5.1 SUMMARY

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

Motivation is a psychological factor that derives all the actions of an individual. It mainly consists of two types; one is internal motivation and second is external motivation. External motives may include the rewards or positions in the career whereas internal motives incorporate the self determination, satisfaction, self-respect or self-esteem. Achievement motivation is an outcome of these internal motives so as to motivate a sportsman to achieve desired goals, hitting the problems without getting depressed. Such people set a high, nevertheless feasible target in life and work hard to get it rather than leaving it on a chance or luck. They enjoy life, feel good, confident, and gain positive energy from the surroundings, mend the chance into
realism and transform into a good human being ultimately. Thus this achievement motivation is good for the individual’s own development as well as significant for the society too. Through the social orientation, economy is progressed furthermore a Nation developed. This describes the significance of the present study.

Attitude defines the behavioural aspects of an individual, the way of looking toward life, thinking or beliefs, actions or reaction towards certain environmental factors. It is not a physical influence but a mental change that reflects through an individual’s behaviour. The various obstacles appear in a sportsman’s life, he has to face many challenges, even sometimes needs to endure in negative circumstances. Winning is not that people normally think or define i.e. success; however it is about the preeminent manner a sportsman performed. Right attitude should not consist of the beating of opponent or to make him feel down but the winning in terms of tremendous performance. Relaxed minds, favourable actions, adequate behaviours, team work are the outcomes of the right attitude. Thus to create a right environment among sportspersons, it is necessary to study the impact of various factors which may influence an attitude. The various sub-variables of attitude are: Social Change, Social Distance, Liberalism, Nationalism, Revolutionism and untouchability. So the study of the ‘attitude’ is vital to boost player’s inner derives, excellent behaviour and to encourage a positive attitude.

Socio-economic status of a player refers to the position a player got in the society, financial situation, reputation and self image as well. In the developing countries like India where most of the population is below poverty line, this variable somehow could persuade the selection of a particular game. For example, Tennis is very expensive game and requires sponsorships; a player with poor family background
may not afford it, consequently cannot rehearsal this game as well. Thus to get the best out of a player, it is necessary to evaluate socio-economic status of a player, so that right kind of sports can be picked and even right kind of support can be provided. The above three variables are not working in separation however cohesively ruled a sportsman’s performance. Hence to improve the performance it is necessary to discover the relationships between these variables in addition to their significance with the intention of motivating sportsman (especially Judokas) in right direction to accomplish the desired goals.

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

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the current research work was to perform a comparative study of the relationship of different variables Sports Achievement Motivation, Attitude with Socio-Economic Status and performance of 300 Judokas (males and females) from different member universities of “Association of Indian Universities (AIU)”, who participated in All India Inter University Judo Championship held at Chandigarh from 07.02.2010 to 14.02.2010. The objective of present study was as under:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 HYPOTHESIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.4 SELECTION OF SAMPLES FOR STUDY

The samples for the present study (males and females) were 300 Judokas from different member universities of “Association of Indian Universities (AIU)”, who participated in All India Inter University Judo Championship held at Chandigarh from 07.02.2010 to 14.02.2010. Subjects were selected through probability type of sampling and simple random sampling was used. Ten lists of all participants were
collected from the Director Sports, Punjab University, Chandigarh and the Judokas were selected through Lottery system.

5.5 SELECTION OF VARIABLES

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

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

5.6 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

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

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

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

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

5.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data obtained through simple random sampling was compiled and tabulated variable wise. This data exploration has been performed through data sampling, data editing, data coding, and classification. The present study applied the ‘t’ test for the analysis, using SPSS software. The results of this ‘t’ test included mean value, standard deviation, number, ‘t’ value, and df. Final conclusions were drawn and also compared with the significant value at .05 level of confidence at 95 degree of freedom. Corresponding to each table, various figures have been drawn in Excel for the graphical representations of results, relationships between variable as well as their significance.

5.8 FINDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 CONCLUSIONS

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

On the variable Sports Achievement Motivation, the ‘t’ value is 2.35 as shown in Table 4.1. This value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Achievement Motivation differs significantly. Achievement Motivation level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is 3.44 as shown in Table 4.4. This value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean Scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

b. Social Distance

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is 2.48 as shown in Table 4.5. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is 4.54 as shown in Table 4.6. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES. Therefore, the hypothesis 4 (c) that that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is 2.69 as shown in Table 4.7. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

e. Social Revolutionism

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 4.10 as shown in Table 4.8. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism)
level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

f. Untouchability

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 2.44 as shown in Table 4.9. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 258. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Middle SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of High SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Middle SES.

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

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

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is 2.12 as shown in Table 4.10. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of Middle
SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

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

**b. Social Distance**

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is 2.42 as shown in Table 4.11. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) differ significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

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

**c. Liberalism**

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is 2.25 as shown in Table 4.12. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.
Therefore, the hypothesis 5 (c) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Liberalism) level between Middle Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is rejected.

**d. Nationalism**

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

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

**e. Social Revolutionism**

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 1.79 as shown in Table 4.14. The value is less than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Middle SES Judokas is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES.

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

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 2.31 as shown in Table 4.15. The value is greater than the table value 1.98 with df 132. It indicates that the Mean scores of Middle SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Middle SES Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Low SES Group.

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

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

a. Social Change

On the variable Attitude (Social Change), the ‘t’ value is .372 as shown in Table 4.16. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Change) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Change) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

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

On the variable Attitude (Social Distance), the ‘t’ value is .44 as shown in Table 4.17. The value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Distance) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Distance) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

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

c. Liberalism

On the variable Attitude (Liberalism), the ‘t’ value is .82 as shown in Table 4.18. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Liberalism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Liberalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

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

d. Nationalism

On the variable Attitude (Nationalism), the ‘t’ value is 1.45 as shown in Table 4.19. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Nationalism)
do not differ significantly. Attitude (Nationalism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

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

**e. Social Revolutionism**

On the variable Attitude (Social Revolutionism), the ‘t’ value is 1.12 as shown in Table 4.20. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Social Revolutionism) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Social Revolutionism) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.

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

**f. Untouchability**

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is .340 as shown in Table 4.21. This value is less than the table value 1.97 with df 204. It indicates that the Mean scores of High SES and Low SES Group on Attitude (Untouchability) do not differ significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Judokas belonging to High SES is not significantly higher in comparison to Judokas of Low SES Group.
Therefore, the hypothesis 6 (f) that there would be no significant difference in Attitude (Untouchability) level between High Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) on Judokas is retained.

5.9.7 Achievement Motivation between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

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

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

5.9.8 Attitude between Position Winning and Participating Judokas

a. Social Change

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

b. Social Distance

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

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

c. Liberalism

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

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

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

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

e. Social Revolutionism

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

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

f. Untouchability

On the variable Attitude (Untouchability), the ‘t’ value is 4.36 as shown in Table 4.28. The value is greater than the table value 1.97 with df 298. It indicates that the Mean scores of Position Winning and Participating Group on
CHAPTER-5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Attitude (Untouchability) differs significantly. Attitude (Untouchability) level of Position Winning Judokas is significantly higher in comparison to Judokas belonging to Participating Group.

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

5.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The investigation of the attribute ‘Socio-Economic Status’ is most significant for the society as well as economy as this variable is directly related to a player’s financial position, status in the society, self image. Thus the study can be helpful to identify an individual’s (especially Judokas in the present study) requirements, to improve their overall personality and status, make them feel more secure and confident. This may bring a social change that is obviously good for a Nation’s development.

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

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

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

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

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

5.11 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

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