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### **REVIEW ARTICLE**

# A STUDY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF SCHOOLS IN SPORTS

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### A Study of the Participation of Schools in Sports

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Sports, games and other physical activities improve the mascular strength, mascular growth, size and vascularization, improve the circulatory system, respiratory system, excretory system etc. and thus, make the body strong. Moreover, the goal of socialization of individuals can also be achieved through games and sports. Role of physical education in promoting national integration is also important.

Interest in games and sports among the students should be developed at school level because good health, good habits begin from the childhood is like clay and one can make the model what he wants from it. It is the time when students have maximum energy, leisure time and maximum capacity to gain. At this juncture, we can mould the students through sports towards the socialization.

Today, we are the second largest population in our country but our performance in games and sports at world level is not satisfactory. In fact, it is the defect in our administrative system. Facilities are not provided at the school level. The present paper is to examine what are the factors at school level which are responsible for backwardness of sports activities at root-level.

The required data has been collected from the offices of 48 Senior Secondary schools of Hissar district. List of all Senior Secondary schools was taken from D.E.O. office and then these were classified in 6 states. Then sample required were taken i.e. stratified sampling has been used.

The main reason behind the selection of stratified type of sampling is that the Senior Secondary schools of the studies area differ a lot in the administration, management and environment. So considering all these aspects, schools have been divided into strates and then from each stratum samples were taken with the help of lottery system.

Here, difficult statistical techniques have not been used but the analysis has been done with the help of total number of participants in each strata. Percentages and co-efficient of co-relation have been calculated.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In the sports activities at district and state level similar situation is prevailing. Number of selected students from Private Senior Secondary School (Category I) were 252 followed by 170 and 108 students from Government Senior Secondary Schools of urban Government Senior Secondary Schools of rural areas respectively to play at district level. For State level sports, 85,52 and 90 students were selected from above mentioned institutions respectively. Private Senior Secondary Schools have nil participation. Sports activities of various girls Senior Secondary Schools cannot be said satisfactory at all the levels.

Table - I PARTICIPATION OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF HISSAR DISTRICT IN THE SPORTS ACTIVITIES

	Total No. of students	Block Level					
Category of the school		Total No. of participants in sports	Percentage	Partici District	pants at Level	Particip State L	ants at
Private Senior Secondary School (Category – I)	8570	1037	12.1	283	3.3	112	1.3
Govt. Senior Secondary School (Urban)	6590	1266	19.2	205	3.1	60	0.9
Govt. Senior Secondary School (Rural)	5360	799	14.9	134	2.5	38	0.7
Private Senior Secondary School (Category – II)	2040	88	4.3	0	0	0	0
Private Senior Secondary School (Category – II)	3570	79	2.2	0	0	0	0
Senior Secondary School for girls	6850	14	¥	2	*	103	1.5

It is evident from the Table - I that Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category I) are at the leading position as regards to total number of participants at level followed by Government Senior Secondary Schools of Urban and Government Senior Secondary Schools of rural areas. But, if we look at the leading position followed by Government Senior Secondary Schools (Urban) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category I) respectively. Participation of Private schools (Category I) is negligible.

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that all the institutions differ in their sports participation significantly. Private Senior Secondary School (Category I) are at leading positions in sports, almost at all levels.

Table - 2 Average area available in schools for play

Category of the school	Average area of Playground in acres	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat. i)	5.0	
Govt. Senior Secondary School (Urban)	5.5	
Govt. Senior Secondary School ( Rural)	6.5	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat. i) (Urban)	0.5	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.II) (Rural)	0.5	

From the Table 2, it can be analysed that average land occupied by the Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.II) for the play ground is half an acre. This figure is 5 acres in case of Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.I) and 5.5 and 6.5 acres in Govt. Senior Secondary School ( Urban) and Govt. Senior Secondary School (rural) respectively.

