

# Evaluation of Sports & Games participation among IX Standard Students in United Warangal District

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**Abstract:** *Human life continues with a various competitive environment. In these continues process student life is more competitive. This competitive life develops the student with new skills and new technology. From this point, physical education among from the student is the most important aspect to reach the goal in the present competitive world. From the physical activity, we can easily develop the inner urge of a fight. By conducting physical education programs the student can express his/her original way of skills. Finally, physical competitions are incentives to the upcoming citizens. Regular physical activity configures of multiple physical and mental health benefits and plays a vital role in efforts to combat childhood obesity. The Department of Health and Human Services suggests that children and adolescents accumulate 60 minutes of physical activity every day. Yet most young people do not meet these guidelines. The physical activities are tending to decline. Adolescence age suggests that it is essential, during this period to promote physical activities. All ages of school children by participating physical activities has been shown to improve student psychological physical confidences. Participating in sports will play an important role in increasing physical activity levels it has been proved in this paper, school sports participation alone will not be sufficient to meet the current physical activity recommendations for adolescents.*

*Apart from Right to Education Act the primary school and high school provide individual sports activities atmosphere in their school like school playground, sports materials among the school students and within the school and the schools providing sports activities as a part of his/her education but here majority primary and high schools are participating sports activities inter-school purpose only. Some primary and high schools offer intramural sports that allow for individual sports activities amongst students within the same school. Programs have expanded to include physical activity to help for the increase in sports participation.*

**Keywords:** *Physical Education, Sports activities, Human health, competitions, school playground.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

From the Vedic Ancient Education, a strong continue the relationship between Guru Shisha (Teacher-Pupil) and this relation always been an integral part of the curriculum of his/her education as well as physical education. And by this educations pupil will be well developed with the physical and mental strength which leads to his/her better future life in all stages. Up to the Buddha Education system, the curriculum with sports and physical education had grown. From the Buddha Education system, they only concentrated and developed pupil education mental strength. From the Indian Modern Education system, the curriculum is added with physical activities in education due to the Education system framed and adopted from the England country's Educations system. And till today the sports curriculum educations is not developed.

In Telangana state already many sports person participated in Olympics, World Champions and some leads Indian team and many talented players come out only with their parents own interest through private coaching camps or from special sports academy. The lack of sports facilities in their schooling curriculum of physical education the students are not coming out from the rural places. Especially some urban area players are benefited. For example, top one crazy game cricket in Telangana 99% of players are represented only from two Districts out of 31 districts.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

### Review of Literature of evaluation of sports and games.

Researchers, academicians, sportsmen and sports psychologists have over the last few years studied the impact of sports facilities in academic institutes with respect to the development of sports activities and enrollment of students. In the present study some review, some significant and relevant studies have been carried out.

Bogar (2012) studied the system in the construction and design of sports facilities in the Educational Institutions. He observed many and newly renovated facilities at educational institutions such as physical activities in sports, health activities.

Robert (2012) studied on Recreational Sports Facilities and Programs on Recruitment and Retention of African American Students. In this study by gender base ratio participating sports by attending schools. He found out 60% male, 40% female are only attending schools because of recreations of sports interest at the educational institution.

Anton (2011) studied how construction trends of Universities sports facilities will be affected by financial crisis. The results showed that a high percentage of the respondents many of people agreed to the use, construction and renewal of sports facilities in Spanish Universities. They further observed that these trends are more affected by cultural and social factors than by the economy.

Zhou (2010) studied the relationship between College Sports Facilities and Mass Sports. Zhou opined that the college sports facilities should be open to the public and participating them in the all times.

Barghchi (2010) studied on sports facilities construction in Malaysia. They observed that sports facilities development has improved in Malaysia but feel that there is still a need for a new improvement in the existing sports facilities and for future development. He found out lack of proper sports facilities, well-trained coaches, separate arrangements for female sports person.

Walia (1971) conducted a survey on facilities of physical education and sports for the students of Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi State and found that most of the schools did not have sufficient equipment for students to develop their sports. Lack of sports funds, equipment grounds was severely felt in schools. Sports fund was used in a majority of schools for the purposes other than sports. It was also observed that whatever little was provided by the Government in the budget was not properly utilized.

