



ISSN: 2456-4419

Impact Factor: (RJIF): 5.18

Yoga 2018; 3(1): 716-718

© 2018 Yoga

www.theyogicjournal.com

Received: 16-11-2017

Accepted: 17-12-2017

Pooja M

Guest Faculty, Department of
P G Studies & Research in
Physical Education and Sports
Sciences University of Mysore,
Karnataka State, India

Nagaraja Y

Research Scholar Department of
P G Studies & Research in
Physical Education Kuvempu
University, Shanakaraghatta,
Shivamogga, Karnataka state,
India

Nagarajuna S

M.P.Ed, Department of P G
Studies & Research in Physical
Education Kuvempu University,
Shanakaraghatta, Shivamogga,
Karnataka state, India

Assessment and compare the physical education and sports conveniences in government and aided high schools of Tarikere Taluk Karnataka state

Pooja M, Nagaraja Y and Nagarajuna S

Abstract

Sport and physical education are important subjects in all schools and the fundamental reason why they have sports facilities in the first place. Developing a meaningful partnership with local community sports structures has the potential to bring with it extra resources which may help to deliver the PE curriculum and pupils to take part in “community” sport - provided the school recognizes that a true partnership exists only when everybody gains. Definition of a Sports facility is different, from open recreational areas such as golf courses to indoor arena, dome and single-purpose or multi-use stadium.

Methodology: For purpose of this study, it is defined as any big enclosed facility for competitive sports where sports are played, can host sports events, needs public money for construction, maintenance and big enough to need ancillary construction. Many schools allow local clubs or community education groups. Present of the study was to survey and compare the Physical Education and sports facilities in Government and Aided High Schools of Tarikere Taluk. From Tarikere Taluk Thirty High Schools were selected for their study. To achieve the purposing the study survey was done thought equipment’s and information were collected personally by visiting schools. School authorities are kind enough to extend their co-operation during the collection data.

Hypothesis: It was hypothesized that the Government and Aided, High Schools of Tarikere Taluk have not minimum required physical education and sports facilities.

Keywords: Physical education, sports conveniences, government schools, aided schools

Introduction

Physical activity has a positive effect on children’s health. It is also believed that regular physical activity is linked to enhancement of brain function and cognition (Negil S, John B M, Patrikar S 2016) [3]. The Physical education in general, plays a prominent role in all programs of education as an integral growth of the individual, since its functions cannot be selected by any other part of the college’s curriculum (Patil S, Metri V D 2016) [1]. The infrastructure is the basic foundation or underlying framework of an organization or system. In your house, the infrastructure is the system of beams, weight-bearing walls and the foundation that keeps it standing. In India, sports is organized, managed, marketed and supported mainly by the Government and private industries. Conducted a survey of physical education facilities and facilities in Hoshiarpur district. He found that out of forty one schools, majority of them were even without average faculties required for effective physical education activities including games. He also observed that the achievement in the field of sports was higher of those schools which had better coaching, physical and equipment facilities. Sport and physical education are important subjects in all schools and the fundamental reason why they have sports facilities in the first place. Developing a meaningful partnership with local community sports structures has the potential to bring with it extra resources which may help to deliver the PE curriculum and pupils to take part in “community” sport - provided the school recognizes that a true partnership exists only when everybody gains. Definition of a Sports facility is different, from open recreational areas such as golf courses to indoor arena, dome and single-purpose or multi-use stadium. It appears that the sports facilities in the school setting go a long way to motivate students to learn. Sports facilities in any school system range from the school plant, that is the school buildings, classroom, library, laboratories, toilet facilities, learning

Correspondence

Pooja M

Guest Faculty, Department of
P G Studies & Research in
Physical Education and Sports
Sciences University of Mysore,
Karnataka State, India

materials to other infrastructures that would likely motivate students towards learning. Experience has shown that most of the sports facilities that are germane to effective learning/academic performance of students appear not to be sufficient in our public secondary schools today. Those available seem not to be of standard quality, some seem to lack maintenance culture, while some are in dilapidated conditions. In practical terms „sport“ has been operationally defined by its social interpretation as well as its strong association with physical exertion and performance measures. Many Governments invest in „sport“ with an aim to leverage the positive societal, economic and cultural benefits for individuals and their communities. Therefore, it is appropriate that some definition of „sport“ (in its many different contexts) will evolve in a similar way the definitions for „health“ or „personal wellbeing“ have changed in our society (Negil S, John B M, Patrikar S 2016) [3].

