### APPENDIX-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fyax % iq&quot;k@L=kh</td>
<td>vk;q--------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex: Male/Female</th>
<th>Age:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ksy esa LFkku]---&gt;[ksy dk uke]---&gt;[vH;kl dh vof/k]---&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Playing position/Event</th>
<th>Training period</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vUrZfo'ofo</td>
<td>ky; Lrj ij mPpre miyfC/k</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest sports achievement in Inter University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ofkf&quot;kZd vk; (ikfjokfjd)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Income (Family’s)</th>
<th>Rural/Urban</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ifjokj dk vdkj------------</td>
<td>tUe dk Øe----</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family</th>
<th>Order of birth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otu-------------</td>
<td>dn------------</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
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<tr>
<td>f'k{k</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Name of educational institute</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laLFkku dk uke----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**[ksy miyfC/k gsrq izsjd ijh{kk**

**Sports Achievements Motivation Test**

1- vki vius [ksy dSfj;j esa D;k miyfC/k ikuk pkgrs gks] ;g iz'u ,d fo|kFkhZ ds lkFk f[kykM+h gksus ds ukrs vkids fy, egRoiw.kZ gSA

What you wish to achieve in your sports career is an important question for you as a student as well as player?

2- bl ijh{kk dk eryc vki dys ;g le>kuk gS fd vki [ksy esa fdl fn'kk esa tk jgs gksA

This test is meant to make you understand this proposition as well as to know how you move in this direction.

3- uhps dqN viw.kZ iz'u fn;s x;s gSaA tks vkids jkjk iw.kZ fd;s tkus gSaA iz'u ds nwls Hkxx esa fn;s nks fofYiksa esa ls ,d ij fu'kku yxkosa tks vkids fopkJ ls lokZf/kd vuq:i gksA
Below are given a few incomplete statements, which can be completed by choosing either of the two proposed parts against each statement. Please tick the second part which in your opinion fits best with the first part.

4- budk ijh{kk ls dksbZ lEcU/k ugha gSA vkidk mÜkj xksiuh; j[kk tk;sxk] fu%ladksap mÜkj nsosaA
This had nothing to do with your examination. Your answer will be kept secret. Complete all the statements without hesitation.

5- ijh{kk dks ;Fkk 'kh?kz lEiuu djsaA vius oDrO; ij vf/kd ruko u ysosaA
Finish the test as early as possible without brooding too much over a statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- eSa [ksyus esa vkuUn yrsr gwI\A I enjoy playing</td>
<td>&amp; vR;f/kd Fdkkus okys [ksy esa Vigorous games</td>
<td>&amp; ftu [ksyk\sa esa de 'kkjhfjd iz;kl gksrk gSA Game(s) which require little physical efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- f[kykM+h ds :i esa] eSa iqdjk tkuk ilan djrk gw\A As a player I like to be called</td>
<td>&amp; ,d vPNk rduhdh f[kykM+h A well equipped player</td>
<td>&amp; mPp Ldksj djus okyk f[kykM+h A top scorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- eSa vius thou esa ilan d:axkA In my life I would like to</td>
<td>&amp; [ksy dks O;olk; ds :i esa iz;ksx djuk Use sports as a profession</td>
<td>&amp; viuh [ksy miyfC/k;ksa dks jkstxkj@izos'k gsrq mi;ksx djuk Use my sports achievements to get other benefits like employment, admission etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- eSa [ksy txr esa izkf/4 ikuk pkgrk gw\A I want to earn fame in sports</td>
<td>&amp; dBksj ifjJe }jkk By my hard work</td>
<td>&amp; p;udrkZvksa ds lkFk ifjJe }jkk By working hard with the selectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5- NqfV~V;ksa esa] eSa pkrk gw\A During the holidays I want</td>
<td>&amp; eSp ns[kuk To watch matches</td>
<td>&amp; vius [ksy esa iw.kZrk izkflr gsrq le; yxkuk To spend time in perfecting my game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6- eq&gt;s iqdjkj tkus ij xoZ eglwl gksrk gSA</td>
<td>&amp; vPNh \vrnrksa okyk f[kykM+h A sportsman of the manners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-</td>
<td>I take pride in being called A Sportsman of perfect techniques and skills</td>
<td>ch &amp; vPNh rduhd ,oa ekufldrkr okyk f[kykM+h It is my nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>;g esjh vnkr (izo`fUk) gSA</td>
<td>, [ksy dh lekIr djus dh ctk:] [ksy esa dsoy Hkkx ysuk To just participate in sports rather than to complete ch &amp; [ksy izfr;ksfxrk dks xaHkhjrk ls ysuk To take sports competition seriously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-</td>
<td>eSa [ksy [ksyrk gwIA I play game</td>
<td>, &amp; vPNs LokLF; ds fy, To keep good health ch &amp; nqfu;k esa izff½ i½ikus ds fy, To earn fame in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eySa [ksy [ksyrk gwIA I play game</td>
<td>, &amp; vPNs LokLF; ds fy, To keep good health ch &amp; nqfu;k esa izff½ i½ikus ds fy, To earn fame in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I feel extremely unhappy when</td>
<td>ch &amp; eSa viuk [ksy dk lkek u;k cSx [ksy esa izff½ i½ikus ds fy, To earn fame in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-</td>
<td>eSa vR;f/kd uk[kq'k vuqHko djrk gwIA tc--- I feel extremely unhappy when</td>
<td>ch &amp; eSa gkj tkrk gwI I lose a game ch &amp; eSa viuk [ksy dk lkek u;k cSx [ksy esa izff½ i½ikus ds fy, To earn fame in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I lose my sports equipment or kit</td>
<td>ch &amp; eSa viuk [ksy dk lkek u;k cSx [ksy esa izff½ i½ikus ds fy, To earn fame in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-</td>
<td>lkekU;r% eSa nksLr cukrk gwIA Generally I make friend with</td>
<td>ch &amp; mUgsa] tks vlk/kkj.k f[kykM+h gS ijUrq muds vf/kd lEidZ ugha gksrs Those who are outstanding sportsmen though not influential ch &amp; mUgsa] tks vlk/kkj.k f[kykM+h gS ijUrq muds vf/kd lEidZ ugha gksrs Those who are outstanding sportsmen though not influential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generally I make friend with</td>
<td>ch &amp; mUgsa] tks vlk/kkj.k f[kykM+h gS ijUrq muds vf/kd lEidZ ugha gksrs Those who are outstanding sportsmen though not influential ch &amp; mUgsa] tks vlk/kkj.k f[kykM+h gS ijUrq muds vf/kd lEidZ ugha gksrs Those who are outstanding sportsmen though not influential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-</td>
<td>esjh /;ku dsfUnzr djus dh vnkr gSA I have a tendency to concentrate</td>
<td>, &amp; dsoy ,d [ksy ij On one game only ch &amp; ,d ls vf/kd [ksyksa ij On more than one game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have a tendency to concentrate</td>
<td>, &amp; dsoy ,d [ksy ij On one game only ch &amp; ,d ls vf/kd [ksyksa ij On more than one game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-</td>
<td>eq&gt;s yxrk gS esjh liQyrk fufHkZj djrh gSA I feel my success depends upon</td>
<td>, &amp; esjs vius dfBu ifjJe ij My own hard work ch &amp; esjs nksLrksa ,oa vf/kdksfj;ksa ij My friends or officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I feel my success depends upon</td>
<td>, &amp; esjs vius dfBu ifjJe ij My own hard work ch &amp; esjs nksLrksa ,oa vf/kdksfj;ksa ij My friends or officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-</td>
<td>eq&gt;s yxrk gS fd [ksy esa thruk gS---</td>
<td>, &amp; dqN xkSjsUor gksuk Something to be proud of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX-I

