Relationship of attitude with socio-economic status on judokas

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■ **ABSTRACT**

Due to increasing discrepancies between the social status of individuals and unrest in life, their performance and motivation level might be affected drastically. Attitude level may also vary for different groups of SES. To control the behavior and enhance performance of an individual, it is crucial to study the various factors those may possibly influence their achievements. The present paper focuses on the Socio-economic status of Judokas and their relationship with the attitude. The paper further describes that how the given factors of attitude *i.e.* Social change, Social distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social revolutionism and Untouchability are related to the different Socio-economic classes mainly with Low SES and High SES. As a consequence of the breach between Low SES and High SES, attitude level could also be different for these two groups. Thus the present study possibly will help in identifying such variations at both individual and societal levels furthermore their relationship with the attitude so that necessary measures can be taken to cultivate the efforts of judokas in a right direction.

■ **Key Words :** Attitude, Low SES, High SES, Social change, Social distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social revolutionism and Untouchability

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Attitude is a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways (*www.thefreedictionary.com*) It is an expression of favor or disfavor toward a person (Gawronsi, 2007 and Eagly and Chaiken, 1993), place, thing, or event (Wikipedia, 2012). Psychologists define attitudes as a learned tendency to evaluate things in a certain way (Cherry, 2013). This can include evaluations of people, issues, objects or events. Such evaluations are often positive or negative, but they can also be uncertain at times. It may influence a range of behaviors, including those that directly impact political behavior, inter-group relations, and health behaviors among other consequences (Falk and Lieberman). 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 (Allport, 1935).An attitude is the psychological response to a person, an object, to a situation, to society and to life itself that generally influence our behaviors and actions. Attitudes are either positive or negative (*www.life-cuccess-secrets.com*). Our mind is equipped with 'two wolves' one full of positive thoughts and the other with negative thoughts. They fight each other and the winner decides the direction of life (Sabharwal, 2013). 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 (*users.ipfw.edu*). Attitudes can also be explicit and implicit. Explicit attitudes are those that we are consciously aware of and that clearly influence our behaviors and beliefs. Implicit attitudes are unconscious, but still have an effect on our beliefs

and behaviours (Cherry, 2013). 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 (Katz, 1960). 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 (Nicky, 1994). Socio-economic status is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group (*www.apa.org*).Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, occupation (*chicagohealth77.org*) and neighborhoods well as political power (*www.education.com*) (Wikipedia, 2013). 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 (National Center for Educational Statistics, 2008). The SES classifications are established in an effort to find the means of identifying and changing inequalities. In addition, social class has economic differences as a primary influence. The concept of SES considers other influences such as the chance for social or economic advancement, influence on policy, availability of resources, and prestige of the primary occupation (*www.education.com*). Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three categories, high SES, middle SES, and low SES (*www.apa.org*). Low SES and its correlates, such as lower education, poverty, and poor health, ultimately affect our society as a whole (*www.apa.org*). Lower socioeconomic status often face additional challenges including a dearth of learning resources, difficult learning conditions and poor motivation that negatively affect their performance (Hart, 2013). Inequities in wealth distribution, resource distribution, and quality of life are increasing globally (*www.apa.org*).

Objective of 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. The present paper depicts the relationship of Attitude between High Socio-Economic Status and low Economic Status on judokas. Attitude comprises the sub-variable: Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social Revolutionism and Untouchability.

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 Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas. In this paper Attitude comprised the following sub-variable: Social, Change, Social, Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social Revolutionism and Untouchability.

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) is applied. For Socio Economic Status (SES), the test developed by Dr. Rajbir Singh and others (2006) is exercised. Simple random sampling method is selected for data collection.

Attitude test description :

The attitude test is related to the human behavior. It measures both 'potentials' and 'hazards' related to the programme of 'social mobilization'. Out of the six areas, measured by the scale, those of Nationalism, Liberalism, Social Change, and Social Revolutionism are potential referents and those of 'Social Distance' and Untouchability speak for 'hazards'. The test contains 150 questions. Every sub-part of Attitude has got 25 questions each. Reliability (by Split – Half Method) of each sub-variable of attitude is given by Table 1.

Statistical analysis of data :

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

Table 1 : Shows reliability of each sub-variable of attitude		
Sr. No.	Sub-variables of "Attitude"	Value of 'r'
1.	Nationalism	r = .92
2.	Liberalism	r = .88
3.	Social change	r = .71
4.	Revolutionism	r = .74
5.	Social distance	r = .81
6.	Untouchability	r = .91

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.

From Table 2, it is evident that the 't' value is 0.372. 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.

So it can be said that attitude (Social change) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES group. The value of the Table 2 are represent by Fig. 1.