Saroo (1974) conducted a survey entitled "A survey of Athletics (Track and field) Facilities in High and Higher Secondary Schools of Ropar District (Punjab)." He found that there were poor athletics facilities (Track & Field) in the schools of Ropar District. He also concluded that the facilities for other games were also very poor. There were no swimming and gymnastics facilities available in the schools of Ropar District. With respect to the availability of physical education personnel facilities, there was 43.48% shortage of D.P.Es and 31.0% excess of N.D.S. and P.T.Is. There was no government grant or any other financial resource for running games and sports.

Gian (1976) conducted a study entitled "Critical Evaluation of Sports facilities available in the college of Punjab State. He made the following conclusion

- The shortage of women physical education teachers was more than the male physical education teachers.
- Under-qualified physical education teachers had been employed in most of the colleges.
- Sixty-five colleges out of seventy-three respondent colleges fell short of 576 acres giving an average shortage of 9.3 acres play area per college.
- The position of developed playfields in affiliated colleges of Punjab University was better than that of colleges in the other universities of Punjab.

Dabas (1982) surveyed the facilities and equipment of sports and physical education in engineering colleges and concluded that the student-teacher ratio in physical education was satisfactory and only one college had provided special coaching personnel for different games and sports. Out of five engineering colleges, three colleges had sufficient playground facilities as per minimum norms laid down by a National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation. The study revealed that all the engineering colleges did not possess a sufficient number of equipment and playgrounds as per this student's strength.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD USED FOR THE STUDY:

#### 3.1 Tools used for the study

**Tool A:** Name of the school location and management /medium of the school

**Tool B:** Questionnaire-“Evaluation of Sports & Games participation among IX Standard Students in United Warangal District”

#### 3.2 Sample for the study

The researcher adapted to selecting randomly 120 IX standard students form 12 selected school of Warangal district.

Out of the total sample of 120, high school students are 60 male and 60 female. In this private school students are 40, Aided school students are 40 and remaining 40 are Govt. school students and English medium students are 60and remaining 60 are Telugu medium students.

**TABLE 3.3.0: Shows sample of the study**

|   |          |        |
|---|----------|--------|
| “Evaluation of Sports and Games participation among IX standard | Gender   | Male   |
|   |          | Female |
|   | Location | Rural  |
|   |          | Urban  |

|                                |            |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Students in Warangal District? | Medium     | Telugu     |
|                                |            | English    |
|                                | Management | Government |
|                                |            | Aided      |
|                                |            | Private    |

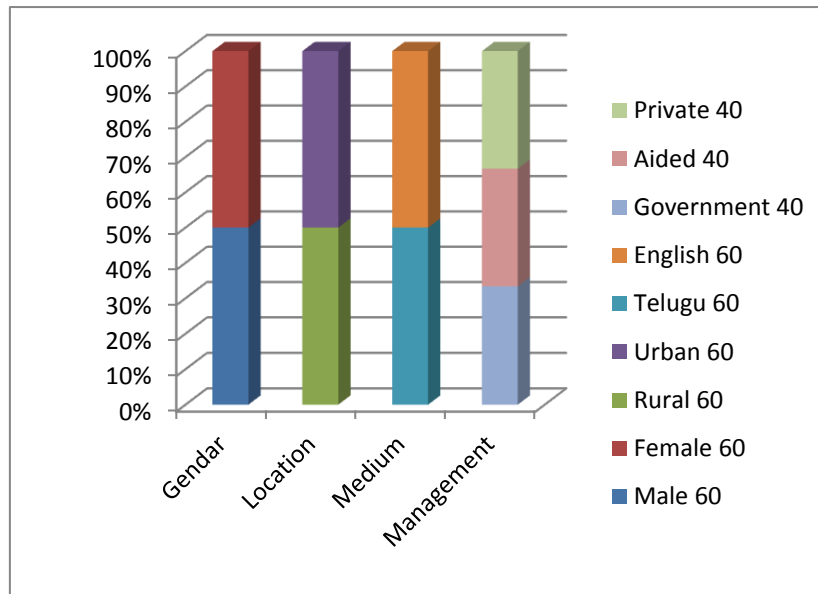


Fig-3.3.0: Shows sample of the study

TABLE 3.3.1: Shows Gender wise distribution of the sample

| S. No | Gender | No. of sample | % of sample |
|-------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| 1     | Male   | 60            | 50          |
| 2     | Female | 60            | 50          |