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I feel that winning in sports is</td>
<td>ch &amp; esjs fy, lc dqN Everything for me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-</td>
<td>eSa [ksy vH;kl djuk pkgrk gwIl ftlls I want to practice sports so that</td>
<td>, &amp; eSa p;fur gksdj fo-fo- @ izkUr @ ns'k dk izfruf/kRo dj ldwa I may be selected to represent my school / state / nation ch &amp; rUn:Lr jgus ds fy, I may keep fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>eq&gt;s vPNk yxsxk ;fn esjh Vhê--- I shall feel contented if my team</td>
<td>, &amp; dsoy eSp thr yrsrh gS Just win a match ch &amp; fojkskh Vhe dks jkSanrh gS Crushes the opposite team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-</td>
<td>fudV Hkfo&quot;; esa eSa gwîlxk In near future, I shall be</td>
<td>, &amp; ,d flrkjksa tSlk O;fDrRo A star person ch &amp; ,d /kuoku O;fDr A rich person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-</td>
<td>lkekU;r% eq&gt;s yxrk gS fd Generally I have a feeling that</td>
<td>, &amp; eq&gt;s [ksy esa vius ns'k dk izfruf/kRo vo'; djuk pkfg, I must represent my country in my sport ch &amp; eq&gt;s [ksy xfrfof/k;ksa esa dqN liQyrk izkIr djuh pkfg, I may achieve some success in sports activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-</td>
<td>esjs izn'kZu dh vkykspuk - --- Criticism of my performance</td>
<td>, &amp; eq&gt;s dfBu ifjJe djus esa enn djrh gS Helps me to work harder ch &amp; eq&gt;s vR;/f/kd grksRlkfg djrh gS Discourage me a great deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-</td>
<td>eSa ilUn d:axk--- I would like to</td>
<td>, &amp; nwlijksa dh vis{kk csgrj djuk Do much better than others ch &amp; viuh 'kfDr ds vuqlkj js&quot;B izn'kZu djuk Be the best within my power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-</td>
<td>lkekU;r% eq&gt;s yxrk gS--- Generally I have a feeling</td>
<td>, &amp; fd eSa vius [ksy esa u;k dhfrZeku LFkkfir d:axk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That I would create a new record in my game/sport</td>
<td>ch &amp; eSa vius [ksy ds f'k][kj ij igqapus Is igys f]VkJ;gks tkᾹaxk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That I shall retire before I reach the top in my game</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Attitude Test
funsZ'k %&

1- tc rd dgk u tk,] iqfLrkd u [kksfy,A
2- ijh{k.k iqfLrkd esa iSu ;k iSfUly dk dk스B Hkh fu'kku u yxkb;sA
3- vusd dFkuksa esa ls mUgas pqfu;s ftUgsa vki djrs gSa ;k djuk ilUn djrs gSaA pqus dFku ds Øekad dks "mŬkj&i=k* ds mlh Øekad ls feykb;s vkSj ml ij lgh dk fpUg (✓) yxk nhft,A
4- mu dFkuksa dks NksM+ nhft, ftUgsa vki u rks djrs gSa ;k u djuk ilUn djrs gSaA
5- vki ds "pqukoksa* esa lgh&xyr tSlh dk스B pht ugha gSA
6- le; dh dk스B ikcUnh ugha gSA
7- LHkh dFkuksa dks i<+uk gSA

&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;&;
APPENDIX-II

13- mitkfr;ksa dks leklr djus dh fy, iz:Ru’khy jgukA
14- leLr izdkj dh vlekurkvksa dk fojks/ djukA
15- nwwljksa dh lsok ds fy, [kqn d"V IgukA
16- jk"V'h'; drk dks loksZifj ekuukA
17- ijEijkvkksa ds fo:¼ dk;Z djs esa fgpd u djukA
18- gjtuksa ds :gkj fookg&mRlo vkn esa tkuk rFkk Hkkstu djukA
19- VNwr dh ijNkgha iM+uk gh xqukg le>ukA
20- iqkuh fopkj/kjk] dk;Z&iz.kkyh] ijEijk vkn dks rksM+ukA
21- vius ijifikj ds fgr ds fy, jk"Vª fojks/h dke djukA
22- O:ftDr dh tj;r dks egwl u djds mis{kk ls eqqg rksM+ mÜkj nsukA
23- vius dk]kkus esa vuqlwfpr yksxksa dks ukSdjh u nsus ds ijk eas jgukA
24- lkekftd jhfr&fjoktksa dks rksM+us okykA ds fo:¼ [kM+h gksus okyh ’kfDr;ksa dks laxfBr djukA
25- fookg esa ysu&nsu rFkk ngst fojks/h uhfr ds fy, LHkkvkksa esa izLrko j[kukA
26- uhph tkfrokyksa ds fookg vkn esa IfEefyr u gksukA
27- gj le; nwljksa dh lgk;rks ds fy, rRij jgukA
28- IEiw.kZ jk"Vª dks viuk ifjokj ekuukA
29- viuh tkfr dh yM+dh ls gh fookg gsrq rS;kJgukA
30- nkor esa gjtuksa ds lkFk cSBus ds i{k esa u jgukA
31- yM+fd;ksa dks mPp f'kk fnykus ds i{k esa u gksukA
32- vius ls uhps o.kZ okykA ds vu knj djukA
33- nwljksa dh toifUk vksJ fuUnk esa izLuu gksukA
34- vius gh HkkbZ Hkrhtksa dks ukSdjh fnyokukA
35- ?ksj ijEijkoknh gksukA
36- vNwr ds gkFk dk ikuh u ihukA
37- dqjfr;ksa dks leklr djus esa mjr jgukA
38- fcuk fdlh HksnHkko ds vius cPpksa dks fuEu o.kZ ds cPpksa ds lkFk [ksy&dwn dh vuqefr nsukA
39- vius dÜkZO; ikyu djus esa Lo;a dfBubkJkj >syukA
40- izkUrh;rk dk ?kksj fojks/ djukA
41- ijEijkvkksa ds vksx lsj >qkdus dks rS;kJj u gksukA
42- gj /eZ o IEiznk; ds yksxksa ds lkFk cSBukA
43- fuEu tkfr;ksa ds mRlo vkn esa u tkukA
44- uo:qodksa esa fonzksg dh Hkkouk mlukuA
45- /kfeZd vfhk#fp;ksa o Hkk"kk ds vk/kj ij oxZ fo'ks"k dks egRo nsukA
46- ladV ds le; dHkh Hkh yksxksa dh lgk;r u djukA
47- viuh tkfr ls uhph tkfr esa fookg u djukA
48- izkphu :f<+oknh fopkjksa dh iqf"V rFkk vuqlj.k djukA
49- ikslus okys] fdlh tkfr ;k IEiznk; ds gksa] #fp ds lkFk Hkkstu djukA

