



# A Study of Sports Provisions in schools of Ahmedabad City in Context to Certain Variables

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## 1. Introduction

Sports in schools play a very important role in proper growing process of students. Sports not only provide them knowledge of various games and sports but it also teaches them team spirit, solidarity, fraternity and various leadership qualities. All these qualities help them to be a better citizen and lead to construction a good society. Sports facilities and sports personals are provided in schools by government of India and school authorities in order to have a proper sports environment in schools. In schools we need to promote sports as other subjects and co-curricular activities so that students may get interested in sports activities this has to be done by the sports personal and school authority. Sports promotion will not only help them to participate but it may also groom some of the fine sports person who may in future play for the country and bring flying colors. Without sports promotion they will just use the sports facilities for fun and enjoyment which is not the objective of sports. In some schools' sports facilities and number of sports personals are sufficient, in some schools it is less in number but in each school, we have a provision of sports. Practical or real-life situations are the best mean to develop good habits and positive attitudes in young children rather than formal classroom teaching, in physical education classes they may learn in a better and healthy non- restricted environment, where they can learn new strategies and tactics for real life situation.

Physical education has of varied cultural heritage and this is the reason of its survival in several countries and civilizations. Physical activities are practiced for earning livelihood, or it is practiced in a desire to live a better and healthy life or may be for some other purpose but physical activities have significant effects on life of people of all ages, gender and race. The objectives of physical education keep on changing over period of time, present scenario are focused towards development of better human being not only physically but also psychosocially. The Primary School Curriculum, document (1999) explains similar views over participation in physical education and sport programs.

## Definitions of the terms

**Sports Provisions:** - For the purpose of present study sports provisions are referred as any facility like playing field used for organizing sports activities, equipments used for sports and games, any other equipment or area used for training purpose or any area which is used before during or after sports related activities like restroom, lockers, dressing room etc

## Variables

In present research the researcher has used two variables like dependent and independent variables. The types of school management i.e. Government schools and private schools are independent variables while the provisions of sports or facilities of sports are the dependent variables

## Objectives

The objectives of present research are under.

- 1.To analyze the relationship between government and private schools of Ahmedabad of selected sports provisions in terms of frequency of use, quality and level of satisfaction.

2.To analyze the relationship between government and private schools of Ahmedabad of selected sports infrastructure in terms of frequency of use, quality and level of satisfaction.

### **Hypothesis**

The researcher has construct following null hypothesis as under

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference between frequency of use, quality and level of satisfaction of students for selected sports infrastructure parameter in Government and private schools of Ahmedabad.

### **Significance of the study**

During pre and post independence, the Government of India had constituted several committees and commissions for streamlining program of physical education and sports in the country. In this connection resolutions of Govt. of India on Educational Policy, Conference of Education Ministers of States, Mudaliar Commission, Kothari Commission, National Policy on Education and also recommendations made by NCERT, CBSE, Central Advisory Board of Education on Sports and Physical Education have made significant contribution in strengthening program of physical education and sports in educational institutions. Their major recommendations are summarized as follows:

- Education must contribute to physical efficacy it must develop certain qualities like brotherhood, team spirit, coordination, cooperation etc. Sports and physical education - an integral part of total education process effectively contributes to the attainment of all the above attributes and therefore must be taught as a regular subject in schools.
- Each school should compulsorily ensure health and provide recreation to pupils through physical activities and only such schools who promote these activities can be eligible to be ranked as recognized schools.
- Educational institutions should give high priority for creating proper sports infrastructure including provision of a variety of sports equipments so that different games and sports can be organized, systematically and meaningfully.
- In the school curriculum sufficient time allotment for different physical activities including yoga must be taught on regular basis for 2 periods in a week of at least 45 minutes duration. Further it was recommended that 10% time in the time table for primary and upper primary students and 9% at the secondary stage should be devoted for sports and physical education.
- Those students who excel in games and sports must be considered for special incentives. Likewise, the other subject teachers of the schools may be considered for suitable incentives for providing support in conducting classes in sports, physical education, yoga etc.

In the light of the above, the present study will be of significance in the following ways:

1. Based on findings government of Ahmedabad may be able to assess ground reality of the initiatives taken by them for promotion of sports in government schools of Ahmedabad.
2. Findings may be helpful to assess the gap if any, within the policies framework prepared by government of Ahmedabad for development of physical education and sports in schools of Ahmedabad.
3. Study may reveal the important facts in relation to the implementation of schemes run time to time to provide better sports facilities by government of NCT Ahmedabad to the government schools of Ahmedabad.
4. The study may reveal many important facts regarding differences if any, in frequency of use, quality and level of satisfaction of students towards sports facilities provided by selected government and private schools of Ahmedabad.
5. The study will bring in to light necessary information regarding impact of sports facilities and their relevance to sports promotion for enhancing programs of physical education and sports in government and private schools of Ahmedabad.

### **Population**

In present research the researcher has decided population. All the secondary school students and physical education teachers of Ahmedabad city are the population.

### Sample Selection

The following respondents were selected with the help of purposive random sampling technique. Sampling involved stratification of the government and private schools of Ahmedabad according to electoral constituencies of parliament. According to this Ahmedabad is divided into seven constituencies. Four government and four private schools from each constituency were selected to be the part of present study. Ten students from each school and one physical education teacher from each school was selected to be part of the present study.

### Research Tool

In present research the researcher has used standardized tool constructed and standardized by Dr. N. P. Sharma. The reliability value of tool is 0.78. by test-retest method. The validity of present research is 0.71.

