Chapter-4
Analysis of Data, Results and Discussion of Findings
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The response of the questionnaire has not been analyzed with percentage but also subjected to chi-square ($x^2$) test1 on the basis of Likert's attitude measurement system, assigning five degree of opinion.

The response of subjects has also been converted into three point scale from five point scale as given in the questionnaire in which strongly agree and agree were considered as an agreement with the statement, while disagree and strongly disagree were considered as disagreement.

Thus three point scale showing agree, undecided and disagree has been evolved. The divergence of observed frequency from those expected has been tested on the hypothesis. The obtained analyses in percentage test 2 and chi-square values are given in the different tables.

Level of significance

For testing the significance of responses given by 500 respondents, the level of significance chosen was 0.05.

Findings

Chi-square test and percentage analysis has been applied in each statement in order to compare the pattern of responses in three viz. physical educationists, general people and students/players.

The responses of the subjects for the statements 1 to 50 regarding socio-cultural, political & communal factors are analyzed below:
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports are must for the establishment of a healthy society and disciplined dynamic citizens”

Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students and Players</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>0.144</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.991 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.1 that the obtained chi-square value of 0.144 is less than the tabulated chi-square value of 9.488 and thus, it is found non significant at .05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of respondents who were of the view that sports are must for the establishment of a healthy society and disciplined dynamic citizens.
The table 4.1 and figure 4.1 indicates that 98.8 per cent of the subjects were of the opinion which is in agreement with the statement, 1.2 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while no one was found neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion in connection with the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Sports enable the young generation to keep away from drugs and alcoholism"

Table: 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \chi^2 \) Calculated value df Tabulated value Remarks

| Chi-Square | 5.333 | 4       | 9.488 at .05 level | Non-significant |

The table 4.2 reveals that obtained chi square value of 5.333 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488 and therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects regarding statement that sports enable the young generation to keep away from drugs and alcoholism.
The table 4.2 and figure 4.2 indicate that 78.2 per cent of the respondents had given their opinion in favour of the statement, 14.6 per cent were not in favour of the statement while 7.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Over emphasis on sports can cause more harm than good on youth”s

Table: 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>270</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>6.173</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table discloses that the obtained chi-square value of 0.144 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488 which found non significant at .05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects who agreed that over emphasis on sports can cause more harm than good on youth.

The table indicates that 54.0 per cent of the subjects gave their votes in favour of the statement, 37.0 per cent were not in the favour, while 9.0 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

The above data shows that all three groups of respondents do not have differences in their thinking.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Sports are more valuable for well-being"

Table: 4.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td></td>
<td>95.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td>97.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.408</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 7.408 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488 and thus, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects regarding the statement that sports are more valuable for well-being.
The table 4.4 and figure 4.3 indicate that 97.0 per cent of the subjects favoured the statement, 2.2 per cent of the subjects were not agreed with the statement, while 0.8 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion about the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports prepare an individual to progress and achieve their ambition in the life”

Table: 4.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(\chi^2)</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>9.412</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.5 reveals that obtained chi square value of 9.412 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488 and therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that sports prepare an individual to progress and achieve their ambition in the life.

The table also indicates that 92.2 per cent of the respondents were of the opinion in favour of the statement and 5.6 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 2.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports inculcate self-confidence, discipline and tolerance power”

Table: 4.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>4.539</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.6 that the obtained chi-square value of 4.539 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that sports inculcate self-confidence, discipline and tolerance power.

The table indicates that 96.6 per cent of the subjects supported the statement, 1.8 per cent of the subjects did not support the statement, while 1.6 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be said that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion about the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Sports help in all round development (personality, character and moral values in youth"

Table: 4.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count 135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count 261</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count 80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts 476</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>19.018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.7 shows that chi-square yielded a value of 19.018 is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance as this value is greater than tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates that there were significant differences among the three groups of the subjects regarding the statement that sports help in all round development (personality, character and moral values in youth)
Fig. 4.4

The table 4.7 and figure 4.4 reveal that 100 per cent respondent i.e. physical educationists and students/players are with the statement, while 4.2 per cent general people did not agree with the statement. Interestingly, as many as 2.4 per cent of general people were neither favored nor were against the statement.

The analysis suggests that only general people had divergence of opinion for their responses with the statement.
“Good or bad performance of sports persons directly effect the feelings of people”

Table: 4.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.4%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$ Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>2.162</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that obtained chi square value of 2.162 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Hence, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that good or bad performances of the sports persons directly effect the feelings of people.