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50- ngst ysus okyksa ds fo#¼ lekpkj i=kksa esa ys[k fy[kukA
51- mxz jk"V*oknh cuukA
52- vius ekf[yd ds izfr oiQknkj gksus dk Hkjld iz;Ru djukA
53- vius ?kj] dh fL=k;ksa dk uhps o.KZ dh fL=k;ksa ls feyuk&tqyuk ilUn u djukA
54- u,&u, fopkjkksa dks yksxksa rd igqjpkukA
55- :f<:+;ksa rFkk iiEijkvvksa ds icyu rFkk vuqlj.k esa gh lekt ds mRFkku dh IEHkkouk le>ukA
56- izR;sd tkfr o /eZ ds yksxksa ds lkFk mBuk&cSBukA
57- vius vk[Jrklsa] ukSdjksa vkfn dks vf/dLIs&vf/d ekuflfd rkM+uk nsukA
58- vius ifjokj ds fgr ds fy, gh lrk:+ ny dk lnL; gksukA
59- slh lhKh laLFkkvksa ls IEcU/ cuk, j]kuk tks :f<:+;ksa vkfn dk leFkZu djrh gksA
60- vNwrksa ls Nw tkus ij Luku djukA
61- ck<+ ihFM+rksa dh hgk;rk djukA
62- jk"V*h; v[k.Mrk dk izpkj djukA
63- dqy jhf[ ds fo#¼ dk;Z djukA
64- dsoy lo.KZ O;fDr;ksa ds ;gkj gh Hkkstu dukA
65- slh laLFkkvksa dk lnL; gksuk tks iqjkuh dqjhr;ksa ds fo#¼ la?k"kZ djrh gksA
66- gjtfu cfr;ksa esa tkdj yksxksa ds nq]%[k&nnZ feVkukA
67- vNwr yksxksa ls 'kknFh&fookg u djukA
68- fL=k;ksa dks MPp f"kk fnykus dk leFsZu djukA
69- vlkekurk nwj djus okyksa dks vkM+s gkJk ysuA
70- gj n'kk esa czkâ.kksa dks lekt esa MPp LFkku nsukA
71- f"kk o ukSdjksa esa viuh tkfr o /eZ o egÜo nsukA
72- NksVh&NksVh ckrksa ij nwljksa ls >xM+us dks rS;kj jgukA
73- mÜksfr voLFkk esa nwljksa }kkj fd, O;ogkj dh 'kkyhurkiwoZd lgu djukA
74- tkfr&/eZ&izkUr vkfn ds vk/kj ij ckr djus okyksa dks dV~Vj foiks/h gksukA
75- vkMEcjkksa esa vkLFkk u j[kukA
76- o.kZ O;oLFkk dks bZ'ojh; d"fr le>ukA
77- o.kZ O;oLFkk dk MVdj foiks/k djukA
78- gjtfuksa ds lkFk dksbZ HksnHkko u j[kukA
79- gksVy ds vNwr }kkj Nq, Hkkstu&ikuuh dks xzg.k u djukA
80- ØkfUrdkJh cuus dk ozr ysuA
81- vxyh [kkV ij 'kwnz dks u cSBus nsukA
82- yM+fd;ksa ds yM+dksaa ds lkFk u i<+us nsus ds i{k esa gksukA
83- oksV nsus esa viuh tkfr dh izkFkedrk nsukA
84- okr&okr ij yksxksa dh vkykspuk djukA
85- chekJksa dks vkFkZd lgk;rk nsukA
86- tkfr&/eZ o izkUr esa HksnHkkoksA ds fcuk deZpkj dh fu"i{k fu;qfDr djukA

APPENDIX-II
APPENDIX-II

124- 'kkfUriw.kZ <ax ls iqjkuh fopkj/kjkvksa eas ifjorZu djukA
125- vius dk;ks± }jkj jk"Vª ds fy, iwT; cuukA
126- ikl&iM+kSfI;ksa ls e/qj lEcU/ jj[kukA
127- nku o f'k[kk gsrq vk, xjhc dks ekj HkxkukA
128- feyko[V) pksj cktkjh] tklwlh djus okyksa dk LeFkZu djukA
129- [kkiku] ds ijEijkrx hrfr&fjoktksa dk itkyu djukA
130- vius ls uhps o.kZ okyksa dk ;Fkkfpr IRdkj djukA
131- iwufr;ksa ds fo:¼] etnwjkrsa dks laxfBr djukA
132- vNwrksa ds lkFk [kkiku u djukA
133- esgrj ls fu%ladksp gkFk feyukA
134- jhfr;ksa o ijEijkvksa esa iw.kZ fo'okl djukA
135- izR;sd tkfr o /eZ ds lkFkftd mRlokksa esa Hkxx ysuukA
136- izxf'r'ky lekt cukus dks rRij jgukA
137- jk"Vª ds ukxfjdksa dks leku ekuukA
138- gj xjhc dh enn djukA
139- ikl&iM+kSfl;ksa ds izfr mnklhu jgukA
140- gj ,d /eZ esa leku J¼k j[kukA
141- xjhcksa dh cfLr;ksa dks lq/kjukA
142- uhph tkfr okyksa dss lkFk [ksyus ij vius cPps dh vPNh ejEer djukA
143- tkfr izFkk dk dV~Vj leFkZd gksukA
144- NwvkNwr dks [kRe djukA
145- vNwrksa ls csxkj djukA
146- czkã.k gksdj Hkh gfjtu yM+dh ls 'kknh djukA
147- tkfr&ikafr ds fojks/ esa lekt esa fonzksg djukA
148- fiNM+h jhfr&fjoktksa esa /hjs&/hjs gh ifjorZu ykuukA
149- vius O;fDrxr fgrksa dks lekt o jk"Vª ds fy, R;klxukA
150- nwlijksa dh enn ds fy, vius ikl t;jr ls v/le fcNkou&crZu vKfn jj[kukA
Research Methods used to compare inter-relationship among, Achievement Motivation, Attitude and Socio-Economic Status (SES) have been presented in this chapter. The Judokas were tested on above three variables through various Sociological and Psychological tests. Differences among variables were tested through ‘t’ test. The Judokas were 150 males and 150 females from various parts of the country, belonging to different universities of all four regions namely; North, South, East and West. These Judokas were in different weight categories and the range of age was 18 – 24 years.

3.1 SELECTION OF SAMPLES FOR STUDY

The samples for the present study (males and females) were 300 Judokas 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. Subjects were selected through probability type of sampling and simple random sampling was used. Ten lists of all participants were collected from the Director Sports, Punjab University, Chandigarh. Judokas were selected through Lottery system.

3.2 SELECTION OF VARIABLES

Selection of variables were done very carefully by researcher after having thorough discussions with Sports Psychologists, Coaches, Trainers, Physical Educationists and various experts in the fields of Judo from Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan. Various Libraries like M.D.U., Rohtak, K.U. Kurukshetra, NIS Patiala and Physical Education Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh were visited by research
Keeping in view the significance for Judokas performance and development of an individual, the following Socio-psychological variables were selected as recommended by various experts. Primarily, these variables belong to three basic areas; Socio-economic Status, Motivation and Attitude. The variables used in the study were as under:

1. Sports Achievement Motivation
2. Attitude
3. Socio-Economic Status

### 3.3 Tools Used for Data Collection

All tests have been standardized in the Indian Cultural Context and were being used extensively. A specimen copy of each of the tests used in the present study has been given in Appendixes A, B and C at the end of this thesis.