TABLE 3.3.2: Shows Location wise distribution of the sample

| S. No | Location | No of sample | Percentage of sample |
|-------|----------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Rural    | 60           | 50                   |
| 2     | Urban    | 60           | 50                   |

TABLE3.3.3Shows Management wise distribution of the sample (Government &Private)

| S. No | Management | No of sample | Percentage of sample |
|-------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Government | 40           | 50                   |
| 2     | Private    | 40           | 50                   |

TABLE 3.3.4 Shows Management wise distribution of the sample (Government& Aided)

| S. No | Management | No of sample | Percentage of sample |
|-------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Government | 40           | 50                   |
| 2     | Aided      | 40           | 50                   |

TABLE 3.3.5 Shows Management wise distribution of the sample (Aided& Private)

| S. No | Management | No of sample | Percentage of sample |
|-------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Aided      | 40           | 50                   |
| 2     | Private    | 40           | 50                   |

TABLE 3.3.6 Shows Medium wise distribution of the sample

| S. NO | Medium  | No of sample | Percentage of sample |
|-------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Telugu  | 60           | 50                   |
|       | English | 60           | 50                   |

### 3.3 Variables in the study

The following are used as the variable for this study

- Gender: From the gender, variable Male and female are considered for the present study.
- Management: Government and private schools, government and aided schools, private and aided schools are considered for the present study under management variable
- Medium: From the medium, variable Telugu medium and English medium are considered for the present study
- Location: From the Location, variable rural Location and urban Locations are considered for the present study

### 3.4.0 Analysis between Male students and Female students

**Hypothesis -1** there is no significant difference between the male and female. Among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Table No 3.4.0 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-1 Chi square value

| S.No | Gender | Sample(N) | Yes%  | No%   | $\chi^2$ |
|------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1    | Male   | 60        | 65.13 | 34.87 | 0.04 #   |
| 2    | Female | 60        | 63.73 | 36.27 |          |

#Not significant

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=0.04$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  -value is less than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is no significance difference between the male and female among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Hence, the hypothesis accepted.

### 3.4.1 Analysis between Telugu medium students and English medium students

**Hypothesis -2** there is no significant difference between the Telugu medium and English medium among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games

Table No 3.4.1 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-2 Chi square value

| S.No | Medium  | Sample(N) | Yes%  | No%   | $\chi^2$ |
|------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1    | Telugu  | 60        | 61.67 | 38.33 | 0.69#    |
| 2    | English | 60        | 67.33 | 32.67 |          |

#Not significant

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=0.69$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  -value is less than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the Telugu medium and English medium among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Hence, the hypothesis accepted.

### 3.4.2 Analysis between Rural students and urban students

**Hypothesis -3** there is no statistically significant difference between the Rural and Urban among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Table No 3.4.2 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-3 Chi square value

| S.No | Location | Sample(N) | Yes%  | No%   | $\chi^2$ |
|------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1    | Rural    | 60        | 67.73 | 32.27 | 0.91#    |
| 2    | Urban    | 60        | 61.26 | 38.74 |          |

#Not significant

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=0.91$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  -value is less than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is no statistically significant difference between the Rural and urban among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Hence the hypothesis accepted.

### 3.4.3 Analysis between aided school students and private school students

**Hypothesis -4** there is no statistically significant difference between the aided and Private Management school among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Table No 3.4.3 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-4 Chi square value

| S.No | Management | Sample(N) | Yes% | No%  | $\chi^2$ |
|------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| 1    | Aided      | 40        | 61.7 | 38.3 | 3.78#    |
| 2    | Private    | 40        | 48.0 | 52.0 |          |

#Not significant

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=3.78$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  - value less than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is no statistically significant difference between the aided and private management school among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games. Hence, the hypothesis accepted.

### 3.4.4 Analysis between aided school students and government school students

**Hypothesis -5** there is more statistically significant difference between the aided and government school among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Table No 3.4.4 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-5 Chi square value

| S.No | Management | Sample(N) | Yes% | No%  | $\chi^2$ |
|------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| 1    | Aided      | 40        | 61.7 | 38.3 | 13.61**  |
| 2    | Government | 40        | 84.8 | 15.2 |          |

\* \*Significant level at 0.01

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=13.61$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  - value is greater than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is more statistically significant difference between the aided and government schools among IX standard Students in District in a participation of Sports & Games. Hence, the hypothesis rejected.

