CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
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Research has proved to be an essential and powerful tool in leading men towards progress. There would have been very little progress without systematic research.

The research scholar has made a sincere effort to go through the professional literatures related to the study. Research studies on the attitudes of students, teachers and parents toward physical education are very limited in numbers. However, some related studies have been reviewed in this chapter.

Organ\(^1\) made a study on the student’s attitudes towards required physical education in the liberal arts program at Howard University. The Wear Attitude Inventory was administered to 206 student’s. In addition to the Wear Inventory, there were 12 inventory statement pertaining to the course, enrollment, sex, classification,

home, town, age, size of the former high school, number of years of High school Athletics, most and least enjoyable physical education courses taken at Howard University.

The Wear questionnaire had a possible maximum score of 200 which would indicate a strong favourable attitude towards physical education. Demographic analysis was also followed.

Analysis reflected a favourable attitude towards physical education. No significant differences in attitude concerning physical education could be predicted by the classification, sex, age or course enrollment.

Kapper2 conducted a study on 739 college women students of Oklam Dilahoma University by administering an attitude inventory. He concluded that college women had a favorable attitude towards physical education.

Campbell3 studied the attitude of 199 students of Texas Austin University, Texas, to judge the attitude of Student towards physical education by employing Wear Attitude Inventory. A

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2 Eveline E kappers, “Inventory to Determine Attitude of College Women Towards Physical Education and Students Service of Physical Education Department”, Research Quarterly, 24 (March 1953) : 319.
Questionnaire having 30 statements was administered on I.B.M. answer sheet. The result suggested that the subjects had favorable attitude towards physical education.

Johnson⁴ this study investigated attitude and an interest, which may be determinates in the selection of physical education as a vocation. Eight hundred twenty sire senior high school girl, members of the Indian league of High School Girls Athletic Association for a minimum of three year and 139 Junior’s physical education majors at the four Indian State supported University served as subject of this study.

An attitude questionnaire utilised the Likert - technique and base upon the areas of personal characteristics and vocation was administered to each subject.

Marsh⁵ the study was designed to assess the attitudes of adult male community college students towards physical activity and to develop implications for community college physical education programmes from an analysis of the results. The findings revealed that adult males did not show favourable attitude towards physical education.

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⁴ Norma Jean Johnson, "Attitude and Interest which may be Determinate in the Selection of Physical Education as a Vocation", Dissertation Abstracts International Vol. 29, No. 11, (May 1969): 3858 A.

activity. Recommendation for improvement of adult physical education programmes include the need for individual prescribed activity, individual sports, courses to designed to orient the adult to the effect of exercise upon the body, team games, and better support with industry.

Broer\(^8\) survey on the attitude of 1146 college women towards physical education as an activity. Study of the total scores shows that they indicated a very favourable attitudes. The students of swimming and tennis seem to have a more favourable attitude than average and those in archery a less favourable attitude. The percentage of these students who indicated that physical education activity classes contribute to social development, mental and physical health agree with results found at the University.

Sharma\(^7\) investigated the attitude of students towards compulsory physical education programme in government schools of Delhi. He administered questionnaire to 400 students of IX\(^{th}\) and X\(^{th}\) classes in five Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi. The questionnaire included 32 statement and students were


\(^{7}\) Dayasankar Sharma, “Study to Determine Attitude of Students Towards Compulsory Physical Education Programme in Govt. School of Delhi” (unpublished Master’s Thesis, Jiwaji, University, Gwalior 1968)
asked to answer in “Yes”, “No” or undecided. From the analysis of data it was found that a higher percentage of students welcomed physical education programme.

Hodges\(^8\) investigated the attitude of coaches and players towards decisions made and action taken by coaches during the conduct of inter collegiate basketball prodromes. A basketball situation response scale was developed for coaches, then modification for players to determined whether there were differences among division I,II and III coaches and players. Further, the investigation sought to determine whether or not variations in the intensity of the competitive setting would elicit different responses from coaches and player. The Inventories were administered to 71 head coaches and 175 female athletes’ constant validity was assumed on the basis of judge’s critiques of sampling adequacy. The result of factor analysis suggested that both coaches and players responded differently when the intensity of the situation increased.

Hadersberger\(^9\) this study was an attempt to evaluate the relationship between the attainment of empathy and attitudes of

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student and to see if there were difference which could attribute to sex, age, and treatment in the counselling practice. The level of empathy was judged from sample of counsellor client quoit tapes and the attitude were measure by the use of the personal orientation inventory and philosophy of human nature scale. The question of instructor influence through modelling behaviour on the attitude of his student was also examined. The subject were all full time master students at a major University of the 19 subjects in the study 9 were found to approach the level of empathy at post judging which is considered a therapeutic minimum.

Anderson\(^1\) conducted an investigation on the changes in the attitude of high school girls towards physical conditioning after administering an intense programme of physical fitness. He arrived at the conclusion that the control group showed a favourable changes and the experimental group, a less favourable change. However, the difference in the mean change was not significant.

Caralic\(^1\) found that participation in sports and recreation activities and attitudes towards them varied widely according to family

\(^{10}\) Marilyn Lee Anderson, "Measurment of Change in the Attitude of High School Girls Toward Physical Conditioning, following on Intensified Physical fitness programme": Completed Research in Health Physical Education and Recreation, 9 (1967)

and school background. The investigation on the attitude of the students towards physical education relate to western conditions and hence may not be applicable to India.

