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## Attitude of graduate students of district Pulwama towards physical education as a career

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### Abstract

The study reveals that graduate are very satisfied with Physical Education. The male groups of graduate students has the mean value 74.35, thus it corresponds to the extremely satisfied category as per the manual. Similarly, the female graduate students also fall in the extremely satisfied category with the mean value of 74.55. The computed t-value is 0.664, which is non-significant. Thus, it is inferred that pass out male and female graduate students are not different from each other on job satisfaction variable. The further conclusion is that both the male and female graduate students unfavourable attitude towards physical education. The male graduate students have the mean value 85.1 and female graduate students have the mean attitude score of 85.25 I.e. female students attitude is higher than that of male students. Overall the Physical Education degree is useful for any occupation where you deal with the education, development and needs of people, and for occupations which require presentation, interpersonal, management and leadership skills. In Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in Anantnag District there is more need of awareness regarding the career in Physical Education, as most of the area of the District is Rural.

**Keywords:** Attitude, graduate students, district Pulwama, physical education, career etc.

### Introduction

Attitude means the way one presents and thinks about himself leading to the chosen path which directly impacts his behaviour in society and his personal day to day life. This study is done with the motive of knowing the values and attitude of Graduate students of various colleges of India, especially the students of Jammu & Kashmir towards their interest and seriousness for taking Physical Education as their career oriented profession. It is tough true and a fact that we all need some job to get the required money for the respective livelihood and we all try to do the job of over choice. We all have some vocational and professional interests and we all work hard day and night to get that done. This study is attempted to know the actual attitude of the graduate students of physical education regarding the favourable or unfavourable behaviour in respect to taking physical education as their career oriented journey of life and profession. This mainly is to understand the fact that whether the selected subjects (students) have actually joined the courses of physical education to be a professional in the future or they have just joined to complete the degrees. It is also said that most of the girls joint the BPED / MPED courses just to get the degrees and to make parents happy about the educational qualification because the parents only wish to education them to get their marriage done.

### Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study is to find out the interest cum attitude of graduate students (Jammu and Kashmir) towards physical Education as professional career.

### Methodology

The Research Methodology includes following sections-

**Research Method:** Survey Based and descriptive Method used in this research for collect the data.

**Sampling method**

**Sample size:** A purposeful sample of students was investigated. This form of sampling enabled the selection of participants who best aid in achieving the research objective (Merriam, 1998). In addition, Patton (2002) described a purposeful sample as “the selecting of information-rich cases for in-depth study, from which one can learn a great deal about issues of central importance to the purpose of the research”. For this study, subjects were selected from Degree College Bijbehara and some students of Physical Education belonging to Anantnag Kashmir, studying in different Colleges across India. To participate in the study, students give their full support and respective opinions in compiling the research on Attitude of Graduate Students towards Physical Education. Total of 200 subjects were studied.

**Data:** Primary and Secondary

**Selection of subject (samples)**

A purposeful sample of students was investigated. This form of sampling enabled the selection of participants who best aid in achieving the research objective (Merriam, 1998). In addition, Patton (2002) described a purposeful sample as “the selecting of information-rich cases for in-depth study, from which one can learn a great deal about issues of central importance to the purpose of the research”. For this study, subjects were selected from Degree College Bijbehara and some students of Physical Education belonging to Anantnag Kashmir, studying in different Colleges across India. To participate in the study, students give their full support and respective opinions in compiling the research on Attitude of Graduate Students towards Physical Education. Total of 200 subjects were studied.

**Data analysis, results of the study**

A process of coding was completed to analyse the data for the purpose of collecting themes. Data analysis is a process of organising and categorising and can be completed by analysing large chunks of text or small segments (Lichtman, 2010). Lichtman (2010) states that the individual researcher will decide upon the method of analysis that is best suited to them and their data to help them arrive at their results. Data were collected to provide adequate and appropriate interpretative material in accordance with the research questions (Patton, 2002). The strategies the researcher used for data organization, attitude measurement and analysis are described in this section.

**Analysis of data from semi-structured interviews**

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the graduate student participants. Each interview was recorded and then transcribed. The data that were received from the interviews were then coded to establish themes. The process of inductive analysis was then undertaken. According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012), inductive analysis is when the researcher begins by exploring open questions. The researcher undertakes this process of inductive analysis by being immersed in the details and specifics of the data to determine significant categories, dimensions, and interrelationships (Fraenkel, *et al.*, 2012). Inductive reasoning is a type of discovery approach that involves the researcher moving from specific observations to general statements (Lodico, *et al.*, 2010).