### 3.4.5 Analysis between private school students and government school students

**Hypothesis -6** there is highly statistically significant difference between government and private Schools among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Table No 3.4.5 shows the information pertaining to the hypothesis-6 Chi square value

| S.No | Management | Sample(N) | Yes% | No%  | $\chi^2$ |
|------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| 1    | Private    | 40        | 48.0 | 52.0 | 30.34*** |
| 2    | Government | 40        | 84.8 | 15.2 |          |

\*\*\* Significant level at 0.001

The calculated Chi-squared value  $\chi^2=30.34$

The table value with df 1 critical value at 0.01 level is 6.635 and at 0.05 level is 3.841. The calculated  $\chi^2$  - value is greater than table value.

Therefore it is concluded that there is highly statistically significant difference between government and private schools among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.

Hence, the hypothesis rejected.

### 3.5 Statistical techniques used in the study

Chi-square test to be used for data analysis

Chi-square formula

$$\chi^2 = \frac{N(AD - BC)^2}{(A + B)(C + D)(A + C)(B + D)}$$



**Table 3.5 Level of significance for chi-square values**

| Df | 0.05 level | 0.01 level |
|----|------------|------------|
| 1  | 3.841      | 6.635      |
| 2  | 5.99       | 9.21       |
| 3  | 7.82       | 11.34      |

### 3.6 Interpretation of the data

- Majority of the high school students said that their Respective school informs information about the annual schedule of school tournaments is communicated well in advance.
- Majority of the high school students said that they are prepared to the extramural competitions.
- Less than half of the high school students said that they are participating coaching camps in any sports & games activity.
- Majority of the high school students said that they have provision for nutritional diet for the players.
- Less than half of the high school students said that their respective schools provided T.A& D.A to players who are participated in competitions.

### 3.7 Significance of the study

- This research will be helpful to bring on record the existing sports facilities available in the high school of United Warangal district.
- This study will help to suggest effective sports facilities for more participation of the students in the sports
- This study will help to increase the interest of students in sports through their participation.
- This will also be helpful to find out the exact cause for non-availability of sports facilities
- It will also be helpful to the schools like Government, aided private and other institutions to suggest the measures for better sports facilities.

## 4. CONCLUSION:

The present study stated that “Evaluation of Sports & Games participation among IX standard Students in United Warangal District” after completion of the data analysis and interpretation the final conclusion were drawn out of the study.

- There is no significant difference between the male and female among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.
- There is very statistically significant difference between the Telugu medium and English medium among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.
- There is an extremely statistically significant difference between the Rural and urban among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.
- There is an extremely statistically significant difference between the aided and private management school among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.
- There is an extremely statistically significant difference between the aided and government schools among IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games.
- There is an extremely statistically significant difference between the government and private schools IX standard Students in United Warangal District in a participation of Sports & Games

In Telangana State sports activities leading to the worldwide from the state capital city of Hyderabad. The Telangana State, second major United Warangal district remaining other nine United Districts is also facing the same problem of sports while evaluation of sports and games participation among IX standard students. In the United Warangal District, the Government and government-aided schools are providing better sports education than all district private schools. The essential sports to be participated by every person in a life-saving event are swimming but in United Warangal district, any of the school does not maintain this essential sports activity. Even some schools are running without separate school playgrounds and sports facilities. 90% Physical education teachers are not promoting their students and are not involving in regular sports activities and more than 60% schools are not having special physical education teachers. Almost all Physical education teachers are playing a major role of mass drill activity only. More than 80% schools are not having sanitary, water, first aid kit facilities. Many schools are just playing as per curriculum formalities. The participation of intra-school and inter-school competition is very less Still, in IX standard school students doesn't know the event track of athletics, 99% schools do not maintain NIS coaches in their school.

According to the Right to education act United Warangal district required for strictly implementation and regular monitoring of higher authorities to maintain schools sports activities, sports facilities and playgrounds. And recruiting NIS coaches, assistant coaches with the support of physical education teachers to spend students their time before and after school timings at schools. And also an attempt to make a change of conducting an intra-schools competition to district level competitions should be made.

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