The table 4.8 indicates that 83.4 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 9.0 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 7.6 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT-

“Participation in sports inculcate leadership quality in youth”

Table: 4.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within General People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>21.258</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 4.9 the value of chi-square is significant at .05 levels of significance as calculated chi-square value of 21.258 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 9.488 at .05 levels. This indicates that response pattern of physical educationists, general people and students/players towards the notion “participation in sports inculcates leadership quality in youth” are not similar.
The table 4.9 and figure 4.5 indicate that 98.5 per cent physical educationists are in favour of the statement whereas 92.6 per cent general people and 92.5 per cent students and players are also agreed with the statement respectively.

Besides, 5.6 per cent general people were not in the favour of the statement, while remaining 7.5 per cent students & players, 1.5 per cent physical educationists and 1.8 per cent general people were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Thus, it can be said that there were divergence of opinion among the three groups of respondents for the above statement.
The table 4.10 shows that chi-square yielded a value of 13.464 which is found to be significant at 0.05 levels of significance, as this value is greater than the tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates significant difference among the three groups of the subjects for their response that participation in sports releases the pent-up emotions and tensions.
The table 4.10 and figure 4.6 reveal that 97.8 per cent physical educationists, 88.1 per cent and 86.3 per cent general people and students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 1.5, 5.2, and 3.7 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were against the statement while remaining 0.7, 6.7 and 10.0 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were neither favored nor were against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of respondents had divergence of opinion for their response for the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Participation in sports helps to raise the status of men / women in the society”

Table: 4.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td>97.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td></td>
<td>259</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td>94.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>461</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.2%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.595</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.11 that the obtained chi-square value of 7.595 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that participation in sports helps to raise the status of men /women in the society.

The table indicates that 92.2 per cent of the subjects expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 4.4 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 3.4 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion in connection with the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports encourages healthy sporting competition among different groups of participants”

Table: 4.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects &amp; Count</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\chi^2 \quad \text{Calculated value} \quad \text{df} \quad \text{Tabulated value} \quad \text{Remarks} \\
\text{Chi-Square} \quad 5.707 \quad 4 \quad 9.488 \text{ at .05 level} \quad \text{Non-significant}
\]

The table 4.12 reveals that obtained chi square value of 5.707 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the statement that sports encourages healthy sporting competition among different groups of participants.

The table indicates that 87.6 per cent of the respondents favoured the statement and 5.2 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 7.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all the three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports channelise the energy of students towards the constructive and socially useful work”

Table: 4.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Physical Educationists | Count | 250 | 20 | 15 | 285 |
| %within Physical Educationists | 87.7% | 7.0% | 5.3% | 100% |

| General People | Count | 68 | 7 | 5 | 80 |
| %within General People | 85.0% | 8.7% | 6.3% | 100% |

| Students & Players | Count | 442 | 33 | 25 | 500 |
| %within Students & Players | 88.4% | 6.6% | 5.0% | 100% |

| Total | Counts | 442 | 33 | 25 | 500 |
| %within Subjects | 88.4% | 6.6% | 5.0% | 100% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>2.631</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.13 that the obtained chi-square value of 2.631 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 levels of significance. This indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that sports channelise the energy of students towards the constructive and socially useful work.

The table indicates that 88.4 per cent of the subjects supported the statement, 5 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 6.6 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be said that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion with respect to the responses for the above mentioned statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"The educational level of parents is a determining factor for participation of their children in sports activities"

Table: 4.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>3.586</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.14 reveals that obtained chi square value of 3.586 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant differences of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the statement that the educational level of parents is a determining factor for participation of their children in sports activities.

The table indicates that 71.6 per cent of the respondents were in the favour of the statement and 20.8 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 7.6 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports prepare an individual to face the challenges of life effectively and adjustment in society”

Table: 4.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\chi^2\) Calculated value | df | Tabulated value  | Remarks
---|----|-----------------|---------
Chi-Square | 20.074 | 4 | 9.488 at .05 level | Significant

From the table 4.15 the value of chi-square is significant at .05 levels as calculated chi-square value of 20.074 is greater than the tabulated chi-square of 9.488 at 0.05 levels of significance. Thus, the result reveals that response pattern of physical educationist, general people and students/ players towards the notion “sports prepare an individual to face the challenges of life effectively and adjustment in society” are not similar.
The table 4.15 and figure 4.7 reveal that 96.3 per cent physical educationists, 81.1 and 86.2 per cent general people and students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 1.5, 9.8 and 3.8 per cent physical educationists, general people and students/players were against the statement while remaining 2.2, 9.1 and 10.0 per cent physical educationists, general people and students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

Thus, it can be inferred from the above table that there was divergence of opinion among the three groups of respondents for the statement. General people have different views among the groups.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Although the scheduled castes and backward classes in our state are physically fit but their socio-cultural and economic backgrounds are such that generally they are not able to participate in games and specifically in expensive games (such as Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Squash, Golf etc.)”