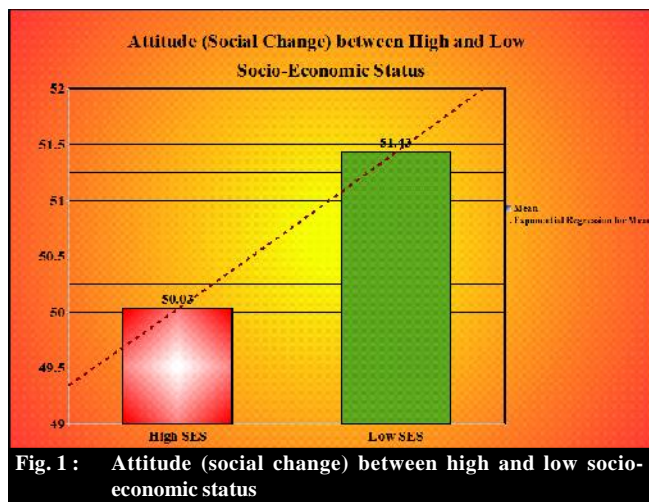| Table 2 : Attitude (social change) between high and low socio-economic status					
Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	50.03	21.63249	0.372	Not significant
Low SES	40	51.43	19.73139		at 0.05 level

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 1 : Attitude (social change) between high and low socio-economic status

From Table 3 it is evident that the 't' value is .44. 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.

It can be said that 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 3 are graphically represented by Fig. 2.

Table 3 : 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
Low SES	40	72.15	27.29400		level

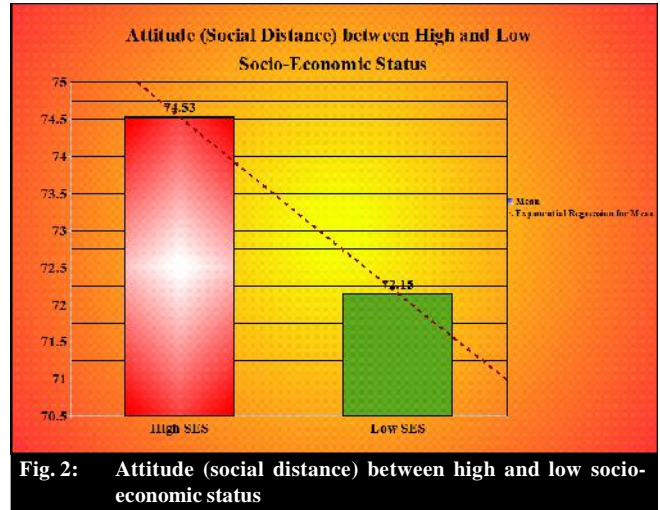Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 2: Attitude (social distance) between high and low socio-economic status

From Table 4 it is evident that the 't' value is 0.82. 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.

It can be said that 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 4 are graphically represented by Fig. 3.

From Table 5 it is evident that the 't' value is 1.45. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It

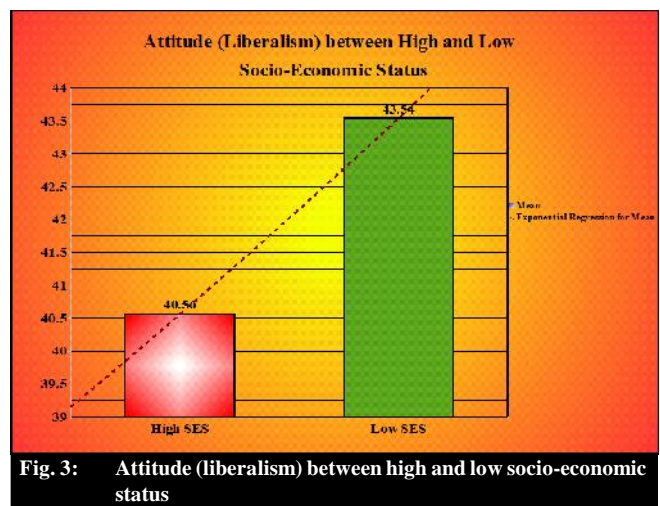| Table 4 : Attitude (liberalism) between high and low socio-economic status					
Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	40.56	20.33680	0.82	Not
Low SES	40	43.54	22.22934		significant at
					0.05 level

Table value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 3: Attitude (liberalism) between high and low socio-economic status

indicates that the mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly.

It can be said that be said that Attitude (Nationalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

The values of Table 5 are graphically represented by Fig. 4.

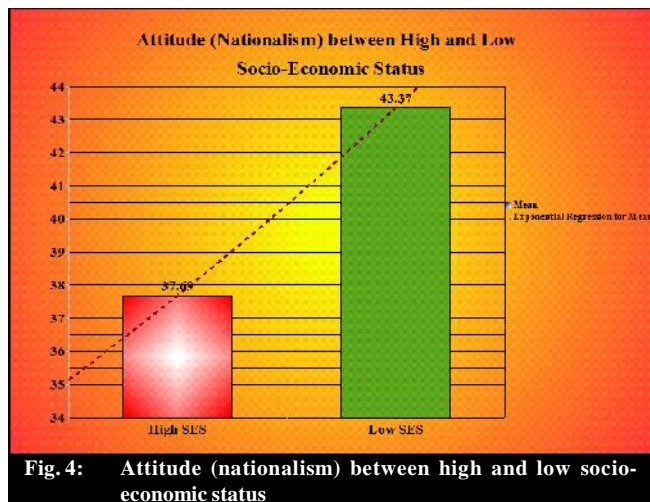| Table 5 : Attitude (nationalism) between high and low socio-economic status					
Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	37.69	22.56748	1.45	Not
Low SES	40	43.37	21.00368		significant at
					0.05 level

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 4: Attitude (nationalism) between high and low socio-economic status

From Table 6 it is evident that the 't' value is 1.12. 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 (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly.