Netto\textsuperscript{12} made a study on the attitude of 508 graduate teachers trainers (193 man and 315 woman) studying in the Sire Training College in Madras. In order to find out their attitude towards various aspects of physical education, the mean and standard deviation were computed for each aspects. The co-efficient of variation was determinated to know the relative variability attitude scores. The combine mean and standard deviation men and women were also calculated and significance of difference between their mean were computed the “t” ratio.

The analysis of data yield a positive attitude among the graduate teacher trainees both men and women.

Allerdice\textsuperscript{13} conducted a study on the relationship between the attitude towards physical education and physical fitness scores and sociometric status. She administered the with the helped of the Wear Attitude Inventory and AAHPER Youth Fitness Test to 202 girls in

\textsuperscript{12} Leila Netto, "Attitude of Graduat Teacher Trainer Toward Physical Education" (unpublished Master’s Thesis, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, 1979).

\textsuperscript{13} Mary Fellen Allerdice, "The Relationship Between Attitude Toward Physical Education and Physical Fitness Scores an Sociometric Status." Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation 6 (1964) : 59-60.
grades nine at the Fair Field IOWA, U.S.A., in 1962-63. The entire group did not demonstrate any substantial relationship between attitudes towards physical education and degree of physical education and physical fitness. However, the girls with the most favorable attitude towards physical education had a significantly higher degree of fitness than the girls with the most negative attitude. Allerdice concluded that as adverse attitude towards physical education did not seem either to lower a social status in the physical education classes or to possess a positive place to raise her status.

Wessel and Nelson\textsuperscript{14} investigated the relationship between strength and attitude towards physical educations among 200 college women at Michigan State University. They concluded that these women expressed a very favourable attitude towards physical education as an activity course as measured by the Wear Inventory. The validity and Reliability finding of this study approximated findings of previously reported studies. Signification correlation were found between strength (hand grip, sack left, Pull-ups and push-ups measured) with scores on Wear Inventory. Self rating scale and the three questionnaire used in his validity study.

\textsuperscript{14} Janet A. Wessel and Rechard Nelson, "\textit{Relationship Between Strength and Attitude Toward Physical Education Activity Among College Womens.}" \textit{Research Quarterly} (December 1964) : 562.
Wear\textsuperscript{15} conducted a study on the evaluation of attitude, towards physical education as an activity course and also developed an inventory for measuring attitudes towards physical education as an activity course. He reduced the length of the inventory from 120 to 30 items, and the correlation between the two forms was 0.96.

Brumbach\textsuperscript{16} studied to measure the attitude towards physical education of all male lower division students entering the University of Oregon in September. The Wear Attitude Inventory short form "A" was the instrument used. The results indicated that as a group, these students had a rather favourable attitude towards physical education. In company the main score of this group with the mean reported for two some what similar groups. Oregon students score was significantly higher in comparing various sub-groups. The following conclusion were made : athletes have better attitudes that non-athletes, the one year of physical education, a student had in high school the better attitude in likely to be, and students who attended smaller high school enrollment under 300 have better attitudes then those from larger schools.


\textsuperscript{16} Wayne B Brumbach, John A Cross, "\textit{Attitudes Toward Physical Education of Male Students Entering the University of Oregon}, \textit{Research Quarterly} 36 (March 1985) : 10
Moyer\(^{17}\) using a modified Wear Attitude Inventory (2) was made to determine the attitude of freshman and Junior woman towards the required physical education programme at Northern Illinois University and to evaluate the physical education offering in terms of students needs. The finding indicated a preference for individual sports, a highly favourable attitude towards physical education on the part of both freshmen and Junior and a need for re-evaluation of methodology and interpretation in teaching the required programme.

Paul\(^{18}\) studied the attitudes of 300 college woman students college towards physical education in the city of Madras in 1972-73. She used a five points attitude scales based on the model of Likert. She found that most subject were undecided concerning many statements. Yet, they appreciated the physical, social and psychological values of physical education and showed a favourable attitude towards yogic asanas. They expressed the view that proper importance is not given to physical education programme and they wanted more money to be spent on physical education.


Vincent\textsuperscript{19} conducted a study to 188 college women in a variety of physical education activities by administered the Wear Attitude Inventory. The final grade receive for the activity course was used as the success factor. Attitude were analysed both as to values as to activity groups and correlations were computed between attitude and success. Attitudes towards physical education were generally favourable, with the contribution of physical education to the physiological physical uses being higher than other values examined. There was a significant relationship between attitude and success at the 0.05 level. The higher significance occurred in the case of students having more favourable attitude.

Keagh\textsuperscript{20} investigated the attitude of students towards physical education in the University of California. There were 130 female and 136 men students of the above mentioned University undergraduate courses. The Wear Attitude Inventory was used for analysing the attitude. It was found that man and women did not differ in their attitude towards physical education.