**Analysis of observation data**

Observations were originally seen as a significant section of the data collection process. Data collection methods are one component of a research study that may be changed throughout the research process so that the information that is gained is meaningful (Creswell, 2009). The field notes that were taken while observing Attitude of graduate students towards Physical Education as career and other necessary lessons provided useful information that was then able to be used during the semi-structured interviews. Subjects were asked questions that related both directly and indirectly to the field notes that were taken during collection of data. The overview of the measurement is given as -

**Attitude measurements and preparation of attitude scale**

In a democratic system the opinions, feelings, desires and attitude of every person are taken into consideration and the success of the democratic society depends upon this consideration in the field of education whether Physical or Non-Physical. Much success depends upon the correct appraisal of individual's attitude to it. Thus, the testing and measurement of attitude occupies an important place. In the new dictionary of Psychology attitude is defined as, “Mental set of responding to a situation, where a set may be temporary matters attitude denotes bias as pre-conception, conviction, feelings, emotions, hopes and fears”. There are two classified scaling techniques, which are generally used in opinion and attitude research since 1930's. One method is method of, “Equal appearing intervals” associated with the name of Thurstone and another is method of “Summated Ratings” which is derived by Rensis Livert. In the present study, Likert method was followed in the preparation of attitude scale.

**The analysis of summated ratings using sigma scale method**

The analysis of this method is associated with the work of Rensis Livert. In this method item analysis procedure is borrowed from test construction technique. The items are drawn up in the form of attitude scale. Each item is being given multiple response categories of “Strong agree”, “Agree”, “Indifferent”, “Disagree”, and “Strongly Disagree”. The scale is then administered to a group of students. They are asked to indicate their own attitude by checking response to each item which mostly express their feelings on that item. The questionnaire is then scored for each subject by assigning arbitrary weights 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to five response categories of each item in such a way that the highest weightage is always assigned to the response that tends towards one end of the attitude continuum while the lowest weight is assigned to the opposite end.

**Present attitude scale**

There are forty three (43) items in the attitude scale. Each item is accompanied with “Strongly Agree” (SA), “Agree”(A), “Indifferent”(I), “Disagree”(D) and “Strongly Disagree”(SD) categories. The problem before researcher was to study the attitude of graduate students towards Physical Education as career. The researcher felt that the study should be based on impartial attitude of students. The importance of attitude scale is obvious and it should effectively prove its usefulness to the researcher's study. The measure attitude towards Physical Education as career, the researcher followed Livert's method which is more pragmatic in nature so far as administrative, economic and time facilities are concerned.

Thus in the present investigation for measuring the attitudes, Livert's method was followed. The investigator prepared 43 statements which were related to the attitude of graduate students towards Physical Education as career. The statements in the scale had the following features.

1. All the students were related with graduation courses.
2. All the statements were to be marked as a five point rating scale.
3. The statement were simple, specific and clear.
4. The statement were in the form of opinion rather than a narration of a fact.

Appropriate instruction here has been put at the beginning of the statements. The following scheme has been used for the scoring of responses shown in Table no. 1.

**Table 1:** Showing the responsive statements (attitude scale) of attitude of graduate students regarding physical education as career

Statements	SA	A	I	D	SD
Favourable statements	5	4	3	2	1

The higher the score on the attitude scale, the more favourable is the attitude of students towards physical education as career.

#### Data organization

Data organization in qualitative research is important because this method of research has the propensity to produce large amounts of data (Patton, 2002). The researcher transcribed verbatim each individual interview and independently studied the transcriptions to become familiar with the data. The extensive field notes of observation were typed and reviewed after the completion of each observation.

#### Variables and sampling

Total 200 subjects were selected and 100 were from the Degree College Bijbehara and 100 were from other colleges of country belonging to the state of Jammu and Kashmir... Study was delimited to the graduate courses i.e. BP Ed, BPE, B. Ed and B. A. Further about the sex variable 60% were female and 40% were of male students. Second variable was regarding their residential status i.e. rural and urban. The found percentages were 56% and 44% respectively. It clearly indicates that the maximum number of students joining this profession belong to rural area. Third variable of the study represent economical status of students and they were divided into three categories viz. rich, middle and poor class. The percentages found by the researcher were 20%, 55% and 25% for rich, middle and poor class respectively. It means that majority students belong to middle and poor class.

#### Statistical techniques applied

After collection of data statistically techniques were applied to get the results. Mean, Median and S.D. were applied first to get the descriptive and variable analysing. Further, t<sup>2</sup> test and Chi-square were also tested out to find the required results described below.