Keeping in view the research investigation, the following three tools were used to collect the data:

1. To measure Achievement Motivation, the Sports Achievement Motivation Test developed by Dr. M.L. Kamlesh (1990) was used.
2. To measure Attitude of human being, Attitude Test developed by Dr. N.S. Chauhan (1985) and others was used.
3. To measure Socio Economic Status (SES) test developed by Dr. Rajbir Singh and others (2006) was used.
3.4 TEST DESCRIPTION

3.4.1 Sports Achievement Motivation

Achievement motivation is related to the inner desire of a sportsman especially Judokas that force them to participate in the sports. This inner force or derive defines the degree of achievement motivation which motivates the Judokas to participate without considering success or failure. A motivated player never hesitates to face the challenges and always looks for new opportunities which make him feel satisfied for his career. The sports achievement motivation test (Dr. M.L. Kamlesh, 1990) is a self evaluation questionnaire of 20 statements and included as APPENDIX-I of APPENDICES. The response value of this test extended from 0 to 40 in total. Each statement carries a maximum score of 2 and the minimum score of 0. The scale has been provided with a key to evaluate the answers. The test’s retest reliability of the scale with N = 79 has been reported to be 0.70. Although the test is axiomatically valid, for it measure only one thing i.e. level of sports achievement motivations, yet its validity against another measure of achievement was found 0.70 score. The following is the classification suggested by the author wherein the classification criteria were based on percentile points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. Number</th>
<th>Raw or mean scores</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0 to 24</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>24 to 30</td>
<td>Moderate/Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>30 and above</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.2 Attitude

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, social revolutionism are potential referents and those of ‘social distance’ and ‘untouchability’ speak for ‘hazards’. The present scale was developed by Dr. N.S. Chauhan 1985 and included as APPENDIX-II of APPENDICES. There are six sub-parts of this Attitude Scale that measure the human behaviour such as: Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Social Revolutionism and Untouchability. The test contains 150 questions. Every sub-part of Attitude has got 25 questions each. The scale values of Attitude and its sub-variables are given in the Table No. 4.2 of the Attitude Manual.

**Reliability (Split – Half Method)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. Number</th>
<th>Sub-variables of “Attitude”</th>
<th>Value of ‘r’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td>r = .92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Liberalism</td>
<td>r = .88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Social Change</td>
<td>r = .71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Revolutionism</td>
<td>r = .74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Social Distance</td>
<td>r = .81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Untouchability</td>
<td>r = .91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.3 Socio Economic Status

Socio Economic Status is considered as one of the important variables in research. The present Socio Economic Status (SES) Scale has been developed by Dr. Rajbir Singh and others 2006 both in Hindi and English; the rural and urban population or having allegiance to both areas. This scale is included as APPENDIX-III of APPENDICES. First of all, items relating to caste, family, education, occupation, income, possessions (material and monetary) lands (agricultural/residential), participation in social, political, religious and academic activities, house (own or rented) size of house etc. were framed and the selected set contained 25 items.

Reliability

Reliability of this test was calculated by test-retest method. One hundred subjects were administered the SES scale twice after a gap of one year. The coefficient of stability was found to be 0.653. Fifty subjects were administered the scale again after a gap of 30 days and the coefficient of stability was 0.944. For internal consistency Cronbach Alpha was calculated on normalized (with a mean of 50 and SD 10) T scores (N = 500) and was found to be 0.791.

3.5 ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS

For collection of data from university Judokas, the researcher has to seek co-operation from many quarters. He visited some of the Universities where the Inter-University Judo Camps were being conducted. He approached the Directors of Sports of various universities to seek co-operation for collection of data. Information regarding the date, venue and timing of each coaching camp was also obtained well in advance.
telephonically. With the verbal consent of the coaches, the timings of administration of the tests were decided in consultation with them so that the coaching schedule of the selected Judokas was not disturbed and no distraction or minimum distraction could be caused. All the three tests were administered in pre-coaching camps and during competitions. All the tests were administered one after the other and before the commencement of each test, the test instructions were read out to the Judokas and they were allowed to ask questions, if any. Each Judokas was requested to hand over the duly filled response sheet as soon as possible.

Thereafter, on 06.2.2010, the researcher approached the Director, Sports, Panjab University, Chandigarh with a request to allow him to administer the three tests on Judokas participating in All India Inter University Judo Championship for Men & Women held from 07.2.2010 to 09.2.2010 and 12.2.2010 to 14.2.2010 respectively in which approximately 300 girls and 400 boys were participating. In all, a sample of 300 Judokas who participated in the above championship were collected by the researcher.

On completion of the research work on 14.2.2010, a certificate to this effect was issued by Dr. Rakesh Malik, Assistant Director Physical Education and Assistant Organizing Secretary, AIIU Judo (Mem & Women) Championship 2009-10.

3.6 METHOD OF SCORING

The three major inventories which were used in the investigation were scored as follows:

3.6.1 Sports Achievement Motivation

The Sports Achievement Motivation Test consisted of 20 items. Each item was followed by the two statements (a) and (b), one correct and the other incorrect. For marking the
right statement, 2 marks were given and for the wrong answer, 0 was assigned. Each
Judoka must have filled the personal information like Age, Sex, Address, and Education
etc. before submitting the sheet. The key to the questions had been provided in Scale Manual.

3.6.2 Attitude

The scale is based on the Thurstonian Technique, where each item possesses its typical
‘scale-value’ and the total score pertaining to any specific attitude area consists of the
total of such scale values ticked by the participant. The scale has 150 items for six
attitude areas and each attitude has 25 items. The Scale Booklet was distributed to
Judokas for careful reading. The Judokas selected were a small manageable group in
congenial situation. The key value for the scoring had been provided in the Table No. 4.2
of the Attitude Manual.

The Answer Sheet

The ‘Answer Sheet’ was distributed among the participants along with the ‘Scale
Booklet’. The Judokas were clearly instructed to use this sheet alone. There were
instructed to read the ‘Scale Booklet’ to choose the item they like and make a ‘tick’ on
this ‘sheet’ on its serial number that tallies with the serial number of the ‘Scale Booklet’.
The Judokas were requested that they must fill up the ‘Schedule’ of the ‘Sheet’ along
with the date and signatures after finishing the work.

Scoring Sheet

Scoring Sheet was used by the researcher afterwards. The tester has filled up the
Schedule of the ‘Sheet’ himself. He has consulted Table No. 4.2 of the manual. The
items ‘ticked’ by the Judoka and filled up the Scale Values in appropriate ‘spaces’ as directed by the Table No. 4.2. Attitude wise total score of the ticked items was filled in the ‘table-space’ provided on the facing page of ‘Scoring –Sheet’.

3.6.3 Socio-Economic Status

The Socio-Economic Status test consisted of 25 statements in the scale; one item each for caste and occupation, two items for family (type and size), one item for educational qualifications of self and other members. Four items related to monetary matters i.e. income, saving, income tax and deposits. One item was kept for entertainment expenses per month while four items relate to housing (type and size). Item No. 15 (real estate) has been divided into three parts (A) agricultural land holding, (B) residential plots and their sizes, (C) shops and their locations. In order to cover life areas nine items relating to social, religious, political and academic participation have been included. Item No. 25 relates to household possessions (material and livestock). Thus the items in the scale are related to caste/class, occupation, family, education, income, housing, relational network and material and livestock possessions. Score on item No. 5, 7, 14, 15 and 25 are additive whereas on rest of the items only single score is given. Every question in the Manual of 25 questionnaires was assigned 0 to 10 scores. The scoring procedure i.e. Scoring Key is described in the Manual for SESS. The scores of A, B, C, D and E were added to get a final score on item No. 25. However, the total raw scores of each ticked question were also added for all the items to get a final score for Socio-economic Status.
3.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data obtained through simple random sampling was compiled and tabulated variable wise. This data exploration has been performed through data sampling, data editing, data coding, and classification. The present study 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 were drawn and were also 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 and relationships between variable as well as their significance.
The goal of the present research work was to conduct a comparative study of selected psychological factors among 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.