2. Methodology

Keeping in view of the kind of investigation this study the simple research method is adopted, survey technique is used for the investigation. The principal aim of the study was to investigate the available facilities in Tharikere Taluk. Has got some of pioneering educational institution, which caters the educational needs of the people of back word and uneducated people. It goes without saying that there are many training institutions and this city is known for its sports activities also. The questionnaire is consisting of 17 items; these items are basically related with the sports facilities. The information is sought with the help of sub items, which are capable of seeking into the details of the facilities.

3. Tools

To survey and record the response, a questionnaire was prepared in consultation with experts. Items in the questionnaire were structured response, most of the items selected objective response like ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ and appended

or free response question items, thus reducing the questionnaire contained 17 items. The subjects were assured of total confidentiality of their either identity or of any of their responses before the questionnaires were handed over to them for their response. The questionnaires framed as follows:

- General information of all the institutions and types of strength of students
- Showing the qualification of Physical Educational Teachers
- Showing the Grounds and courts
- Showing the Athletic Equipment
- Showing the major Games Equipment
- Showing the indoor Facilities
- Showing the indoor Facilities
- Showing the provision of intramural
- Showing the Library facilities
- Showing the Provision of budget
- Showing the either Physical Equipment’s

4. The Analysis, Interpretation and Results of Study

Critical and careful analysis of the collected data and its logical interpretations are of greater importance. The purpose of this study was to bring to light present status of sports conveniences in Government and Aided High schools of Tarikere Taluk and to compare them. For the purpose 30 High schools of Tarikere taluk were visited and questionnaire was given to the Physical education teachers to respond. The filled in questionnaire were collected from all the 30 High schools of Tarikere Taluk. The suggestions given by the Physical education teachers at the time of interview for the improvement of sports facilities also noted down.

For the purpose of analysis and interpretation, the data collected through the questionnaire is grouped under the following heading according to John W Best. Following criterion is also fixed to according to GP Gail ford to interpret the analyzed data.

A. For interpreting the sports facilities		B. For comparison of sports facilities	
Percentage level	Interpretation	Difference level	Interpretation
80% to 100%	Good facility	85% to 100%	Very high difference
60% to 79%	satisfactory facility	60% to 84%	High difference
40% to 59%	Average facility	40% to 59%	definite difference
20% to 39%	below average facility	15% to 39%	significant difference
10% to 19%	Very low facility	00% to 14%	Negligible difference

Interpretation of play field and sports facilities

Codes used are

- FE- Facilities expected
- FA- Actual facilities
- Average facilities =No. of FA/no. of high school
- Percentage of facilities- Average FA/No. of FE X 100

Sl no	Particulars	Govt. High School	Govt. Aided High school
1	Number of F A	113	104
2	Number of High School	15	15
3	Average of facilities	8.86	6.93
4	Number of FE	92	121
5	Percentage of Facilities	59	46.26

1. The Govt. high school provided 59% of play field sports facility. And Govt. aided high schools provided 46.26% of playfield sports facility. Govt. high schools provided more

than 12.74% of play field sports facility than Govt. aided high schools. So that there is a significant difference among Govt. high school and Govt. aided high school.

2. Totally in play field facility 100% in Kabddi, Volleyball, Throwball, Tennikoit, Kho-Kho, Ball badminton is good. Otherwise in all play field facilities minimum significant difference among Govt. high school and Govt. aided high school.

5. Conclusions

1. In the high schools of Tarikere taluk, totally the existing sports facilities are below average. Out of the sports facilities for playground, equipment's, and others, which were taken into consideration at the time of this investigation, in all aspects the existing facility is below average. So it is very difficult to handle the revised curriculum with these facilities. Immediate steps should be taken to improve the sports facilities in the high schools of Tarikere taluk.

2. Valuable suggestion were given by the Physical education

Teachers at the time of interview to improve the sports facilities which were summed up in the chapter interpretation of the data's and included in recommendations

Reference

1. Patil S, Metri VD. A survey of physical education and sports facilities and achievement in government and aided high schools at Koppal taluk, International Journal of Applied Research. 2016; 2(2):265-268.
2. Chawla N. A Study of Sports Infrastructure & Facilities in Schools of Rohtak District (Haryana), International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM) ISSN: 2455-6211, 2016; 4(8)
3. Negi S, John BM, Patrikar S. A study of the relationship of physical activity with scholastic performance and body mass index in children 12-18 years of age, Sri Lanka Journal of Child Health. 2016; 45(1):18-23.
4. Williams: Principles of Physical Education: Philadelphia: W.B.Saunders Company, 1964.
5. Sharman, Jackson R. Introduction to Physical Education, Madras, Jnanodaya Press, Anderson Street, 1969.