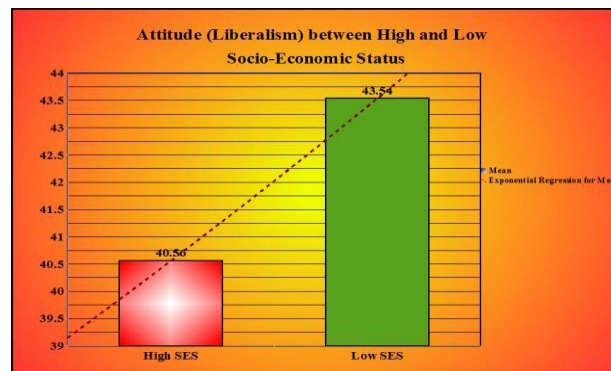


Figure 10: Shows Attitude (Liberalism) Between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

7. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE OF WORK

From the above study, it is concluded that on sub-variables: Social Change, Social Distance and Liberalism; Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) & Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and between Middle SES & Low SES differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis that there would be no significant difference in Attitude level between High SES & Middle SES and Middle SES & Low SES is rejected. The study further proves that on sub-variables: Social Change, Social Distance and Liberalism; Attitude level between High SES & Low SES, on Judokas do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis that there would be no significant difference in Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. These results indicate that there is a wide gap between the attitude of the Judokas having High Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status. Thus the connivers as well as the coaches have to prepare a separate programme to develop and control a right attitude of Judokas of these levels. To maintain a team spirit, these two groups strongly required a deep attention while monitoring other aspects.

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