\textsuperscript{19} Marilyn F Vicent, "Attitude of College Women Toward Physical Education and Their Relationship to Success in Physical Education" \textit{Research Quarterly}, 38 (March 1967): 126

Nakornkhet\textsuperscript{21} compared the attitude toward the six subdomains of physical activity as proposed by Kenyon (1986), among adults from China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and U.S.A. A comparison was also made of the attitude towards the six subdomains of physical activity are: (1) physical activity as social experience, (2) physical activity for health and fitness, (3) physical activity as pursuit of vertigo, (4) physical activity as an aesthetic experience, (5) physical activity as catharsis and (6) physical activity as ascetic experience. The subjects of the study were 606 adults from six different countries who had enrolled in classes at selected university in the state of Indiana. The data were subjected to discriminant analysis technique. The results of the study indicated that the attitude towards physical activity i.e. a function of socio-cultural difference, but it is not a function of gender. The American subjects have a more positive attitude to physical activity than those subjects from East Asia and Southeast Asia.

Thomas\textsuperscript{22} assessed the attitudes of undergraduate students majoring in physical education towards women competing in varsity

\textsuperscript{21} Kashem Nakornkhet, "Physical Activity Attitude as a Function of Socio-cultural Differences", Dissertation Abstracts International vol. 48, No.9 (March 188): 2275-A

\textsuperscript{22} Frak Jr. Thomas, "Attitude of Physical Education Major in Five Traditionally Black south - East Institution Towards Varsity Athletics in Women", Dissertation Abstract International 49 No. 6 (December 1988): 1403-A
sports. The Thomas, Solomon, Ellis Opinionnaire (TESO), consisting of physical, emotional, social and personal domains, was developed to be administered to undergraduate students majoring in physical education at five traditionally black institutions in the South-East. The TSEO Consisted of 53 question. The Institution, which were located in the State of Mississippi, were Alcorn State University, Mississippi Valley State University, Jackson State University, tougaloo College, and Rust College. This opinionnaire was administered to 250 under graduate students during the spring Semester of 1987. The t-test and analysis of variance statistics were used for the collection and analysis of data.

Conclusions made from the opinion expressed by physical education majors toward females competing a varsity sports revealed statistical significance in that (1) female physical education majors had more favourable attitudes than male physical education majors, (2) male athletes, (4) female athletes had more favourable attitudes than male athletes (5) male non-athletes had more favourable attitudes than male athletes, (6) black and white students showed no differences, (7) age groups showed no differences and (8) in the physical domains, Freshman and seniors had more favourable attitude than sophomores, while the emotional domain seniors more favourable attitudes than sophomores and juniors.
Onifade\textsuperscript{23} examined the relationship among attitude, physical activity behaviour and physical activity belief of Nigerian male ($N = 217$) and female ($n = 133$) University students in U.S.A. Attitudes were assessed through the Attitude towards physical Activity inventory developed by Kenyon (1969). While physical activity behaviour was assumed by the use of a scale developed by Zoich Kowsky (1979). Data was collected on the physical activity belief of subjects by a scale development by the researcher. Data was analysed through the use of invariant and multivariate statistical procedures.

Results depicted that there was no relationship among attitudes, physical activity behaviour and physical activity belief of subjects. However, there were some relationships between some specific attitudes and physical activity behaviour and physical activity belief. Subjects also chose individual physical activities and dual and team activities.

Kaufman\textsuperscript{24} studied fifth through twelfth grade boys ($N = 121$) during physical education classes to examine the difference


between attitudes towards sports between athletes and non-
athletes. Haskin's action choice tests for competitive sports situations
was administered during physical education classes. The subjects
were identified as athletes (3 groups) and non-athletes (4 groups).
The ANOVA indicated a significant difference (P .05), however, the
Scheffe's test indicated no significant difference between any of
the athlete and non-athlete groups (P .05).

Young\textsuperscript{25} studied the relationship between the personal, social
adjustment, physical fitness and attitude towards physical education
among high school girls with varying socio-economic levels. She
concluded that there was no significant difference between socio-
economic status groups with reference to physical fitness or attitude
towards physical education. There was significant positive correlation
between physical fitness and attitudes towards physical education
for the entire population at .001 level, within the high and low socio-
economic groups at the .05 level and within the middle group at the
.01 level. There was a significant correlation at .05 level but physical
fitness and personal social adjustment for the entire population and
within the low socio-economic status groups, there was an inverse
and significant correlation between social adjustment and attitudes
towards physical education at .01 level.

\textsuperscript{25} Mary Louise Young, "The Relationship Between Personal, Social
Adjustment, Physical Fitness and Attitude Towards Physical Education
Among High School Girls within Varying Socio-Economic Status Levels", 
Underwood\textsuperscript{26} investigated the change in attitude toward physical education for students who were enrolled in a one-semester, concepts-oriented physical education course at the University of Tennessee. The experimental group consisted of 199 students enrolled in physical education concepts and application in physical education. Further 128 students enrolled in psychology, introduction to Psychology during the same term served as the control group for this investigation. All the subjects were administered the Wear Physical Education Attitude Inventory (Form A) as a pre-test at the beginning of the semester and again as a post-test at the end of the semester. Analysis of covariance and t-test were utilized to analyses change scores. In conclusion, student attitudes toward physical education indicated positive changes as a result of being enrolled in physical education. Greater changes occurred for upper class men in the area of social, emotional and general and for females in the social areas.