Data for the analysis has been collected by random sampling for the following variables:

1. Sports Achievement Motivation

2. Attitude: Attitude is further partitioned into following sub-variables:
   - Social Change
   - Social Distance
   - Liberalism
   - Nationalism
   - Revolutionism
   - Untouchability

3. Socio-Economic Status

The recorded data has been compiled for the scores as per the manual provided along with the different scales that are given as Appendices of this thesis. Thus the data has been divided into following three Groups of socio-economic status:

1. High Socio-Economic Status

2. Middle Socio-Economic Status

3. Low Socio-Economic Status

The psychological variables; Achievement Motivation and Attitude comprising its sub-variables, are compared for each group of Socio-Economic Status as well as Position
Winning and Participating Judokas. This way a total of 28 tables have been drawn to find out the relationships between variables for the following groups of Judokas:

- Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status and Middle Socio-Economic Status (Table 4.1).
- Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status (Table 4.2).
- Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status (Table 4.3).
- Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status and Middle Socio-Economic Status (from Table 4.4 to Table 4.9)
- Attitude level between Middle Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status (from Table 4.10 to Table 4.15).
- Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status (from Table 4.16 to Table 4.21).
- Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas (Table 4.22).
- Attitude between Position Winning and Participating Judokas (from Table 4.23 to Table 4.28).

4.1 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

For the present study, the Mean value, standard deviations and ‘t’ test were applied to analyze the collected data. ‘t’ test was applied through using SPSS software and final conclusion were drawn and also compared with the significant value at .05 level of
confidence at 95 degree of freedom. After being data is scored, the results have been tabulated. Each table from 4.1 to 4.28 has six columns and two rows. First column contains the attribute ‘Group’ to define the class of socio-economic status. The ‘Number’ attribute in the second column shows the score of particular group after applying the‘t’ test by SPSS software. The third attribute is ‘Mean’ that contains the Mean values for particular group. Forth column contains the Standard Deviation (S. D.), whereas fifth columns shows the‘t’ value and last columns is meant for remarks if any.

Each table contains its ‘table value’ as well as ‘df’ on their bottom left corners which have been used in computations.

For each table from 4.1 to 4.28, a separate figure is drawn for the pictorial representation of the values so that can be easily grasped. Different bar colors are used to discriminate each group like High, Low, Middle Position Winning and Participating Judokas, plotted on x-axis. Color scheme is given below.

- High
- Middle
- Low
- Position Winning
- Participating
CHAPTER-4
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

TABLE – 4.1

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>26.96</td>
<td>4.8592</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>28.47</td>
<td>5.1784</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table value = 1.97 with df = 258

From the table 4.1 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.35. 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 Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 1 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.1 are graphically represented by Figure 4.1.
FIGURE-4.1

Achievement Motivation between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Mean
Exponential Regression for Mean

High SES
Middle SES

26.96
26
26.5
27
27.5
28
28.5
29
28.47
TABLE – 4.2

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>28.47</td>
<td>5.1754</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28.95</td>
<td>5.1438</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table value = 1.98 with df = 132

From the table 4.2 it is evident that the 't' value is .49. This value is less than the tabular value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean Score of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 2 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can therefore, be said that Achievement Motivation level of Judokas belonging to Middle SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

The values of Table 4.2 are graphically represented by Figure 4.2.
FIGURE-4.2

Achievement Motivation between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE – 4.3

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>26.96</td>
<td>4.84285</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28.95</td>
<td>5.14383</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table value = 1.97 with df = 204

From the table 4.3 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.30. This value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 3 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

The values of Table 4.3 are graphically represented by Figure 4.3.
FIGURE-4.3

Achievement Motivation between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

High SES

Low SES
### TABLE – 4.4

**ATTITUDE (SOCIAL CHANGE) BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>50.03</td>
<td>21.63249</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>59.38</td>
<td>19.97157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table value = 1.97 with df = 258**

From the table 4.4 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 3.44. 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. Therefore, hypothesis 4 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Change) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.4 are graphically represented by Figure 4.4.
FIGURE-4.4

Attitude (Social Change) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

Mean
Exponential Regression for Mean

High SES
50.03

Middle SES
59.38
Table 4.5

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL DISTANCE) BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>74.17</td>
<td>31.87308</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>83.51</td>
<td>23.76874</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

From table 4.5 it is evident 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Distance) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.5 are graphically represented by Figure 4.5.
FIGURE-4.5

Attitude (Social Distance) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

- Mean
- Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE 4.6

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL LIBERALISM) BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40.56</td>
<td>20.33680</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>52.62</td>
<td>20.99682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

From table 4.6 it is evident that the 't' value is 4.54. 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 Liberalism) differ significantly. Therefore, hypothesis 4 (c) that that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Liberalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.6 are graphically represented by Figure 4.6.
FIGURE-4.6

Attitude (Social Liberalism) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

High SES: 40.56
Middle SES: 52.62

Mean:
Exponential Regression for Mean
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>37.69</td>
<td>22.56748</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>45.38</td>
<td>21.31567</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

From table 4.7 it is evident that the 't' value is 2.69. 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 (Nationalism) differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Nationalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.7 are graphically represented by Figure 4.7.
FIGURE-4.7

Attitude (Nationalism) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

37.69
45.38

High SES
Middle SES

Mean
Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE – 4.8

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISM) BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>37.19</td>
<td>20.66941</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>48.38</td>
<td>21.97157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

From table 4.8 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 4.10. 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 Revolutionism) differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (e) that that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.8 are graphically represented by Figure 4.8.
FIGURE-4.8

Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status

- High SES: 37.19
- Middle SES: 48.38

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE - 4.9

ATTITUDE (UNTOUCHABILITY) BETWEEN HIGH AND MIDDLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>66.05</td>
<td>33.83785</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>76.06</td>
<td>27.65389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 258

From table 4.9 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.44. 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 (Untouchability) differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (f) that that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

The values of Table 4.9 are graphically represented by Figure 4.9.
FIGURE-4.9

Attitude (Untouchability) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status
### TABLE – 4.10

**ATTITUDE (SOCIAL CHANGE) BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>59.38</td>
<td>19.97157</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>51.43</td>
<td>19.73139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From table 4.10 it is evident that 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Change) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

The values of Table 4.10 are graphically represented by Figure 4.10.
FIGURE-4.10

Attitude (Social Change) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

Middle SES Low SES
TABLE – 4.11

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL DISTANCE) BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>83.51</td>
<td>23.76874</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>72.16</td>
<td>27.29400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From table 4.11 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Distance) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

The values of Table 4.11 are graphically represented by Figure 4.11.
FIGURE-4.11

Attitude (Social Distance) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean: Exponential Regression for Mean

- Middle SES: 83.51
- Low SES: 72.16
From table 4.12 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.25. 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

The values of Table 4.12 are graphically represented by Figure 4.12.
FIGURE-4.12

**Attitude (Liberalism) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status**

- **Middle SES**: 52.62
- **Low SES**: 43.54

Exponential Regression for Mean

Mean
TABLE – 4.13

ATTITUDE (NATIONALISM) BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>45.38</td>
<td>21.31567</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43.37</td>
<td>21.00368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From table 4.13 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 0.50. The value is less than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

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

The values of Table 4.13 are graphically represented by Figure 4.13.
FIGURE-4.13

Attitude (Nationalism) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

Middle SES  Low SES
45.38  43.37
### TABLE – 4.14

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISM) BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>48.38</td>
<td>21.97157</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41.21</td>
<td>19.19739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From table 4.14 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 1.79. The value is less 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 Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

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

The values of Table 4.14 are graphically represented by Figure 4.14.
Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

Middle SES: 48.38
Low SES: 41.21


TABLE – 4.15

ATTITUDE (UNTOUCHABILITY) BETWEEN MIDDLE AND LOW SOCIO-
ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>76.06</td>
<td>27.65389</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64.10</td>
<td>26.96026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.98 with df = 132

From table 4.15 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.31. 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 (Untouchability) differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES Group.

