

# **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF FEMALE TEACHERS AND MALE DOCTORS TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN CURRICULUM OF THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL EDUCATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

From the analysis we know that Doctors and Teachers have different attitude towards the various aspect of sports, the analysis does reflects much of difference in two groups. Majority of male Doctor and female Teacher has positive attitude where as negative approach was from Female teacher. There is significance difference in attitudes analyzed by the data.

In the present study an attempt has been made to study opinionnaire of male Doctors and female Teachers attitude towards their children's school eucaiton programme. A sample of hundred subjects (50 male Doctors and 50 female Teachers) from urbon area were selected by purposive sampling technique from different hospital and colleges of Rewa. A opinionnaire scale was administrated to subjects. Mean scores standard deviations, 't' values were worked out for male Doctor and female Teachers group. The descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study.

The results of present study revealed that mean value of opinionnaire score of male Doctors were more positive that opinionnaire of female Teachers. The mean differences were statistically significant at -.05 level of significance. In the present study the research hypothesis was "the opinionnaire of male Doctor and female Teachers differ significantly" and null hypothesis was the opinionnaire of Doctors and Teachers do not differ significantly. Thus the result of present study, null hypothesis has been rejected and research hypothesis has been accepted. It means opinionnaire of Doctors was differing significantly that Teachers attitude about their children's school education towards physical education programme.

## **Introduction**

Physical education promotes fitness, both physical as well as mental. For the overall development of a child, along with academics, which develop his mind, a child should participate in physical activities such as sports and exercises as well. Although, researches in the field have shown that physical education should be made mandatory in

schools as it develops positivity, improves the attitude and fitness of the students, yet, due to various constraints, many schools are not really able to implement this. Lack of funds, increased emphasis on academics to up the scores in order to avail government funding; there are various reasons behind this policy of the schools for not making physical education compulsory.

The limitation of the study is authenticity of data depends upon the honesty of subjects. The study is open and not delimited to any age and specialisation of subject.

This study will be delimited to the Doctors of Rewa and Teachers working in the higher education in the colleges of District Rewa and the study will be delimited to both male and female Doctors and Teachers.

It is hypothesized that attitude of doctors and teachers about physical education and sports programme will be unfavorable. Doctors and Teachers will differ significantly in attitude towards participation in physical education and sports.

#### **Review of Related Literature**

**Baley** (1967) In his study tried to assess, "Attitude of University freshmen towards isometric exercise." Thirty University of Connecticut freshman in two required physical education classes were asked to indicate their attitudes towards isometric exercise. Eighteen of these thirty students did 10 minutes of isometric exercise with a belt 3 times each week for 8 weeks, selected anthropometric and physical fitness measures were made at the beginning and again at the end of the 8 week period. Questionnaire was prepared on the basis of rating scale. The results indicated that students like kind of exercises.

**Young** (1969) studied the relationship between the personal, social adjustment, physical fitness and attitude towards physical Education Among high school girls with varying socio-economic levels. She concluded that there was no significant difference between socio-economic status groups with reference to physical fitness or attitude towards physical Education.

There was significant positive correlation between physical fitness and attitude towards physical Education for the entire population at .001 level within the high and low socio-economic groups at the 0.5 level & within the middle group at the .01 level. There was a significant correlation at .05 level but physical fitness and personal social adjustment for the population and within the low socio-economic status groups, there was an inverse and significant correlation between social adjustment and attitudes towards physical education at 0.1 level.

**Mayer** from his study has concluded that parental attitude towards physical education and sports were not related to socioeconomic status. Parents considered the outcomes of physical either desirable or essential to the total development of their daughters.

### **Methodology**

The data was collected randomly from the urban area of Rewa. 100 data of parents (50 male Doctors and 50 female teacher) consider as subject was collected for the purpose of study. They were highly educated to provide relevant response to opinionnaire method used was 'Likert Method of Summated Rating' which was five point scale. The collection of data was for the study, to the significance difference in attitude of female Teachers and male Doctors towards physical Education Programme in curriculum of their children's school education. The data collected was systematically analyzed.

### **ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULTS :**

In the present study an attempt was made to study the attitude of female teachers and male doctors towards physical education programme in curriculum of their children's school education. This study was under taken on 50 teachers and 50 doctors of Rewa District. The marital status i.e. all married were taken into the sample. All statistical measures were computed for both groups. Significance of difference between mean was also computed for comparision of teachers and doctors attitude towards physical education programme.

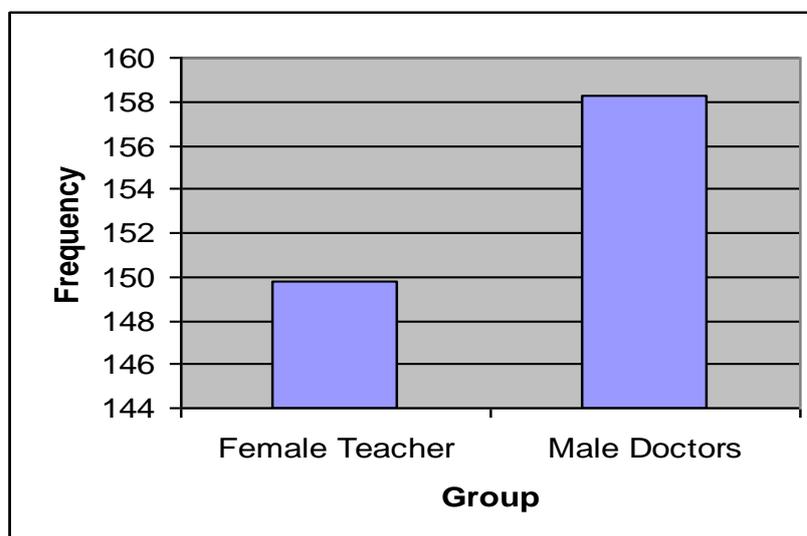
**Table**  
**Showing significance of different between the female teacher and male doctors opinionnaire score**

Group	N	M	S.D.	SEd	T	Level of significance
Female Teacher	50	149.82	21.17	3.66	2.31	.05
Male Doctors	50	158.28	14.96			

The significance of difference between means (t-test) was applied between opinionnaire scores of teachers and doctors attitude about their children. In the table mean scores, standard deviations, standard error of means and 't' values of female teachers and male Doctors attitude are given. The opinionnaire of male Doctors was more positive than female teachers. The mean difference of opinionnaire between teachers and doctors was statistically significant at .05 level of confidences.

The result of present study revealed that opinionnaire of doctors was more positive than teachers attitude about their childrens school education towards physical education programme.

### **Bar Diagram of Opinonnire mean score of female Teachers and male Doctors**



### **Recommendations and suggestion**

#### **Recommendations :**

##### **Physical fitness :-**

Sports participation including exercise and knowledge about one's body and its requirements contribute immensely to physical fitness. Regular exercise improves our physical efficiency, sense of well-being and appearance.

##### **Mental development :-**

It had a positive attitude and opinion by the parents the learning of skills, game, rules, techniques and strategies and judgment making help and individual to interpret new situations effectively. Sports also make an individual aware regarding the importance of sanitation, health and hygiene, prevention of disease, balance diet and health habits improving his mental development.

#### **Suggestions :**

1. Standardized questionnaire may be applied in the measurement of opinionnaire of the subjects.
2. The variable employed in the present investigation may be studies on a different sample and other psychometric devices may be used to establish or confirm the direction of the results obtained in the present investigation.

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