Sham\textsuperscript{27} undertook a case study to determine student attitudes toward varsity interscholastic sports participation and factors and that affect their attitudes. Data was gathered from high school year

\textsuperscript{26} Steven Allen Underwood, "\textit{Change of Student Attitudes Towards Physical Education Following Enrollment in a Concepts of Physical Education Course}," \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International}, vol.50, No.12 (June 1990):

\textsuperscript{27} Nicholas P. Sham, "\textit{A Case Study of Attitudes of Selected High School Students and Related School Community Members Towards Varsity Interscholastic Sports Participation and the Factors that Affect Those Attitudes}," \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International}, vol.48 No. 4 (October 1987): 868-A.
books, Pennsylvania Department of Education, a survey questionnaire administered to 155 high school students and individual interviews of selected students participants, student non-participants and community members. Results indicated: (1) Level of sports participation remained approximately 25 percent of the period of 165-85. (2) Several factors appear to affect the attitudes of students toward participation in interscholastic sports. Parental influence was the most definite factor. Other factors noted were parental influence and coach influence, perceived athletic ability, sports as fun, priority of sports, and the relationship of sports to academic achievement. (3) Students especially participants reacted favourably to the schools interscholastic sports programme and believed that sports were worthwhile because they thought such concepts as cooperation, sportsmanship, competition and learning responsibility. Sports were perceived as beneficial for physical fitness and socialization. Students reacted negatively to the overemphasis on competition and winning pressure from coaches and sports not being fun. (4) Coaches, faculty, parents and community members believed that sports participation was beneficial to students. Sports taught co-operation, responsibility, competition, and sportsmanship. There was negative reaction to the overemphasis on competition and winning, pressure from coaches, "bench - sitting" by many students, sports burnout, and lack of fun in sports.
Mize\textsuperscript{28} determined the relationship between attitude towards physical activity and sex role orientation of college students. Scores on the Kenyan Attitude Toward Physical Activity Inventory (ATPA) and the Bem Sex Role Orientation Inventory (BSRI) were processed by intercorrelation, t-test, ANOVA, Duncan's Multiple Range Test and Chi-square. Her subjects were 267 college age students ($M = 179$, $F = 88$). All variables of ATPA were interrelated except change and athletics for the total group. Analysis of the male and female groups yielded some different results for various factors of the ATPA. Significant difference between males and females of ATPA and sex role orientation in vertigo for males and aesthetics for females was found.

Lambert\textsuperscript{29} administered the Kenyon Attitude Toward Physical Activity (ATPA) scale was administered to 390 sophomore students in a selective physical education programme and 368 freshman students in a traditional physical education programme in Winona, MN. Data were treated by 't' and MANOVA to determine differences between grades, sex, area of residence and level of athletic participation. The conclusions were: There were no differences in

\textsuperscript{28} Monica Mize, "Attitude Towards Physical Activity as a Function of Sex Role Orientation", \textit{Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation} 22 (1980): 139.

attitudes between 9th and 10th grade students, i.e. the two types of programmes. 10th grade males had more positive attitudes than 10th grade females in the subdomain of pursuit of vertigo while females had most positive attitudes in the subdomain of physical activity as an aesthetic and social experience. There were no difference in attitudes between rural and suburban students. 10th grade athletes had more positive attitudes towards physical activity and subdomains of health and fitness, catharsis and ascetic experience than 10th grade non-athletes.

Evan\textsuperscript{30} investigated 201 boys and girls of Connecticut Public Schools to shed some light on attitudes and programming needs in physical education with regard to those students in differential academic programme. Therefore the research question asked: Does physical education in public schools of Connecticut meet the perceived needs of gifted boys and girls in grades six, seven and eight? A two way analysis of variance indicated that there was no significant difference in mean score representing attitude towards physical education for sex and grade level, and generally, there was low positive attitude toward physical education for the gifted students.

Applebee\textsuperscript{31} designed his study to identify the relationship between values, attitudes and interests to decisions about participation in interscholastic athletics among selected American Indian Youth. Three role groups were identified for comparison: Participants in inter-scholastic athletics, non-participants in interscholastic athletics and drop outs from inter-scholastic athletics. Data were gathered by means of a questionnaire. Non-participants were found to be significantly deferent from the other two groups. In sports activities they perceived less support from coaches. They were more likely to prefer to watch sports contests than participate and they were less likely to intend to participate beyond high school or college.

Merriman\textsuperscript{32} determined the relationship of the influence of social systems, attitude toward physical activity and physical education placement to the degree of participation in physical activity of emotionally disturbed high school students. 206 emotionally disturbed male and female students, aged 14-21 attending public schools in New York city served as subjects. The degree of participation was measured by the Physical Activity Socialisation

\textsuperscript{31} Alan Curtis Applebee, "The Relationship of Values Attitudes and Interest to Participation in Interscholastic Athletics Among Selected American Indian Youth", Dissertation Abstracts International vol.44 No. 1 (July 1983): 103-A.