The values of Table 4.15 are graphically represented by Figure 4.15.
FIGURE-4.15

Attitude (Untouchability) between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status

Middle SES  |  Low SES
---|---
Mean: 76.06 | Mean: 64.1
Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE 4.16

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL CHANGE) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>50.03</td>
<td>21.63249</td>
<td>.372</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>51.43</td>
<td>19.73139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.16 it is evident that 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, 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 values of Table 4.16 are graphically represented by Figure 4.16.
TABLE – 4.17

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL DISTANCE) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>74.53</td>
<td>31.76818</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>72.15</td>
<td>27.29400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.17 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. Therefore the hypothesis 6 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, 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 4.17 are graphically represented by Figure 4.17.
FIGURE-4.17

Attitude (Social Distance) between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

High SES  Low SES

Mean 74.53
Mean 72.15
TABLE – 4.18

ATTITUDE (LIBERALISM) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40.56</td>
<td>20.3368</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43.54</td>
<td>22.2293</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.18 it is evident that 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, 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 4.18 are graphically represented by Figure 4.18.
FIGURE-4.18

Attitude (Liberalism) between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

High SES

Low SES
TABLE 4.19

ATTITUDE (NATIONALISM) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>37.69</td>
<td>22.56748</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43.37</td>
<td>21.00368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.19 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 1.45. 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 (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, 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 4.19 are graphically represented by Figure 4.19.
FIGURE-4.19

Attitude (Nationalism) between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE – 4.20

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISM) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>37.19</td>
<td>20.66941</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41.21</td>
<td>19.19739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.20 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, be 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 4.20 are graphically represented by Figure 4.20.
FIGURE-4.20

Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between High and Low Socio-Economic Status
TABLE – 4.21

ATTITUDE (UNTOUCHABILITY) BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High SES</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>66.05</td>
<td>33.83785</td>
<td>.340</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64.10</td>
<td>26.96026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 204

From table 4.21 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, be 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 4.21 are graphically represented by Figure 4.21.
FIGURE-4.21

Attitude (Untouchability) between High and Low Socio-Economic Status

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE – 4.22

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>30.78</td>
<td>4.04133</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>26.86</td>
<td>4.96784</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.22 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 5.81. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Achievement Motivation differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 7 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Achievement Motivation level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.22 are graphically represented by Figure 4.22.
FIGURE-4.22

Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas
TABLE – 4.23

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL CHANGE) BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59.53</td>
<td>19.24388</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>51.42</td>
<td>21.46056</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.23 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 2.74. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Change) differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Change) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.23 are graphically represented by Figure 4.23.
Attitude (Social Change) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas
TABLE – 4.24

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL DISTANCE) BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>91.14</td>
<td>23.80540</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>66.02</td>
<td>29.53904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.24 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 6.27. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Distance) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.24 are graphically represented by Figure 4.24.
FIGURE-4.24

Attitude (Social Distance) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

91.14
66.02

Position Winning Participating
Table 4.25

Attitude (Liberalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48.10</td>
<td>20.8852</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>43.83</td>
<td>21.52755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.25 it is evident that the 't' value is 1.42. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Liberalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.25 are graphically represented by Figure 4.25.
Attitude (Liberalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

Position Winning

Participating

Mean

Exponential Regression for Mean

48.1

43.83
TABLE – 4.26

ATTITUDE (NATIONALISM) BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42.78</td>
<td>24.94716</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>Not significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>40.34</td>
<td>21.41972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.26 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is .78. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Nationalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.26 are graphically represented by Figure 4.26.
FIGURE-4.26

Attitude (Nationalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE - 4.27

ATTITUDE (SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISM) BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49.04</td>
<td>24.71701</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>39.12</td>
<td>19.98185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.27 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 3.34. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.27 are graphically represented by Figure 4.27.
FIGURE-4.27

Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

Position Winning: 49.04
Participating: 39.12

Exponential Regression for Mean
TABLE – 4.28

ATTITUDE (UNTOUCHABILITY) BETWEEN POSITION WINNING AND PARTICIPATING JUDOKAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position Winning</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83.67</td>
<td>26.96443</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>64.93</td>
<td>31.41918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Value = 1.97 with df = 298

From table 4.28 it is evident that the ‘t’ value is 4.36. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differs significantly. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas) is rejected.

It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

The values of Table 4.28 are graphically represented by Figure 4.28.
FIGURE-4.28

Attitude (Untouchability) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

Mean Exponential Regression for Mean

Position Winning

Participating
4.2 DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

The psychoanalysis of data for variables specifically Sports Achievements Motivations, Attitude and Socio-Economic Status has been performed. The results for the sub-variables of ‘Attitude’ namely Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Revolutionism and Untouchability have also been analyzed and processed. The analysis of ‘Achievement Motivation’ revealed that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly as shown in table 4.1. Consequently, the hypothesis 1 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. Hence, it can be asserted that Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The analytical study of Achievement Motivation between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status discovered that the Mean Score of Middle SES and Low SES Group do not differ significantly as shown by table 4.2. Therefore, the hypothesis 2 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. Thus Achievement Motivation level of Judokas belonging to Middle SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The investigation of Achievement Motivation between Middle and Low Socio-Economic Status exposed that Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group differs significantly as shown in Table 4.3. So, the hypothesis 3 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic
Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. Here, it can be affirmed that Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

It was observed that the analysis of data for variable Attitude (having sub-variable Social Change) between High and Middle Socio-Economic Status specified that Mean Scores of High SES and Middle SES Group differ significantly as shown in Table 4.4. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. As a result, it can be said that Attitude (Social Change) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly as shown in Table 4.5. Thus, the hypothesis 4 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. It can, therefore, be avowed that Attitude (Social Distance) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. It was exhibited that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Liberalism) differ significantly as shown by Table 4.6. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. Attitude (Social Liberalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. It was revealed that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism)
differ significantly as shown in Table 4.7. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. It can, therefore, be said that Attitude (Nationalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. It was noticed that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differ significantly as shown in Table 4.8. Hence, the hypothesis 4 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. Consequently, it can be claimed that Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. The Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly as shown in Table 4.9. Thus it was revealed that the hypothesis 4 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. For that reason, it can be said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

It was discovered that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) differ significantly as shown by Table 4.10. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected and Attitude (Social Change) level of Middle SES Judokas is
significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. It was noticed that
Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ
significantly as in Table 4.11. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (b) that there would be no
significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between Middle Socio-
Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected
and thus, it can be said that Attitude (Social Distance) level of Middle SES Judokas is
significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. It was analyzed
that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ
significantly as shown in Table 4.12. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (c) that there would be
no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic
Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected and Attitude
(Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to
Judokas belonging to Low SES. Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on
Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly as shown in Table 4.13. So, the
hypothesis 5 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism)
level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status
(SES) on Judokas is retained and therefore, the Attitude (Nationalism) level of Middle
SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.
It was exhibited that Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social
Revolutionism) do not differ significantly as shown in Table 4.14. Therefore, the
hypothesis 5 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social
Revolutionism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-
Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. Accordingly, it can be said that Attitude
(Social Revolutionism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. The Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly shown by Table 4.15. Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected. Thus, it can be professed that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES Group.