Table 4.16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² Calculated value df Tabulated value Remarks
Chi-Square 2.529 4 9.488 at .05 level Non-significant

It is evident from the table 4.16 that the obtained chi-square value of 2.529 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that although the scheduled castes and backward classes in our state are physically fit but their socio-cultural and economic backgrounds are such that generally they are not able to participate in games and specifically in expensive games (such as Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Squash, Golf etc.)
The table 4.16 and figure 4.8 indicate that 77.6 per cent of the subjects favoured the statement and 14.6 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 7.8 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“In our state, the children from rural background do not have adequate sports facilities but their participation in sports is more in comparison to urban background children”

Table: 4.17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² | Calculated value | DF | Tabulated value | Remarks
--- | ----------------- |----|----------------|---------
Chi-Square | 4.498 | 4 | 9.488 at .05 level | Non-significant

The table 4.17 reveals that obtained chi square value of 4.498 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Hence, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/ players) for the above mentioned statement that in our state, the children from rural background do not have adequate sports facilities but their participation in sports is more in comparison to urban background children.
The table 4.17 and figure 4.9 indicate that 85.8 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 9.0 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 5.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Being an agricultural state people prefer their wards work on farms / fields instead of participation in sports"

Table: 4.18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students&amp; Players</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.767</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.18 that the obtained chi-square value of 7.767 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that being an agricultural state people prefer their wards work on farms / fields instead of participation in sports.

The table indicates that 56.6 per cent of the subjects favoured the statement and 33.8 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 9.6 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Promotion or acceleration of sports can not be achieved without mass media hype"

Table: 4.19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td>111</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td>206</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>370</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$ Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>11.902</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.19 shows that chi-square yielded a value of 11.902 which is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance as this value is greater than the tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates that there were significant differences among the three groups of the subjects for their response that promotion or acceleration of sports can not be achieved without mass media hype.
The table 4.19 and figure 4.10 reveal that 82.2 per cent physical educationists, 72.3 and 66.2 per cent general people and students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 9.6, 19.3 and 27.5 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were against the statement while remaining 8.2, 8.4 and 6.3 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were neither favored nor were against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all the three groups of respondents had divergence of opinion for their responses for the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports contributes in developing the feelings of patriotism”

Table: 4.20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count: 130</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count: 257</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count: 75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts: 462</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>5.155</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.20 reveals that obtained chi square value of 5.155 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant differences of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationist, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that sports contributes in developing the feelings of patriotism.

The table indicates that 92.4 per cent of the respondent’s opinion was in favour of the statement and 4.4 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 3.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Vigorous participation in sports leads to loss of femininity among women"

Table: 4.21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>3.155</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.21 that the obtained chi-square value of 3.155 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that Vigorous participation in sports leads to loss of femininity among women.
The table 4.21 and figure 4.11 indicate that 30 per cent of the subject’s opinion was in favour of the statement and 55 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 15 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Societal approval becomes difficult for girls wearing the sports kits/dresses”

Table: 4.22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>1.169</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table reveals that obtained chi square value of 1.169 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that societal approval becomes difficult for girls wearing the sports kits/dresses.
The table 4.22 and figure 4.12 indicate that 59.4 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 30 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 10.6 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Women in our society are unable to participate in sports activities because of dual responsibilities as house wives and working women"

Table: 4.23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count 97</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists 71.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count 240</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within General People 84.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count 59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players 73.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Count 396</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Subjects 79.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>11.034</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 4.23 the value of chi-square is significant at .05 levels as calculated chi-square value of 11.034 is greater than the tabulated chi-square of 9.488 at .05 levels of significance. Thus, the table shows that response pattern of physical educationist, general people and students/players towards the notion “women in our society are unable to participate in sports activities because of dual responsibilities as house wives and working women” are not similar.
The table 4.23 and figure 4.13 reveal that 71.9 per cent physical educationists, 84.2 and 73.7 per cent (general people and students/players) were also in favour of the statement. Besides, 20.7, 10.5 and 20.0 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were against the statement while remaining 7.4, 5.3 and 6.3 per cent (physical educationists, general people and students/players) were neither favored nor were against the statement.