Inventory. Attitude toward physical activity was measured by the Children's Physical Attitude Toward Physical Activity Inventory. The analysis of data revealed that (1) the influence of social system was related to the degree of participation. (2) The attitude toward physical activity was related to the degree of participation. (3) The influence of social systems and attitude toward physical activity, in combination contributed to variance in participation. (4) Attitude toward physical activity and physical education placement in combination contributed to variance in participation. (4) Attitude toward physical activity and physical education placement in combination contributed to variance in participation. (5) The influence of social systems, attitude toward physical activity and physical education placement, in combination contributed to variance in participation and (6) The total variance of participation accrued for the three predictor variables, the influence of social system makes the large unique contribution.

Cooper examined attitudes toward physical activity and sources of attraction to sports in relation to sports classification (non-ambulatory Vs ambulatory) and gender for cerebral palsied athletes. Subjects were 170 cerebral palsied adult athletes who competed in 1983 National Cerebral Palsied Games, Football, Texas. Data were collected by interview on Simon and Small Attitude

33 Marrilyn Cooper, "Attitudes Towards Physical Activity and Sources of Attraction of Sports of Cerebral Plailed Athletes," Dissertation Abstracts International vol.46 No. 3 (September 1985) : 646-A.
Toward Physical Activity Scale (SATPA) and Lowry’s Sports Attraction Instrument (SAI), SATPA was treated with MANOVA, one-factor repeated measures, Scheffe’s methods of posterior test; SAI was treated with Spearman Rank ‘r’ and Friedman two-way ANOVA ranks. No significant difference was found among classes, sexes, class by sex combination in attitude toward physical activity. Subscales were in the “pretty good” attitude range, but physical activity as thrill and as long and hard training were related significantly lower than other sub-scales, $F(5, 820) = 35.09$, $P .001$ of 11 sources of attraction, challenges of competition was ranked most important for all groups, and fun and enjoyment was second except for non-ambulatory subjects who indicated love of the sport as second most important.

Mixon\textsuperscript{34} investigated student attitudes and perception as they relate to the “equality of opportunity” to participate in sports programmes, have access to sports facilities and have qualified coaches, officials and sports personnels and pattern of involvement in recreational/free play sports, school sponsored sports and agency sponsored sports. Significant differences were found in patterns of responding between fifth and eighth grade students living in the community types designated in the inner city, urban

and suburban were noted in the data pertaining to questions contained in four clusters, “Interests in Sports,” “Winning in Sports,” “Potential Support,” and “Neighbourhood Involvement.”

Langford\(^{35}\) compared self-perceived physical ability, attitudes towards physical activities, selected measures of physical fitness and self-concept of the following: (1) Female physical education majors and female non-majors, (2) male physical education majors and male non-majors, (3) female physical education majors and male non-majors, (4) male physical education majors and female non-majors, (5) all physical education majors and non-majors. The subjects were 19 female and 22 male physical education majors along with 15 female and 15 male non-physical education majors enrolled in the University of Alabama as under graduates during spring semester of 1981. His findings were that female and male physical education majors were (1) more attracted to physical activity, (3) had higher affirmation of possessing physical skills and (5) more attracted to activities requiring an ability in running endurance and speed compared to female non-majors.

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Blair\(^{36}\) investigated the attitudes towards physical activity as expressed by high school male athletes and their coaches with physical activity characterised as a social experience, for health and fitness, as the pursuit of vertigo, as an aesthetic experience, as catharsis, and as an ascetic experience.

More specifically, he investigated that the multidimensional attitudes toward physical activity as expressed by high school male athletes and high school coaches; The researcher studies on 551 Michigan athletes, 689 Texas athletes, and 75 Coaches on Kenyon’s semantic differentiable scales of ATPA. Statistical analysis were performed on the athletes and coaches and concluded that male high school athletes and high school coaches differentiate between the six dimensions of attitude toward physical activity (attitude scales); Michigan high school sport groups and coaches of sport groups differentiate between but not within the six dimensions of attitude toward physical activity; Texas high school sports groups differentiate within and between the six dimensions of attitude toward physical activity; and athletes in the same sports from Michigan and Texas are much more alike than they are different in their attitudes toward the six dimensions of physical education.

Hallian\textsuperscript{37} studied to determine the attitude differences of prospective physical educators/coaches toward the ascetic and aesthetic attributes in men’s and women’s sports and to determine if any differences existed between to gender or class rank of the physical education majors. Kenyon’s Attitude Toward Physical Activity (ATPA) inventory was modified to a sport-specific format using two sub-scales: likely-unlikely, should not-should.

Physical education majors’ responses produced difference between the two scales of the conceptual subdomains and between men’s and women’s sports. There was agreement on the extent to which men’s and women’s tennis should be an aesthetic experience, the extent to which men’s sports should be an aesthetic experience, the extent to which women’s sports should be a less aesthetic experience than men’s sports, that men’s sports should be a less aesthetic experience than they are believed to be, and that women’s tennis should be less of an aesthetic experience than it is believed to be.

There was no difference in attitude based upon sex and class rank of the physical education majors on any subdomain scale based on class rank but several differences were evident due to gender.

\textsuperscript{37} Hallian Christopher James, "Attitude of Physical Education Students Toward Female Ascetic and Aesthetic Attributes During Athletic Performance", \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International}, Vol. 48, No. 7, (January 1988): 1699-A.
All differences were found within the aesthetic experience subdomain. Female majors regarded women’s tennis should be more of an aesthetic experience than did their male counterparts. Male majors regarded men’s basketball more likely to be an aesthetic experience than did the female majors.