### Statistical Techniques

The statistical techniques used by the researcher is mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and t value.

### Testing of hypothesis

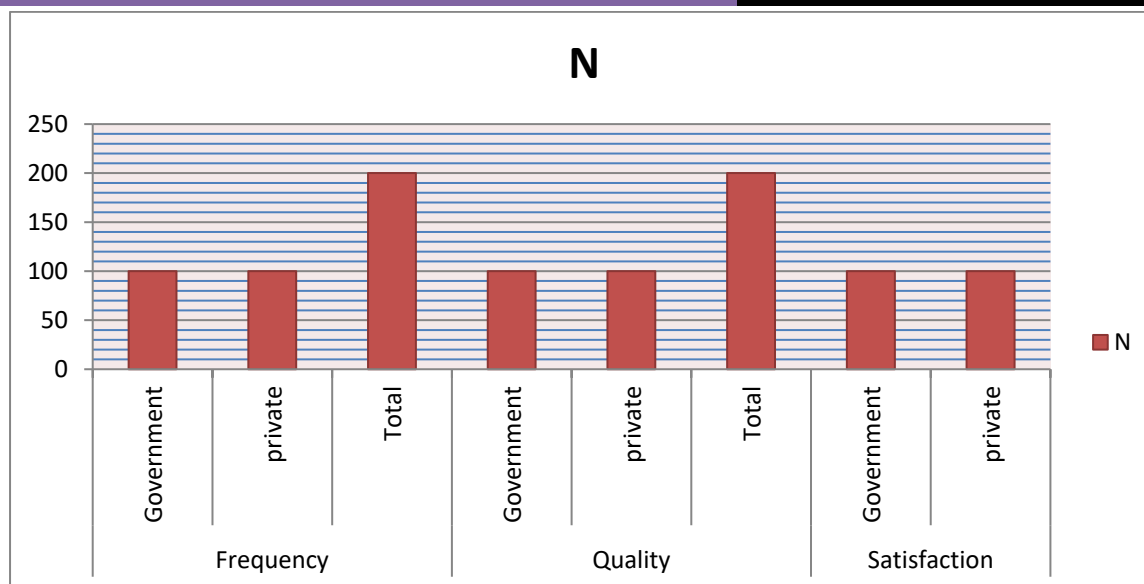
The classification of respondents was further presented into the following table:

**Table 1: S. No. Unit of Sample Size of the Results of the Mann Whitney U Test on the Sports Infrastructure of Government and Private schools of Ahmedabad with respect to Frequency of use, Quality, and Level of satisfaction of respondents**

Sports Infrastructure	School type	N	Mean	Mann Whitney U	Z score	significance
Frequency	Government	40	207.27	18696.0	-10.72	0.001
	private	40	353.73			
	Total	80				
Quality	Government	40	213.91	20555.0	-9.76	
	private	40	347.09			
	Total	80				
Satisfaction	Government	40	206.38	18446.0	-10.85	
	private	40	354.62			
	Total	80				

\*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

An examination of the findings in above Table reveals that the results of Mann Whitney U test, applied to compare the Government and Private schools of Ahmedabad with respect to Frequency of use, Quality and Level of Satisfaction, shows significant statistical difference (Frequency Z=-10.72, p=.001)



**Graph :1 Showing Quality, frequency and satisfaction of Sports**

Above Figure showing graphical representation of data obtained from Students and Teachers of government and private schools of Ahmedabad in relation to frequency of use, quality and Level of Satisfaction for respective Sports Infrastructure

### Findings

Based on the interpretation of collected data, findings, discussion, and support drawn from the relevant literature, following conclusions are drawn:

- It may be concluded from the results obtained that Sports Infrastructures are used more frequently in private schools as compared to government schools. In general, Infrastructure provided by private schools to their students is of better quality than of government schools and lastly students of private 249 schools are much satisfied than students of government schools with the frequency of use and quality of sports infrastructure provided to them.

### Recommendations

Based on the conclusion drawn from data interpretation, findings, discussion, and support of relevant literature, following recommendations are in position for consideration:

1. Study shows frequency of use of sports infrastructure and sports equipments is less in comparison to private schools of Ahmedabad so it is recommended to increase the use of available sports facilities in government schools of Ahmedabad.
2. Study reveals that in general, quality of sports facilities provided by government schools is on lower scale in comparison to private schools of Ahmedabad. So, on the basis of findings it is recommended to improve the quality of sports facilities provided by government schools of Ahmedabad.
3. Furthermore, findings shows that frequency of sports events organization and participation is less in comparison to private schools of Ahmedabad, so it is recommended to increase the no of sports events organization and participation in government schools of Ahmedabad. Moreover, findings shows that in general, private schools of Ahmedabad organize sports events of better quality than compared to government schools so it is recommended to government schools of Ahmedabad to improve the quality of sports events organization and participation.
4. Some experimental studies could be designed considering the same dependant variables and introducing one or more independent variables in the research design such as summer camp, sports-oriented timetable, incentives and awards for excelling in sports.
5. Similar study could be possible adding few more variable, Socio-Economic Condition, Gender Condition and Age in the research design to find more insightful outcomes.

6. Longitudinal study could be done in possible consideration of results of sports events participation throughout year, in the research design to find more insightful outcomes regarding impact of utilization of sports facilities variables towards sports promotion.

### Conclusion

Thus, in present research the researcher has study Sports Provisions in schools of Ahmedabad city in context to certain variables. in present research the researcher has used independent variable i.e. types of school management. The researcher has used standardized tool. The mean, standard deviation and t value has used. This type of research based on sports can be held in India.

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