Thus, it can be inferred from the above table that there were divergence of opinion among the three groups of respondents for the above statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Parents generally avoid their daughter’s participation in sports because they are worried about their safety and security”

Table: 4.24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>2.797</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.24 that the obtained chi-square value of 2.797 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that Parents generally avoid their daughter’s participation in sports because they are worried about their safety and security.
The table 4.24 and figure 4.14 indicate that 86.8 per cent of the subjects were in the favour of the statement and 9.6 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 3.6 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion with respect to the responses for the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Socio-economic background of parents determines girl’s participation in sports”

Table: 4.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>0.372</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.25 reveals that obtained chi square value of 0.372 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that socio-economic background of parents determines girl’s participation in sports.

The table 4.25 indicates that 76.4 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 16.8 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 6.8 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Political supported non-recognized Sports Associations / Federations create hindrances in promotion of sports”

Table: 4.26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>214</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>388</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>9.697</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.26 shows that chi-square yielded a value of 9.697 which is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance, as this value is greater than the tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates a significant difference among the three groups of the subjects for their response that political supported non-recognized Sports Associations / Federations create hindrances in promotion of sports.
The table 4.26 and figure 4.15 reveal that 86.6 per cent physical educationists, 75.1 per cent general people and 71.2 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 6.7 per cent physical educationists, 14.7 per cent general people and 17.5 per cent students/players were against the statement while remaining 6.7 per cent physical educationists, 10.2 per cent general people and 11.3 per cent students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all the three groups of respondents had divergence of opinion for their response for the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“TV, Radio, Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, etc. play a very important role in politicizing sports”

Table 4.27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General People</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students &amp; Players</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>1.946</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.27 reveals that obtained chi square value of 1.946 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant differences of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that TV, Radio, Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, etc. play a very important role in politicizing sports.

The above table indicates that 86.2 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 7.6 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 6.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Organizing sports competitions such as Olympic / Asian / Commonwealth games etc. help in developing strong diplomatic relations among the nations"

Table 4.28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists Count</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People Count</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players Count</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Counts</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X²</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>6.102</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.28 that the obtained chi-square value of 6.102 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that organizing sports competitions such as Olympic / Asian / Commonwealth games etc. help in developing strong diplomatic relations among the nation.
The table 4.28 and figure 4.16 indicate that 84.6 per cent of the subjects supported the statement and 5.8 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 9.6 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion with respect to the responses for the above mentioned statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Petty political interests create hindrances for the promotion of sports at all levels”

Table 4.29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students&amp; Players</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>11.763</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 4.29 the value of chi-square is significant at .05 levels as calculated chi-square value of 11.763 is greater than the tabulated chi-square of 9.488 at .05 levels of significance. Thus, the table indicates that response pattern of physical educationist, general people and students/ players towards the notion “Petty political interests create hindrances for the promotion of sports at all levels” are not similar.
The table 4.29 and figure 4.17 reveal that 84.4 per cent physical educationists, 81.8 per cent general people and 67.5 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 7.4 per cent, physical educationists, 9.1 per cent general people and 20.0 per cent students/players were against the statement while remaining 8.2 per cent physical educationists, 9.1 per cent general people and 12.5 per cent students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

Thus, it can be said that there were divergence of opinion among the three groups of respondents for the above statement. Especially students & players have different attitude among the three groups.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Deserving sports persons are affected by the politician’s interference"

Table 4.30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%within Physical Educationists

92.6% 3.7% 3.7% 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General People</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%within General People

86.6% 5.3% 8.1% 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students &amp; Players</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%within Students & Players

78.7% 6.3% 15.0% 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%within Subjects

87.0% 5.0% 8.0% 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>9.875</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.30 shows that chi-square yielded a value of 9.875 which is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance, as this value is greater than the above tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates a significant difference among the three groups of the subjects for their response that deserving sports persons are affected by the politician’s interference.
As per result of table 4.30 and figure 4.18, 92.6 per cent physical educationists, 86.6 per cent general people and 78.7 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement while 3.7 per cent, physical educationists, 8.1 per cent general people and 15.0 per cent students/players were against the statement. Remaining, 3.7 per cent physical educationists, 5.3 per cent general people and 6.3 per cent students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of respondents had different opinion about the statement. Especially students showed much different attitude than the other two groups towards the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"The government should provide adequate financial assistance for the upliftment of sports in Haryana"

Table 4.31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>95.1%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>485</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.066</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.31 reveals that obtained chi square value of 7.066 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/ players) for the above mentioned statement that the government should provide adequate financial assistance for the upliftment of sports.
The table 31 and figure 4.19 indicate that 97.0 percent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 1.0 percent were not in favour of the statement, while 2.0 percent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sport planning is disturbed due to frequent change in political leadership”

Table 4.32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educators</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General People</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students &amp; Players</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>8.099</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the table 4.32 that the obtained chi-square value of 8.099 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that sport planning is disturbed due to frequent change in political leadership.