Casebolt\textsuperscript{38} studied on differences in attitudes of undergraduate physical education students toward individuals with disabilities to determine the effect that an information treatment and an information and direct contact experience treatment had on the attitudes of undergraduate physical education students toward individuals with developmental disabilities. Subject for the study included 52 male and female undergraduate physical education students enrolled in HSES 341.

The result of the study indicated that the attitudes of undergraduate physical education students toward individuals with emotional/behavioral disorders did not change after the presentation of information about persons with this disorder. In addition, the attitudes of undergraduate physical education students slightly decreased after the presentation of information toward individuals in the specific learning disorder group, the mild-moderate disability

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group and the moderate severe disability group. The presentation of information about disable individuals and direct contact experience of teaching and working with disabled persons had a positive impact on attitudes of physical education undergraduate students toward individuals with disabilities over the information only treatment group. In addition, the information plus direct contact experience treatment group improved their attitude at the end of the intervention period toward each of the four disability conditions in the study.

Morales-Figueroa\textsuperscript{39} investigated on the Attitudes towards sport; The case of Puerto Rican Undergraduates in a attempt to explore three themes that would give support to either the functionalist or conflict theory or both. Utilising a sample of \( n = 216 \) Volunteer undergraduate students at the University of Puerto Rico, the relationship between sport participations and education, attitudes toward the psychosocial functions of sport, and attitudes toward female sport participation were explored. The Sociological and individual functions of Sport Questionnaire was developed to collect the data. It is a four section questionnaire that takes 15-20 minutes to be completed. The result of the study gave support to both of the theories utilised as frameworks. Supporting the functionalist theory, findings included that attitudes toward sport were very positive.

Participants believed that sport serves to develop good citizens, self-discipline, and respect for authority, among other values. Sport was also found to be a determinant of career aspirations for the competitive athletes. In general, participants believed that Sport is an important institution for society. Supporting the conflict theory, it was found that there were many important barriers preventing female participation in sport. One of the most important barriers indicated that some females are discouraged to participate, which may be evidence of a conservative attitude toward female participation in sport. Other important barriers included the lack of female coaches, lack of administrative support and resources, and the contention that sport is still considered a male domain. Recommendations to minimise these barriers and improve the status of females in sport and the sport structure itself were suggested.

Chamber\textsuperscript{40} conducted a study on the appraisal of the attitudes of the Principals, teachers and students towards physical education as a secondary school subject. The study revealed that teachers and students aware of the important of physical education in developing fitness. Activities which were liked by pupils and teachers were also the activities in which they desired instruction and in which

\footnote{Samuel H. Chamber, "The Appraisal of The Attitude of the Principal, Teachers and Students Towards Physical Education as a Secondary School Subjects," \textit{Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation}, 23 (1965) : 75}
they estimated their skills to the high.

Ray⁴¹ conducted a study in order to find out the attitude of high schools’ girls and their parents towards physical education. The evidence indicated that the students who achieved high fitness scores and their parents viewed contributions of physical education class for more favourable than did the students who were less physically fit and their parents, and the parents and students differ in their views of the mental, emotional contributions. Parents and students for both groups had similar views about the physical psychological outcomes and the social contributions, while with regards to the emphasis placed on physical education in the total school programme. The placed on physical education in the total school programme. The parents of the low fitness group viewed this more favourable than their daughters. It was just the opposite with the high fitness group. Attitude toward physical education were positively related to the senior high school girl’s achieved physical fitness score. A lower score regulated in a lower attitude towards physical education.

Wright⁴² conducted a study by using Wear Attitude Inventory to the nineteen physical education teachers and 1440 tenth grade

girls to determine if significant differences existed between the expressed attitude of students and the teachers' perception of the student's attitudes. Differences between the expressed attitudes of the teachers and the student's perception of the teachers were also investigated. Analysis revealed that teachers had a better attitude toward physical education than did the classes as a group. There was no significant difference in the attitudes of students and their teachers' perception of their attitudes; however, there was a difference in the expressed attitudes of teachers and the students' perceptions of the teachers' attitude. Students perceived a less favourable attitudes than the teachers expressed.

Goodson\textsuperscript{43} conducted a study to assess the attitude of adult male community college students towards physical education activity and to develop implications for community college physical education programmes from an analysis of the result. The Mcpherson-Yuhaas Attitude Inventory consisting of fifty statements was administered to 106 male ranging in age from forty through sixty five. The inventory consisted of twenty six negative statements and twenty four positive statements.

The findings revealed that adult males did not show a favourable attitude toward physical activity, although the combined group mean (190.5) was much closer to the score necessary to favourable (200) than it was to the score required to be unfavourable (100). Twenty-three of the fifty inventory items received a mean score high enough for favourable category (2.0 or below). An analysis of variance revealed no significant difference among the three groups of adult males.

Delforge\(^4\) conducted a study where an attitude inventory using the semantic differential technique was administered to 100 male and female graduate and undergraduate students. Subjects were selected at random from each of the following students' populations. 1) Ambulatory physically handicapped. 2) Wheel chair physically handicapped. 3) Non-handicapped and 4) College athletes.