## Results and Interferences

**Table 2:** Showing mean attitude of college students towards physical education as career

Class Interval	Frequency	N=200 Mean= 230.25 Median= 227 S.D= 21.74
161-170	1	
171-180	5	
181-190	8	
191-200	10	
201-210	14	
211-220	23	
221-230	34	
231-240	32	
241-250	45	
251-260	21	
261-270	05	
271-280	01	
281-290	00	
291-300	01	

From the table no. 2, it was interfered that mean value of total sample was 230.25 and N=200. The respondents above the mean were 69.9% and below the mean were 30.1%. Hence it can be inferred that the majority of graduate students had favourable attitude towards Physical Education as Career. It was also observed that 12% students were below the neutral score viz. 195; where as 88% was above this score. This indicate that majority of Graduate students had favourable attitude towards Physical education as Career.

**Table 3:** Showing attitude of the male and female graduate students towards physical education as career

	N	MEAN	S.D	t - Value
Male	100	85.1	10.77	0.104
Female	100	85.25	10.55	
Total	200	85.35	10.18	

In table 3 the mean, standard deviation and t-value is presented. The mean score for Attitude of the male graduate students towards Physical Education as Career is 85.1 with S.D. of 10.77. Attitude of female graduate students has the mean and S.D. 85.25 and 10.18 respectively. To test the difference between the means of two groups of graduate students i.e. male and female t-ratio is calculated with is 0.104. The t-value is non-significant. Thus, graduate male and female both have not significantly different attitude towards education.

**Table 4:** Showing significance of difference between mean attitude score of rural and urban graduate students towards physical education as career

Respondent	N	MEAN	S.D	D f	t- Value
Rural	112	239.67	32	198	3.56
Urban	88	235.75	31		

From the table 4. It is revealed that the calculated ,, t<sup>2</sup> value 3.56 at degree of freedom of 198 was significant at 0.05 level. It means that graduate students belonging to rural and urban areas differed significantly in respect to their attitude towards Physical Education as career. The difference in attitude may

be due to lack knowledge regarding Physical Education and less number of schools in rural areas.

**Table 5:** Showing significance difference between attitude score of graduate students of different economic classes towards physical education as career

Class Interval	Rich	Middle	Poor	Chi Square
161-170	0	2	0	198.45
171-180	2	3	2	
181-190	1	0	3	
191-200	1	11	2	
201-210	0	4	5	
211-220	1	10	10	
221-230	7	24	2	
231-240	3	7	1	
241-250	2	5	7	
251-260	10	6	10	
261-270	8	17	5	
271-280	5	8	1	
281-290	0	10	2	
291-300	0	3	0	

Table 5 revealed that the calculated chi-square 198.45 for degree of freedom was significant at 0.05 level. It means that attitude of graduate students belonging to different economic classes viz. Rich, Middle and Poor classes differed significantly towards Physical Education. It can be inferred that the students belonging to different economic classes viz. Rich, Middle and Poor had difference in their attitude regarding physical education as Career.

**Table 6:** Showing Job Satisfaction level of the male and females Pass- out Graduate Students presently working towards Physical Education as Career

	N	Mean	S. D.	T-value
Male	100	74.35	12.54	0.664
Female	100	74.55	12.97	
Total	200	74.95	12.77	

In table 6. The mean, standard deviation and t-value is presented. The mean score for Job satisfaction of male pass-out graduate students is 74.35 with S.D. of 12.54. Job satisfaction of female graduate students has the mean and S.D. 74.55 and 12.97 respectively.

### Conclusion

The study reveals that graduate are very satisfied with Physical Education. The male groups of graduate students has the mean value 74.35, thus it corresponds to the extremely satisfied category as per the manual. Similarly, the female graduate students also fall in the extremely satisfied category with the mean value of 74.55. The computed t-value is 0.664, which is non-significant. Thus, it is inferred that pass out male and female graduate students are not different from each other on job satisfaction variable. The further conclusion is that both the male and female graduate students unfavourable attitude towards physical education. The male graduate students have the mean value 85.1 and female graduate students have the mean attitude score of 85.25 I.e. female students attitude is higher than that of male students. Therefore, it is evident that female graduate students have more favourable attitude towards physical education as compared to their male counterparts. The difference between the mean is non-significant with t-value 0.104. It is inferred that both male and female graduate students do not differ significantly regarding the attitude towards Physical

education. It was also found that-

1. Attitude of students towards physical education as career in J&K have been found favourable.
2. Male and female graduate students differed with respect to their attitude towards physical education as career.
3. Students belonging to rural and urban areas differed with respect to their attitude towards physical education as career. This is mainly due the differences in their respective development works.
4. Students belonging to different economical classes viz. Rich, Middle and Poor differed with respect to their attitude towards physical education as career.

The results in Chapter Four have provided an insight into what graduate students perceive as being important to how Physical Education affects students in shaping career. Physical Education is perceived to have a positive influence on graduate students in many ways. The important themes that emerged from the data were involving, moving, thinking, feeling, socialising and programming. The significant area where Physical Education is believed by some participants to have a negative impact is the disharmony that can occur on occasions during team activities.

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