The above table indicates that 83.0 per cent of the subjects were in favour of the statement and 9.8 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 7.2 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion with respect to the responses for the above mentioned statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVERALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Government should provide better sports infrastructure facilities in the rural areas to uplift the sports talent”

Table 4.33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General People</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students &amp; Players</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Counts</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>493</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>2.516</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.33 reveals that obtained chi square value of 2.516 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found not significant at 0.05 levels of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that government should provide better sports infrastructure facilities in the rural areas to uplift the sports talent.
The table 4.33 and figure 4.20 indicate that 98.6 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 0.8 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 0.6 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports develop national integration among the society”

Table 4.34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td>273</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>483</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>3.612</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 3.612 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that government should provide better sports infrastructure facilities in the rural areas to uplift the sports talent.

The table indicates that 96.6 per cent of the subjects expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 1.4 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 2.0 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports promotion and progress would be better with the government initiations”

Table 4.35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>94.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>1.391</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that obtained chi square value of 1.391 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that government should provide better sports infrastructure facilities in the rural areas to uplift the sports talent.

The table indicates that 94.2 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 3.8 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 2.0 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports can not be maintained and promoted without liberal funding by government”

Table 4.36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \chi^2 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.508</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 7.508 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that sports can not be maintained and promoted without liberal funding by government.

The table indicates that 89.4 per cent of the subjects were in the favour of the statement and 5.8 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 4.8 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Games and sports are the ambassadors of peace"

Table 4.37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£²</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>11.978</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table the value of chi-square is found significant at .05 levels as calculated chi-square value of 11.978 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 9.488 at .05 level of significance. Thus, the analysis shows that the response pattern of physical educationist, general people and students/players towards the notion “Games and sports are the ambassadors of peace” are not similar.
The table 4.37 and figure 4.21 reveal that 92.6 per cent physical educationists, 81.4 per cent general people and 77.5 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement. Besides, 3.7 per cent physical educationists, 10.9 per cent general people and 15.0 per cent students/players were against the statement while remaining 3.7 per cent physical educationists, 7.7 per cent general people and 7.5 per cent students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

Thus, it can be inferred from the above table that there were divergence of opinion among the three groups of respondents for the statement.
**DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT**

“Politician as office bearers of any sports association / federation are spoiling the sporting culture of the nation”

Table 4.38

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td>199</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>345</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>χ²</strong></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>5.609</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.38 reveals that obtained chi square value of 5.609 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488 and therefore, it was found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there was no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that politician as office bearers of any sports association / federation are spoiling the sporting culture of the nation.
The table 4.38 and figure 4.22 indicates that 69.0 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 18.8 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 12.2 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"More stress and hype on a particular game have negative effect on other games"

Table 4.39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>83.2%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>5.389</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 5.389 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that more stress and hype on a particular game have negative effect on other games.
The table 4.39 and figure 4.23 indicate that 85.8 per cent of the subjects expressed their opinion in favour of the statement and 8.0 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 6.2 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sponsorship plays a vital role in the promotion of sports”

Table 4.40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>453</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>10.903</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that chi-square yielded a value of 10.903 which is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance, as this value is greater than the above tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates a significant difference among the three groups of the subjects for their response that sponsorship plays a vital role in the promotion of sports.
The table 4.40 and figure 4.24 reveal that 94.8 per cent physical educationists, 87.0 per cent general people and 96.2 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement while 1.5 per cent physical educationists, 6.3 per cent general people and 1.3 per cent students/players were against the statement. Remaining, 3.7 per cent physical educationists, 6.7 per cent general people and 2.5 per cent students/players were neither favored nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all the three groups of respondents had divergence of opinion for their response for the statement. General people have different attitude towards the statement as compare to others.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports keep the youth away from the communal evils”

Table 4.41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroups</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>10.737</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table the value of chi-square is found significant at .05 level as calculated chi-square value of 10.737 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 9.488 at .05 level of significance. Thus, the above table indicates that the response pattern of physical educationists, general people and students/players towards the notion “sports keep the youth away from the communal evils” are not similar.
The table 4.41 and figure 4.25 reveal that 94.8 per cent physical educationists, 86.7 per cent general people and 93.7 per cent students/players were in favour of the statement while 3.7 per cent physical educationists, 8.4 per cent general people and 1.3 per cent students/players were against the statement. Remaining 1.5 per cent physical educationists, 4.9 per cent general people and 5.0 per cent students/players were neither favored nor were against the statement.