No significant difference in attitude towards physical activity in general or toward each of the six dimensions of physical activity were found among the four main study groups. No significant difference were detected between male handicapped and male non-handicapped and between male handicapped and female handicapped students. Attitude expressed by male students and

by male and female handicapped students towards physical activity as an ascetic experience were significantly less positive than for all other dimensions.

Soltani\textsuperscript{45} has conducted a study to determine the attitude of college and University students towards required physical education activity class programmes. Wear (1955) Inventory was administered. The result showed as significant, favourable attitude to exist among students towards physical education activity classes. Moreover, senior student attitudes were significantly more favourable (P<.02) than freshman attitudes and social science student attitudes were significantly more favourable (P<.01) than science student attitudes.

The purpose of Acord's\textsuperscript{46} study was to assess attitude toward physical activity of secondary students in co-educational and non-co-educational physical education programme. A questionnaire was constructed to identify co-educational and non-co-education. Physical education programme in the thirty one southern - most counties in Illinois, and solicit participation in the attitude study. Four

\textsuperscript{45} Jamhaydary Soltani, "Comparision of Freshman and Senior College Students Attitude Toward Required Physical Education Courses". Dissertation Abstract International, 45 (December 1984): 1686-A.

hundred eighty subjects were randomly selected from fourteen public high schools chosen at randomly; seven schools had co-education programme and seven schools had non-co-education programmes.

He concluded that (1) Secondary Schools in Souther Illinois held a generally favourable attitude toward physical activity. (2) On five of the six measures there was no difference in attitude between students in co-educational and non-co-educational programmes. (3) On four of the six measures there was a significant difference between the boys and girls, boys score higher than the girls. (4) On two of the six dimensions, difference among grade levels were significant. (5) On one measure, the aesthetic sub-scale, a significant interaction existed between grade level and type of programme and (6) No difference in attitude toward physical activity among the fourteen schools existed on any of the six sub scales.

Onifade\textsuperscript{47} has conducted a study to investigate the relationship among selected demographic factors, physical activity belief and meaning of physical activity (attitude). Kenyan Attitude Inventory was used to assess students' behaviour scale which was adopted from Zaichkows Ky's (1979) study was used to measure physical

\textsuperscript{47} Sigismond Ademola Onifade, "\textit{Attitude Toward Physical Activity and Relationship to Selected Factors: An Investigation of Nigerian Students in the United States of America}". \textit{Dissertation Abstract International}, 45 (February 1985): 2440-A.
activity behaviour. The result revealed that Nigerian male students could be expected to seek physical activity that would be of a social experience while the female students would be probably seek experiences related to health and fitness. The Nigerian student attending universities in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area has valuable attitudes that seem to be expressed through different behaviours for difference beliefs.

Holden\textsuperscript{48} has conducted a study on attitudes of High School students towards women's participation in sports. The students were divided into ethnic, sex and age groups. In general, whites were the most accepting of women in sports, blacks were in the middle, and Hispanics were the least accepting. The biggest difference occurred in while between the ages of 15 and 18 while females started at the highest level and had only slight differences. Hispanics were reflective of the male dominated culture and supported a strong sex-role stereotype. Black males have viewed sports as an escape from the ghetto and were hesitant about allowing females the same access to sport.

The Wear Attitude Inventory was administered to 188 college women in a variety of physical education activities by Vincent\textsuperscript{25}. The

final grade received for the activity course was used as the success factor. Attitudes were analysed both as to values and as to activity groups and correlations were computed between attitude and success. Attitude toward physical education were generally favourable, with the contributions of physical education to the physiological - physical values being higher than other values examined. There was a significant relationship between attitude and success at .05 level. The higher significance occurred to those students having more favourable attitudes.

Mista N. J.\(^{49}\) conducted study on attitude of College Women toward their high school physical education programme.

For his study he prepared attitude inventory and background information questionnaire. Before final study he mad a pilot study using 127 College freshman woman enrolled at Wartburg College. 30 items were selected out of 48 items in the form of “Final Attitude Inventory”. This final attitudes inventory and back ground questionnaire was administered to the freshman women in 14 private colleges in the state of Iowa during the first week of classes in the fall term of 1964. This administration provided 1,126 inventories suitable for final inclusion in the analysis.

He obtained following results:

1. The final attitude inventory which was administered to 1,126 college freshman women. The range of obtained score was 150 to 56.

2. Attitude of subjects who had physical education in high school and those who had no physical education in high school, indicating that there was no significant difference in attitude towards physical education between them.

3. Attitude of the subjects who had a woman physical education teacher and who had a man physical education teacher, null hypothesis was retained indicating no difference in attitude towards physical education exist between these two groups of women. However, there was a negative relationship which implied that those subjects who had a man physical education teacher tended to have a more positive attitude towards physical education than to those who had a woman teacher.

4. Attitude of subjects who earned interscholastic athletic letters and those who did not earn interscholastic athletic letters, it is observed that college freshman women who earned interscholastic athletic letters in high school had significantly more desirable attitude towards physical education than did
those who did not earn interscholastic athletic letters.