Table 3 Number of Physical Education Teacher available in School

Category of the school	No. of Schools	Total No. of P.E.T.	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat. i)	6	15	
Govt. Senior Secondary School (Urban)	6	12	
Govt. Senior Secondary School ( Rural)	9	19	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat. i) (Urban)	12	04	
Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.II) (Rural)	10	02	

From the Table - 3, it can be found that number of physical education teachers in 6 Private Senior Secondary schools (Cat. I) is 15. It is 12 and 13 in 6 Govt. Senior Secondary School (Urban) and 9 Govt. Senior Secondary School (Rural) respectively. This number is 04 in 12 Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.II) and 02 in 10 Private Senior Secondary School ( Cat.II) (rural).

Co-relation between Playground Area and Number of Participants in Sports.

Table 4

Level	Degree of Co- relation	Co-relation of determination value	Unexplained Variance in Percent
Block	0.90	0.81	19
District	0.81	0.65	15
State	0.73	0.53	47

When the co-relation was calculated between availability of play-ground area (independent variable) and number of participants in sports (dependent variable), it was found that there exists a high degree positive co-relation . Value of co-efficient of determination was also found out to see how much change in independent variable and how much change in dependent variable is not due to change in independent variable i.e. unexpected variance.

Two facilities related to sports i.e. availability of land for play-ground and number of physical education teachers have also been studied to enlighten the causes of difference in the level of sports participation in various institutions although there are so many other factors responsible for these differences.

Table - 5 Co-relation between Number of Physical **Education Teachers and Number of Participants** in Sports

Level	Degree of Co- relation	Co-relation of determination value	Unexplained Variance in Percent	
Block	0.90	0.81	19	
District	0.81	0.65	15	
State	0.73	0.53	47	

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From Table  $-\,5$  , it can be seen that co-relation is positive and high degree. At block level, it is becoming low at higher levels.

Co-relation has also been established between number of physical education teachers in the schools (independent variables) and number of participants in sports (dependent variable).

Co-efficient of determination is also calculated to know about the explained variance. Unexpected variance is 19% at block level, 15% at district level and 47% at state level.

From the table 02 and 03, it can be concluded that to some extent, particularly in the case of Private Senior Secondary School (Category - II) of both rural and urban areas, number of physical education teachers also depend on the vary basic facility. The area availability for play – ground in the school. In fact, in the case of above mentioned schools, there is very little land for play – ground, so these institutions do not appoint physical education teacher.

#### **ANALYSIS:**

- 1. There is found a significant difference in the level of sports Participation :-
- A) Between Govt. Senior Secondary Schools of rural areas and Govt. Senior Secondary Schools of urban areas .
- B) Between Govt. Senior Secondary Schools (Rural) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category I).
- C) Between Govt. Senior Secondary Schools (Urban) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category- I).
- D) Between Boys Senior Secondary Schools and Girls Senior Secondary Schools.
- E) Between Govt. Senior Secondary Schools (Rural) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category II) of rural areas.
- F) Between Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category I) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category II) of urban areas.
- G) Between Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category - I) and Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category II) of rural areas.
- Private Senior Secondary Schools (Category I) are at leading position in sports Participation followed by Govt. Senior Secondary Schools

- (Urban) , Govt. Senior Secondary Schools (rural) , Private Senior Secondary Schools (category II) of Urban areas and Private Senior Secondary Schools (category II) of rural areas respectively.
- Lack of land-available for playgrounds is important factors for backwardness of private schools (category - II) in the sports.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The study has its education implications for governing authorities, Managements and organizations it is helpful in reviewing of their plans for sports activities in different schools. The results obtained from the study are very important particularly for those institutions which are very Backward in sports participation. The institutions which are very Backward in sports are Private Senior Secondary School (cate. - II) of both rural and Urban areas D.E.O.'s who make registration of such schools should examine; how many area, the schools have, to develop the sector of sports in the schools because in the modern age are very important for , National Physical fitness integration and socialization of and individual.

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