Having interpreted the table, it can firmly be said that general people and students had significant differential attitudes toward the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports eliminate all sort of discriminations against any person on the ground of race, class, caste, gender, color and religion”

Table 4.42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count General People</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Students &amp; Players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>5.110</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that obtained chi square value of 5.110 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that sports eliminate all sort of discriminations against any person on the ground of race, class, caste, gender, color and religion.
The table 4.42 and figure 4.26 indicate that 86.4 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 7.6 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 6.0 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports help in strengthening of communal harmony”

Table 4.43

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(\chi^2)</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>6.366</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table 4.43 that the obtained chi-square value of 6.366 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that sports help in strengthening of communal harmony.

The table 4.43 and figure 4.27 indicates that 89.6 per cent of the subjects were in the favour of the statement and 5.6 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 4.8 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence, it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Sports develop better understanding among various religious group / community”

Table 4.44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Educationists</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General People</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students &amp; Players</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>94.9%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>11.630</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that chi-square yielded a value of 11.630 is found significant at 0.05 levels of significance as this value is greater than the above tabulated value of 9.488. The result of this statement indicates a significant difference among the three groups of the subjects for their response that sports develop better understanding among various religious group / community.
The table 4.44 and figure 4.27 reveal that 96.3 per cent physical educationists, 87.4 per cent general people and 94.9 per cent students/players supported the statement while 2.2 per cent physical educationists, 7.0 per cent general people and 1.3 per cent students/players were against the statement. Remaining, 1.5 per cent physical educationists, 5.6 per cent general people and 3.8 per cent students/players were neither favored nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all the three groups of respondents had divergence of opinion for their response for the statement. General people showed their different attitude to some extent towards the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Participation or involvement in sports modifies individual’s attitudes and beliefs”

Table 4.45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\chi^2$ Calculated value | df | Tabulated value | Remarks  
--- | --- | --- | --- 
Chi-Square | 9.230 | 4 | 9.488 at .05 level | Non-significant

The above table reveals that obtained chi square value of 9.230 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant differences of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that participation or involvement in sports modifies individual’s attitudes and beliefs.

The table indicates that 87.6 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the above said statement and 4.4 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 8.0 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Sports reduce the gap between rich and poor strata of the society"

Table 4.46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within General People</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Subjects</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chi-Square</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.960</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 7.960 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Hence, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that participation or involvement in sports modifies individual's attitudes and beliefs.

The table indicates that 85.0 per cent of the subjects were in favour of the statement and 8.2 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 6.8 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

Hence it can be safely concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion about the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Religious beliefs / customs (orthodox) hinders development of women sports in Haryana”

Table 4.47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$ Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square 1.954</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table reveals that obtained chi square value of 1.954 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that religious beliefs / customs (orthodox) hinders development of women sports in Haryana.
The figure indicates that 70.6 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the statement and 18.6 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 10.8 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

The analysis suggests that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"After marriage parda/veil system particularly in rural area does not permit girls to perform/participate publically in sports"

Table: 4.48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Educationists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students &amp; Players</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>7.495</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value 7.495 is less than the tabulated value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that after marriage parda/veil system particularly in rural area does not permit girls to perform/participate publically in sports.
The table 4.48 and figure 4.29 indicate that 85.4 per cent of the subjects were in favour of the statement and 10.4 per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 4.2 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

It can be concluded that three groups of respondents have expressed similar opinion about the statement.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

“Talented sports women should be supported by all castes and religions by all means for their maximum participation in sports”

Table: 4.49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tab</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%within</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| General People  |       |           |          |       |
| Count           | 262   | 11        | 12       | 285   |
| %within         | 91.9% | 3.9%      | 4.2%     | 100%  |

| Students & Players |       |           |          |       |
| Count             | 72    | 5         | 3        | 80    |
| %within           | 90.0% | 6.3%      | 3.7%     | 100%  |

| Total            |       |           |          |       |
| Counts           | 465   | 19        | 16       | 500   |
| %within          | 93.0% | 3.8%      | 3.2%     | 100%  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>6.036</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that obtained chi square value of 6.036 is less than the table value of 9.488. Therefore, it is found non significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference of opinion among the three groups of subjects (physical educationists, general people and students/players) for the above mentioned statement that talented sports women should be supported by all castes and religions by all means for their maximum participation in sports.