It can, that said that Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

The values of Table 6 are graphically represented by Fig. 5.

From Table 7 it is evident that the 't' value is .340. 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 (Untouchability) do not differ significantly.

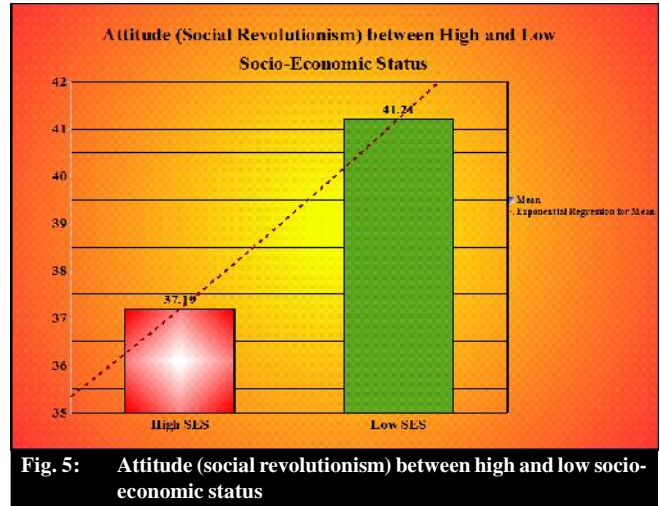| Table 6 : Attitude (social revolutionism) between high and low socio-economic status					
Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	37.19	20.66941	1.12	Not significant at 0.05
Low SES	40	41.21	19.19739		level

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 5: Attitude (social revolutionism) between high and low socio-economic status

It can said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

The values of Table 7 are graphically represented by Fig. 6.

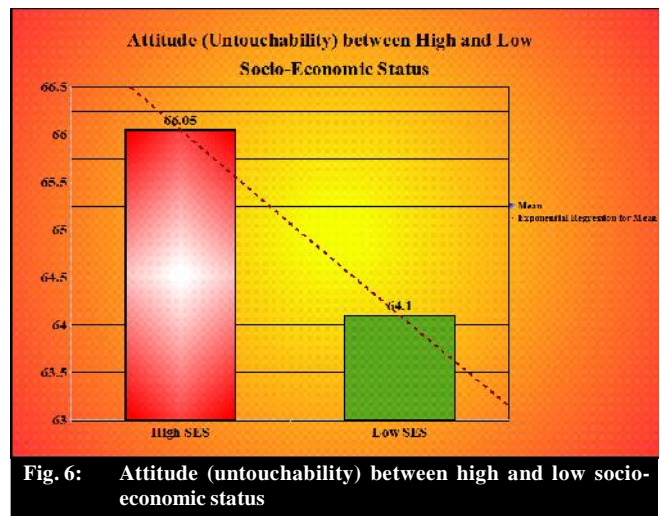| Table 7 : Attitude (untouchability) between high and low socio-economic status					
Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t	Remarks
High SES	166	66.05	33.83785	0.340	Not significant at 0.05
Low SES	40	64.10	26.96026		level

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

Fig. 6: Attitude (untouchability) between high and low socio-economic status

Conclusion and further scope :

The present study comprises 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)", by considering the sub-variables of attitude *i.e.* Social

Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social Revolutionism and Untouchability. It is concluded that Attitude (Social change, Social distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social revolutionism and Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. As success is not permanent, besides this personal life and social factors may also persuade the performance of a sportsman. The various examples we may found in society that number of athletes who in spite of possessing maximal talent and physical ability never became outstanding performer due to wrong placement and unsystematic coaching program with lack of psychological feedback. The current investigation may help all those who are involved in the training of sports and games (especially persons related to judo) by providing criteria feedback. The study might help coaches and teachers of physical education in developing systematic psychological as well as tactical training program. The variable 'Attitude' can be useful to discern the players (*i.e.* Judokas) own beliefs; their way of looking life. Thus a Judoka can be educated to develop a good morale, ethics and a strong attitude to avoid the awful habits like doping etc. A favorable attitude is helpful in achieving success and balance between personal as well as professional life. The investigation of the attribute 'Socio-Economic Status' is most significant for the society as well as economy as this variable is directly related to a player's financial position, status in the society, self image. Thus the study can be helpful to identify an individual's (especially Judokas in the present study) requirements, to improve their overall personality and status, make them feel more secure and confident. This may bring a social change that is obviously good for a Nation's development. The compiled data for 300 Judokas can be further utilized as secondary data by other applications also.

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