It was identified that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) do not differ significantly as shown in Table 4.16. As a result, the hypothesis 6 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. Thus, it can be said that the Attitude (Social Change) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) do not differ significantly as shown in table 4.17. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. It can, therefore, 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. It was revealed that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly as shown in Table 4.18. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism)
level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. As a result, 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 analysis exposed that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly as shown in table 4.19. Consequently, the hypothesis 6 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained and Attitude (Nationalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. The Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly as shown in table 4.20. Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. It can, therefore, be owned that Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. It was noticed that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) do not differ significantly shown by Table 4.21. So, the hypothesis 6 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained. For this reason, it can be said that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.
The analysis exhibited that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Achievement Motivation differ significantly as shown in Table 4.22. Thus, the hypothesis 7 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected. For this reason, it can be asserted that Achievement Motivation level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

It was revealed that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Change) differs significantly as shown in Table 4.23. Consequently the hypothesis 8 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected and so, can be said that Attitude (Social Change) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. It was further noticed that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differs significantly as shown in table 4.24. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected and thus, Attitude (Social Distance) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. The Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly as shown in Table 4.25. In view of that, the hypothesis 8 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained. As a result, it can be avowed that Attitude (Liberalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. The analysis also
exhibited that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly as shown by Table 4.26. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained. Hence, it can be professed that Attitude (Nationalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. The analytical study demonstrated that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differ significantly as shown in Table 4.27. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected. Thus, it can be said that the Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. The analysis revealed that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly as shown in Table 4.28. Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas) is rejected and so, it can be avowed that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.
5.1 SUMMARY

Presently, sports are the part of daily life. It is a source of entertainment and means of earning too. For entertainment, petite activities can be performed without obtaining any professional training or degree, however for a professional; it is acquired. A professional or sportsman has to opt a particular sport as his specialization and adept it throughout the whole life. A sportsman is the element of the society; therefore the various social factors lie in it may affect him in terms of behavioural change, attitude, confidence level, self image, and socio-economic status etc. As success does not come all the time, a sportsman has to face success as well as failures. Besides this a sportsman has to make the balance between personal and professional life because ups and down at personal level may possibly persuade his performance. Various research scholars critically analysed the various variables which might sway a sportsman; designed various scales to distinguish low performers from high performers. Present study emphasised on the study of these variables, mainly categorized as achievement motivation, attitude and socio-economic status along with their relationships.

Motivation is a psychological factor that derives all the actions of an individual. It mainly consists of two types; one is internal motivation and second is external motivation. External motives may include the rewards or positions in the career whereas internal motives incorporate the self determination, satisfaction, self-respect or self-esteem. Achievement motivation is an outcome of these internal motives so as to motivate a sportsman to achieve desired goals, hitting the problems without getting depressed. Such people set a high, nevertheless feasible target in life and work hard to get it rather than leaving it on a chance or luck. They enjoy life, feel good, confident, and gain positive energy from the surroundings, mend the chance into
reality and transform into a good human being ultimately. Thus this achievement
motivation is good for the individual’s own development as well as significant for the
society too. Through the social orientation, economy is progressed furthermore a
Nation developed. This describes the significance of the present study.
Attitude defines the behavioural aspects of an individual, the way of looking toward
life, thinking or beliefs, actions or reaction towards certain environmental factors. It is
not a physical influence but a mental change that reflects through an individual’s
behaviour. The various obstacles appear in a sportsman’s life, he has to face many
challenges, even sometimes needs to endure in negative circumstances. Winning is
not that people normally think or define i.e. success; however it is about the
preeminent manner a sportsman performed. Right attitude should not consist of the
beating of opponent or to make him feel down but the winning in terms of tremendous
performance. Relaxed minds, favourable actions, adequate behaviours, team work are
the outcomes of the right attitude. Thus to create a right environment among
sportspersons, it is necessary to study the impact of various factors which may
influence an attitude. The various sub-variables of attitude are: Social Change, Social
Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Revolutionism and untouchability. So the study of
the ‘attitude’ is vital to boost player’s inner derives, excellent behaviour and to
encourage a positive attitude.
Socio-economic status of a player refers to the position a player got in the society,
financial situation, reputation and self image as well. In the developing countries like
India where most of the population is below poverty line, this variable somehow
could persuade the selection of a particular game. For example, Tennis is very
expensive game and requires sponsorships; a player with poor family background
may not afford it, consequently cannot rehearsal this game as well. Thus to get the best out of a player, it is necessary to evaluate socio-economic status of a player, so that right kind of sports can be picked and even right kind of support can be provided. The above three variables are not working in separation however cohesively ruled a sportsman’s performance. Hence to improve the performance it is necessary to discover the relationships between these variables in addition to their significance with the intention of motivating sportsman (especially Judokas) in right direction to accomplish the desired goals.

With these motives, the present study focused on the critical analysis of the variables Achievement Motivation, Attitude and Socio-Economic Status, relationship between these, their significance as well as linkage with the Judokas performance. Thus the problem statement included the “Relationship of Motivation and Attitude with Socio Economic Status and Performance of Judokas” as the topic of the present research work.

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the current research work was to perform a comparative study of the relationship of different variables Sports Achievement Motivation, Attitude with Socio-Economic Status and performance 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 objective of present study was as under:

- To study the relationship of Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.
• To study the relationship of Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Attitude level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas.

• To study the relationship of Attitude between Position Winning and Participating Judokas.

5.3 HYPOTHESIS

For the purpose of this study, the hypothesis given below has been formulated:-

1. There would be no significant difference in Achievement motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

2. There would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.
3. There would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas.

4. There would be no significant difference in Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas. This comprised the following sub-variable of the Attitude:
   a. Social Change
   b. Social Distance
   c. Liberalism
   d. Nationalism
   e. Social Revolutionism
   f. Untouchability

5. There would be no significant difference in Attitude level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas. This comprised the following sub-variable of the Attitude:
   a. Social Change
   b. Social Distance
   c. Liberalism
   d. Nationalism
   e. Social Revolutionism
   f. Untouchability

6. There would be no significant difference in Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas. This comprised the following sub-variable of the Attitude:
a. Social Change
b. Social Distance
c. Liberalism
d. Nationalism
e. Social Revolutionism
f. Untouchability

7. There would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas.

8. There would be no significant difference in Attitude between Position Winning and Participating Judokas. This comprised the following sub-variable of the Attitude:
   a. Social Change
   b. Social Distance
c. Liberalism
d. Nationalism
e. Social Revolutionism
   f. Untouchability

5.4 SELECTION OF SAMPLES FOR STUDY

The samples for the present study (males and females) were 300 Judokas 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. Subjects were selected through probability type of sampling and simple random sampling was used. Ten lists of all participants were
collected from the Director Sports, Punjab University, Chandigarh and the Judokas were selected through Lottery system.

5.5 SELECTION OF VARIABLES

Selection of variables were done very carefully by researcher after having thorough discussions with Sports Psychologists, Coaches, Trainers, Physical Educationists and various experts in the fields of Judo from Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan. Various Libraries like M.D.U., Rohtak, K.U. Kurukshetra, NIS Patiala and Physical Education Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh were visited by research scholar. Keeping in view the significance for Judokas performance and development of an individual, the following Socio-psychological variables were selected as recommended by various experts. Primarily, these variables belong to three basic areas; Socio-economic Status, Motivation and Attitude. The variables used in the study were as under:

1. Sports Achievement Motivation
2. Attitude
3. Socio-Economic Status

5.6 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

All tests have been standardized in the Indian Cultural Context and were used extensively. A specimen copy of each of the tests used in the present study has been given in Appendixes A, B and C at the end of this thesis.

Keeping in view the research investigation, the following three tools were used to collect the data:
1. To measure Achievement Motivation, the Sports Achievement Motivation, the Test developed by Dr. M.L. Kamlesh (1990) was used.

2. To measure Attitude of human being, Attitude, the Test developed by Dr. N.S. Chauhan (1985) and others was used.

3. To measure Socio Economic Status (SES), the test developed by Dr. Rajbir Singh and others (2006) was used.

5.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data obtained through simple random sampling was compiled and tabulated variable wise. This data exploration has been performed through data sampling, data editing, data coding, and classification. The present study 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 were drawn and also 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.