The table indicates that 93.0 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion in favour of the above said statement and 3.2 per cent were not in favour of the statement, while 3.8 per cent were found neither in favour nor against the statement.

It is here by concluded that all three groups of the respondents do not have divergence in their opinion.
DIVERGENCE AND OVER ALL RESPONSES OF OBSERVED RESULTS OF THE SUBJECTS REGARDING COMMUNAL FACTORS FOR THE STATEMENT

"Male dominated society undermines women’s participation in sports"

Table: 4.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects of the Study</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Educationists</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Physical Educationists</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General People</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within General People</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Students &amp; Players</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Counts</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%within Subjects</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>Calculated value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Tabulated value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square</td>
<td>0.811</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488 at .05 level</td>
<td>Non-significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that the obtained chi-square value of 0.811 is less than the table value of 9.488. Thus, it is found non significant at .05 level of significance. It indicates no significant difference among the three groups of subjects for the responses that male dominated society undermines women’s participation in sports.
The table 4.50 and figure 4.30 indicate that 75.4 per cent of the subjects supported the statement and 17.6 Per cent of the subjects were not in the favour of the statement, while 7.0 per cent of the subjects were neither in favour nor against the statement.

The above data shows that all three groups of respondents (physical educationists, general people and students/players) have expressed similar opinion regarding the statement.
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Response of the majority of respondents shows a clear picture that sports have a positive impact on general masses in relation to socio-cultural, political and communal factors. Majority of the respondent are clearly of the view that Sports are helpful not only for all round development (personality, character and moral values) of the people, but also in establishing a healthy and happy society.

Study discloses that Sports not only help the people to channelize their energy but also prove supportive in achieving positive heights. It also enables youth to keep away from drugs and alcoholism besides making them disciplined and dynamic citizen. But at the same time, sentiments about sports were echoed by respondents that too much emphasis on sports could be harmful.

Majority of respondents feel that sports act as nursery to prepare an individual achieving his or her ambition, self confidence, tolerance power also help in developing leadership qualities. Winning or loosing emotions are directly linked to the feelings and sentiments of community pride. Sports act as torch bearer to channelize the energy of youth towards society constructive work.

One third majority of respondents opine that educational level of parents make no difference on the choice and sports activities / game of their wards. Sports inculcate the feeling of coping skills and adjustment within society and also to face challenges of life.

It has also been found in the study that schedule caste and backward classes feel hesitation in joining sports and related activities but despite it they seem to be physically fit. The reason behind the fact is related to their socio-cultural and economic background. They avoid those games completely which involve heavy cost. For promoting and creating pro-sports atmosphere, the role of media is highly substantial.

Majority of respondents are of the view that sports help in inculcating the patriotic feelings among the masses. The study has also succeeded in proving the hypothesis that sports have its own direct bearings on the culture, ethics and values.
Though the strength of Haryana lives mainly in rural areas but unfortunately it have been lacking even basic facilities of most of the games whereas all modern facilities are necessary for the development of sports. 85 per cent respondents opine that despite all, a significant numbers of budding players are coming from rural areas. It may be pertinent to mention here that being an agriculture state, majority of people residing in villages of Haryana want to prefer their wards work on farms instead of participation in sports.

The study reveals that 56 per cent respondents agree with the fact but remaining 35 per cent respondent have no hesitation to say that parents are showing their interest towards sports by inspiring their children for participating in sports activities apart from agriculture works. The postulated hypothesis is found very apt and true as rural areas produce more sportspersons from their urban counterparts.

Participation of female in sports can be termed as “nominal” due to man-oriented society in India. The study reveals that more than 85 per cent parents do not allow their daughters to participate in sports activities as they also apprehensive about their safety and security.

Despite all, more than 50% of participants are of the view that females must come forward to join the sports activities whenever they got opportunity. But physical educationists are of the opinion that these activities are going to deprive them from feminine traits. They have also negative opinion about their sports kits or dress used for games. But one third of respondents did not show any block regarding female sportsperson’s dress codes. Study also reveals that socio-cultural background is a clear driving force behind such sentiments.