5. Attitude, of subjects who took physical fitness test and those who did not take physical fitness test, was not significant. No significant difference in attitude towards physical education between these two groups of college freshman women was observed.

Edgington conducted study on Development of an attitude scale to measure attitudes of high school freshman boys towards physical education.

His purpose of this study was to develop a reliable and valid scale to measure the attitude of high school freshman boys towards physical education.

He followed the following Procedure:

He prepared a inventory of 125 items and submitted to a jury to determine the word of each statement. He used the “Likert Technique” for analysis. The jury was asked to judge each statement

50 Charles W. Edgington, “Development of an attitude scale to measure attitudes of high school freshman boys towards physical education”. Research Quarterly, vol. 39, No. 3 (October) 68 Page 505.
as favourable or unfavourable in relation to attitude towards physical education. An agreement of 70% of the jury was judged necessary for a statement to remain in the scale. According to the tabulation of the jury 57 positive and 60 negative statements selected for use in the first Administration.

In the first administration of the scale, the revised preliminary form was administered to 107 grade 9 boys. The purpose of the first Administration was checking reliability of the form and establishing the validity of the statements. This was figured by the test - retest method. Retest was conducted after 3 weeks of period. The reliability co-efficient for the first test administration was .77.

The attitude scale after the revision and deletions from the first test administration contained 93 statements.

In the second administration of the scale, the revised form of the scale was administered to 109 grade 9 boys. The reliability co-efficient of the revised scale was .81.

The final form of the scale was administered to 100 randomly selected grade 9 boys. These 100 grade 9 boys were choosed from high schools in cook county Illinions. The reliability of the final form was .86.
The final form of the scale was given to three grade 9 physical education classes with the total enrollment of 105 students. Thirty students were chosen for a final check on construction validity. Selection of 30 students was made by the instructors of physical education classes. The Instructors were asked to select 15 boys with the most favourable attitude and 15 boys with most unfavourable attitude towards physical education. Of the 15 boys with the most favourable attitude, 12 scored above the mean and 3 fell below the mean as established in the previous administration of the final form. Of the 15 boys with most unfavourable attitude 5 scored above the mean and 10 scored below the mean. The chi square formula was used to compare the observed frequency with the expected frequency. The result was significant at the .01 level.

Cho.Nam Ki 51 studied to investigate Korean middle school students’ attitude towards physical education and toward testing in physical education. In addition, the relationship between these two attitudes was examined. The instrument developed in another study was adapted to measure korean middle school student’s attitudes towards physical education, while an instrument to assess their attitudes toward testing in physical education was developed in their study. Psychometric evidence of validity and reliability of the scores

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51 Cho. Name Ki, "Korean Middle School Student's Attitudes Towards Physical Education and the Relationship to Their Attitudes Towards Testing in Physical Education", *Dissertation Abstracts International* vol. 64, No. 12 (June 2004):4403 - A.
for both instruments was provided in the pilot study. Participants were 111 Korean middle school students. Two primary factors for both instruments were confirmed in the pilot study: enjoyment and usefulness, and two contextual factors were found in the instrument for attitude toward physical education (curriculum and teacher) and in the instrument for attitudes toward testing in physical education (testing and fairness in testing). The G-C alpha co-efficients for both instruments were above .98, and scores in RMSEA, RMR, GFI, and AGFI indicated that the hypothesized factor structures for each instrument was fit to the observed data. The study to investigate the relationship between these two attitudes was conducted with 515 Korean middle school students. Descriptive analysis showed that the means for students' affect (enjoyment) and for the physical education curriculum were consistently or relatively higher than the other means, while the means for fairness in testing for testing. Pearson-Product moment correlation Co-efficient(r) were calculated to measure the degree of association between the hypothesised variables. Correlation Co-efficients suggested that students' enjoyment and the physical education curriculum may be critical for Korean middle school students' attitudes toward physical education. The results suggested, based on the degree of association between "Usefulness Fairness in the Testing", and the subscales of the instruments for attitudes toward physical education, that fairness in testing could be a contextual factor for Korean middle school students' attitudes towards physical education.
Melcher\textsuperscript{52} had concluded a study were (1) to gain an understanding of the relationship between girls whose scores on the Scott motor ability test were in the upper or lower motor ability grouping and the attitudes of their mothers, fathers and themselves towards the six dimensions of physical activities as measured by Kenyon's semantic differential scales of ATPA (Attitude Toward Physical Activity), and (2) to investigate the attitudes towards physical activity of tenth girls in relation to their mothers and fathers through the use of the ATPA Inventory.

The study shows that a father's attitudes towards physical activity are more related to their daughters' motor ability scores than are a mother's attitudes when their daughter is in the upper 31\% or low 32\% of the motor ability scores of upper-middle class tenth grade girls. Also, tenth grade girls' attitude towards physical activity are significantly related to their own motor ability scores. It was also found that mothers and tenth grade daughters, fathers and their tenth grade daughters are similar in their attitude towards Kenyon's six dimensions of physical activity; the low significant relationship indicates that familial attitudes in regards to physical activity can be identified.

\textsuperscript{52} Petronella Nancy Melcher(1976), "The Relationship Between Parental and Students Attitudes Towards Physical Activity and Motor Ability of High School Girls" Dissertation Abstracts International: 4329-4330-A.