5.8 FINDINGS

The statistical results of the whole data revealed that Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES because the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly. The Mean Score of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation do not differ significantly. Therefore, Achievement Motivation level of Judokas belonging to Middle SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. It is found that the
Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Thus Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

On the variable attribute, it was found that “Social Change” level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES as the Mean Scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude “Social Change” differ significantly. The results indicated that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude “Social Distance” differ significantly. Thus “Social Distance” level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. It was found that Attitude (Social Liberalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES because Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Liberalism) differ significantly. Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) differ significantly. As a result, Attitude (Nationalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. It was further discovered that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude “Social Revolutionism” differ significantly. This indicates that level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES on this variable. The Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on variable “Untouchability” of Attribute differ significantly. Thus level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES on variable “Untouchability” of Attitude.

It was noticed that level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES on variable Attitude (Social Change) as the Mean
scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on this variable differ significantly. The Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly. So, Attitude (Social Distance) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ significantly. Thus, Attitude (Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Therefore, Attitude (Nationalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. The Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. With this fact, Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES. It was observed that Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly. As a result, level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES Group on this variable.

It was perceived that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) do not differ significantly. This indicates that Attitude (Social Change) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on “Social Distance” of variable Attitude do not differ significantly. Hence, Attitude (Social Distance) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group. Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on “Liberalism” of Attitude do not differ significantly, so level of
Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group on this variable. Attitude (Nationalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group because Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group as Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group seeing that Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on this variable do not differ significantly.

It was revealed that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Achievement Motivation differ significantly. Consequently, Achievement Motivation level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

It was found that Attitude (Social Change) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group for the reason that Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on this variable differs significantly. Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differs significantly. Thus, Attitude (Social Distance) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly. Hence, Attitude (Liberalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in
comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group “Nationalism” on Attitude do not differ significantly. Thus, Attitude (Nationalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group. It was noticed that Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differs significantly. As a result, level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group on this variable. It was revealed that Attitude (Untouchability) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group because Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on this variable differs significantly.

5.9 CONCLUSIONS

5.9.1 Achievement Motivation Level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

On the variable Sports Achievement Motivation, the ‘t’ value is 2.35 as shown in Table 4.1. 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 Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 1 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.
5.9.2 Achievement Motivation Level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

On the variable Sports Achievement Motivation, the ‘t’ value is .49 as shown in Table 4.2. This value is less than the tabular value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean Score of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation do not differ significantly. Achievement Motivation level of Judokas belonging to Middle SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 2 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

5.9.3 Achievement Motivation Level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

On the variable Sports Achievement Motivation, the ‘t’ value is 2.30 as shown in Table 4.3. This value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 3 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.
5.9.4 Attitude Level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is 3.44 as shown in Table 4.4. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

b. Social Distance

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is 2.48 as shown in Table 4.5. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.
c. Liberalism

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is 4.54 as shown in Table 4.6. 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. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is 2.69 as shown in Table 4.7. 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 (Nationalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

e. Social Revolutionism

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 4.10 as shown in Table 4.8. 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 Revolutionism) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism)
level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

f. Untouchability

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 2.44 as shown in Table 4.9. 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 (Untouchability) differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

5.9.5 Attitude level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is 2.12 as shown in Table 4.10. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

b. Social Distance
On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is 2.42 as shown in Table 4.11. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

c. Liberalism
On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is 2.25 as shown in Table 4.12. 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 (Liberalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.
Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is 0.50 as shown in Table 4.13. The value is less than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

e. Social Revolutionism

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 1.79 as shown in Table 4.14. The value is less 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 Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.
f. Untouchability

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 2.31 as shown in Table 4.15. 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 (Untouchability) differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

5.9.6 Attitude level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is .372 as shown in Table 4.16. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.
b. (Social Distance)

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is .44 as shown in Table 4.17. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

c. Liberalism

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is .82 as shown in Table 4.18. 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.

Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is 1.45 as shown in Table 4.19. 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 (Nationalism)
do not differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

e. **Social Revolutionism**

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 1.12 as shown in Table 4.20. 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. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

f. **Untouchability**

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is .340 as shown in Table 4.21. 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. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.
Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

5.9.7 Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

On the variable Achievement Motivation, the ‘t’ value is 5.81 as shown in Table 4.22. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Achievement Motivation differ significantly. Achievement Motivation level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 7 that there would be no significant difference in Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

5.9.8 Attitude between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is 2.74 as shown in Table 4.23. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Change) differs significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.
Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (a) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Change) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

b. Social Distance

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is 6.27 as shown in Table 4.24. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differs significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (b) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Distance) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

c. Liberalism

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is 1.42 as shown in Table 4.25. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained.
d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is .78 as shown in Table 4.26. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Nationalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of Position Winning Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (d) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Nationalism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is retained.

e. Social Revolutionism

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 3.34 as shown in Table 4.27. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differs significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (e) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Social Revolutionism) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas is rejected.

f. Untouchability

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 4.36 as shown in Table 4.28. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on
Attitude (Untouchability) differs significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

Therefore, the hypothesis 8 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) between Position Winning and Participating Judokas) is rejected.

5.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Generally it is considered that Indian performance in Judo at International and National level is not good due to lack of talent. But it’s totally wrong concept, because there are numbers of athletes who, in spite of possessing good talent and physical ability never became outstanding performer due to wrong placement and unsystematic coaching program with lack of psychological feedback.

India is the second largest populated country in the world and it may become largest (most) populated country in the world (survey conducted by Time Magazine), but when we look at the international arena in the field of sports, we find ourselves at the lowest ebb. If we try to find out the reason behind such a poor performance than we will find that a long list of reasons for this debacle and lack of motivation and attitudes towards players, especially Judokas is one of these reasons.

Countries, which are performing well in Judo in International scenario, are due to their scientific approach towards the game. So, keeping in view the significance of psychological principles and imparting scientific training to the players, the scholar had undertaken the present study. The study may make the following contribution:

1. The investigation may help all those who are involved in the training of sports and games (especially persons related to Judo) by providing criteria feedback.
2. The study might help coaches and teachers of Physical Education in developing systematic psychological as well as tactical training program.

3. The study of the variable ‘Achievement Motivation’ can be helpful for the Trainer as well as administration to identify the level of motivation among each individual player (especially Judokas). Thus required motivation can be provided to each individual e.g. positive motivation or negative motivation, external motivation or internal motivation or both. This can also enhance the self-motivations capability of the Judokas and thus desired goals could be achieved.

4. The study of the variable ‘Attitude’ can be useful to discern the players (i.e. Judokas) own beliefs; their way of looking life. Thus can be educated to develop a good morale, ethics and a strong attitude to avoid the awful habits like doping etc. A favourable attitude is helpful in achieving success and balance between personal as well as professional life.

5. 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.

6. The finding on variables might help the judo players to evaluate themselves so as to motivate themselves to give better performance.
7. The study is significant for the players as well as institutes to develop right environment, right attitude, right motivation, right controls, right development programmes, right team (that incorporate team work also) and selection of the right talent search programmes.

8. The various findings of the analytical study of the variables “Sports Achievement Motivation, Attitude and Socio Economic Status furthermore their relationships” may be useful for the future research work, selection of the problem for research work as well as to direct it. The study could motivate other judo lovers to take similar studies so that judo could become a more scientific game in India.

9. The compiled data for 300 Judokas can be further utilized as secondary data by other applications also.

10. The study would make addition to the already existing knowledge of physical education and sports.

11. The study might motivate other scholars to take similar study in other sports disciplines.

5.11 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Similar nature of the study can be conducted on the players other than Judokas

2. This analysis can also be carried out on the school level players.

3. The study can be performed separately for males and females to identify various genetic and social factors influencing their performance level along with socio-economic status.

4. The present study is limited to Indian Context which could be extended to worldwide sports persons.
5. This present analysis or the stored data can be utilized as secondary data by the research scholars from the other fields like management, computer science, psychology etc. for their research work.

6. Besides the psychological aspects, administered in current research work, some more variables could be considered for stress management of the players.