Active participation in sports is difficult for women because of their dual responsibility as housewives and working women. Nearly 80 per cent of respondent have favoured the statement.

Moreover, safety and security concern is one of the governing factors in the choice of sports as a career before the parents. Adequate security must be provided for sportswomen by government. So they can come forward and play without any fear
and hesitation. Social, cultural and economic status is largely responsible for shaping the views of general public about sports and related activities.

Education also plays a vital role in this arena. If we are able to create an atmosphere of liberty for women, awareness about her rights and independence in social and religious spheres, than only society can expect participation and involvement of the other sex i.e. females in sports. The hypothesis that women are discouraged to participate in sports is clearly proved because majority of respondents agreed that women are not allowed to take lead in sports whatsoever the socio-cultural, emotional reasons may be behind this attitude.

Political integration is also affected directly and clearly by sports. In fact, sports and politics are directly linked. About 80 per cent of respondents do agree with the statement. Baron de Coubertin emphasized in a very crystal clear manner that sporting activities might improve the political relationship between nations. Today sports have become definitely a very powerful political tool to promote universal brotherhood, political socialization and also establishing prestige and power in international relationships.

But majority of respondents clearly said that political influence at all levels create hindrance and blockade in the promotion of overall sports. More than 97% respondents are agreed unanimously that government should provide adequate and liberal financial assistance, better infrastructure facilities especially in rural areas for the upliftment of sports.

However, at the same time, it should be the moral duty of the government and non-governmental agencies, NGOs, Voluntary groups across the state to look into the matter and find new promoting and management strategies for the upliftment of sports. An overall awareness campaign must be launched.

International level sports competitions must be organized regularly to develop strong diplomatic and bilateral relations and in this process national integration will automatically be built up. Apart from this, such sort of sports activities prove supportive in bringing peace and maintaining social harmony and brotherhood as well.
The study clearly reveals that political interference must be prevented immediately. They (politicians) must avoid the membership of any sports outfit, organisation and associations. The government must allocate sufficient budgetary funds for the overall promotion of sports as lack of funds is one of the biggest hurdle in the smooth sailing of sports activities, the respondents viewed.

Apart from this, corporate companies should also come forward to provide sponsorships in order to promote sports as no one sports activity can not survive for a long time without it. Sponsorship must be therefore each sports irrespective of its popularity. Here the role of media and sponsors can work wonders, because in-depth search for real talent that is hidden in our villages must be dug out.

It has been observed that too much hype and attention in one sport/game can spoil the chances for strengthening other games. So this tendency must be avoided both at personal and organizational level. **And hence, the hypothesis i.e. politics create hindrance in the promotion of sports has been strengthened**

Sports help society to fight communal factors in a very effective manner. Majority of the respondents in the study felt that such activities eliminate all sort of discrimination on the ground of race, class, caste, colour, gender or religion. They help us modifying individual’s perception and overall attitudes and also at the same time strengthen communal ties. The wide gap between rich and poor class is also reduced with the involvement of sports and such activities. **The hypothesis that communal factors affect the participation and performance of the sportsperson but the study has not found any significant support in this regard.**

Respondents feel that our societal norms and especially some traditions such as ‘parde system’ act as a block in the sports activities carried out by females of the society. Such customs delimit the equal participation of females, thus enabling them to take initiative and promote sports. And male dominated society always undermines the participation of women in sports, restricting them only to the four walls and their respective names. But a positive trend has been found to emerge through this study that people of Haryana want to enhance the participation of talented sportswomen by all means but sincere and genuine efforts are required to mobilize masses for
Yet again the study reveals that customs and orthodox are playing an important role of hindrance in the matter of women participation in sports.

Games and sports are the ambassador of peace. Sports are directly linked to cultural, ethical and social values in which we live all through our life. Male dominated society is largely responsible for not allowing their females to come forward and participate equally in the arena of sports but this mentality requires immediate change.

Though the political figures have been turned out to be obstacles in promoting sports by joining associations and selection committees, without having political support from the government side no one game can be survived for a long time. Since, the state government provides so many scholarships and aids for promoting sports activities and developing the talent of budding players.

Haryana’s heart lives in villages from where a significant numbers of sportspersons have been coming out despite lacking of infrastructural facilities as compared to urban areas that are comparatively better equipped in this regard. Caste, creed and colour is no bar where the question of sports come but socio-cultural background is one of the determining factor for overall sports picture in the state. 

Having carried out the study, we can firmly say that there exists a strong relationship between sports and society and the present research is a testimony to that.