

COMPARISON OF SPORT FACILITIES IN CENTRAL AND STATE SCHOOLS IN CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the existing physical education facilities in Central schools with State schools of Bilaspur region in accordance with the standards laid down in the National Plan of Physical Education proposed by Government of India. The study was conducted by administering a questionnaire to the Principals /Physical Education Teachers of Central Schools and State Schools of Bilaspur Region. Survey method was used to assess the Physical Education facilities in Central Schools and State Schools of Bilaspur region. No statistics were involved in the study. The research scholar put the collected data in tables for assessment of the-existing facilities in accordance with the standards prescribed by the National Plan of Physical Education only the average was calculated To analyzing the data. The survey revealed the true picture facts, draw backs. Weakness, difficulties as well as a few strong points.

Keywords: *Sports facilities, central school, State School, Bilaspur region*

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INTRODUCTION

Physical education and education are two sides of same coin. Physical education is education through meaningful physical activities and it is an integral part of general education. Physical education is "an integral part of total education process which has its aim – the development of physically, mentally, emotionally and socially fit citizen through the medium of physical activities which have been related with a view of realizing these outcomes.

Physical education is an old and fundamental education. The first physical education was the parent who taught his son to throw a spear, to climb a tree, to leap a brook, to do all those things that were important for a youth to learn in the tribal life of uncivilized man. Over the century the civilized social scene has changed tremendously, ways of living have profoundly altered, and new stresses have pressed upon the old biological problems of man. The need to learn to throw a spear has passed but the need to throw remains, the need to climb a tree is gone, but the urge to comb appears in every child, the need to leap a brook rarely occurs, but the necessity to leap arises again and again in the urgent jumping and leaping of youth. The patterns developed by nature are old and fundamental forms. Which their demands in a highly industrial and complex present.

Facilities are the basic need to make the programme successful. Facilities include ground equipment, gymnasium hall, Swimming pool and finances etc. The achievement of the programme depends upon its available facilities. It is stated that recent trend is to enrich the programme of physical education and demands enough space and allied facilities which are largely responsible for the success of the programme. The facilities for physical education play an important part in the relation of acquiring educational objectives. The objectives achieved are respect to others, friendship, to learn and appreciate new skills, guide and help the youngsters. Keeping in view the production of good citizen.

Physical education facilities and programmes are not frills to educational programme. As the classroom furniture, laboratory, libraries, drawing-hall and other things are necessary, similarly physical education facilities have a high order of priority in the total educational step up.

But the extent of facilities like playgrounds, track and field, gymnasium, swimming pools etc. determines the level up to which physical education percolates to the masses. Regarding the availability of facilities, responsibility goes in the part of the government and the management of the institution.

But the reluctance on the part of managements towards physical education is a great setback. The need for classroom, classroom furniture, laboratories, libraries etc. are accepted as essential but facilities for physical education are grudgingly provided. This responsibility can be successfully discharged if we realize the need of attractive programme, standard facilities, as well as trained, enthusiastic dedicated teachers of physical education. Programme facilities and personnel as well as conducive environment and similar factors which make a strong chain in fulfillment of the desired aim. Though leadership plays an important part and may be considered to be uppermost by many, it has to be accepted that facilities and other factors are also equally vital. The fact remains that any weak link in chain would result in the poor achievement of the aim.

Facilities should be designed and constructed with one central purpose in view to serve particular kinds of educational programme. Large range planning for physical education facilities is a continuous process of anticipating and prepared to meet facility needs. Functional facilities are the result of thorough and well organized planning. The time, effort, and expenditure thus invested will be amplified manifold in functional facilities at the lowest

possible costs. Such facilities necessitate the use of extensive outdoor and indoor activity area as well as expensive equipment and service facilities. A well organized plan for a proposed structure therefore, helps to clarify the priority of needs and hastens the decision to provide the facility.

Several plans, schemes and commissions were set up to popularize physical education. National plan of physical education and recreation was first prepared in 1956 by the Union Ministry of Education. Tenth's plan included useful guidelines for a syllabus of physical education for primary and secondary schools. The Government of India framed a multi purpose programme of physical education for implementation in secondary school in 1965. The review committee on the ten years school curriculum headed by Shri. Ishwar Bhai J. Patel had laid special emphasis in physical education in schools.

The scholar intends, keeping in mind the adequate value of imparting physical education and sports to the students to find out minimum requirement to fulfill the condition and as such he engaged himself to investigate the facilities of physical education in the central and state schools of Bilaspur region. The purpose of the present study was to compare and analyses the sport facilities and physical education programme in central schools and state schools of Bilaspur region.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data:

Twelve central and state schools of Bilaspur Region and thirty three state schools of Bilaspur Region were selected for the study.

Construction of the Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was framed and constructed under the supervision of the advisor and other experts in field, with utmost care and seriousness of the purpose, taking into consideration the maximum coverage of the area of the field concerned with relevant aspects needed for the study. The Questionnaires were arranged in logical order and each question worked clearly to receive desired response without undue problem.

The questionnaire were prepared taking consideration various aspects like general information, sports facilities, physical education teacher equipments, budget, library facilities, books, journals, etc., so as get maximum worthwhile detailed and meaningful information from the sample.

Administration of the Questionnaires:

Copies of the questionnaire with covering letters and self addressed envelopes were mailed to Principal/Physical education teachers of fifteen central schools and forty five state schools of Bilaspur Region with the request that they would give correct and accurate answer and send the completed questionnaires to the investigator by post at their earliest convenience. In addition to this the investigator made personal visits and had interviews with the various Principal/Physical education teachers & other Physical Education personnel and also discussed with them their problems and difficulties of sports facilities, physical education teacher, equipments, budget, library facilities, books, journals, etc. Apart from the initial mailing of the questionnaires, aids to responses in terms of reminders and follow-ups were made timely in order to ensure maximum response.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study surveyed and critically analyzed the sports facilities in selected central and state schools of Bilaspur districts. The responses obtained from the questionnaire survey were carefully and systematically compiled with the frequencies of the responses for each of the question with specific categorizations. The ratios indication of physical education teacher-

student in Central and State schools of Bilaspur District is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1
INDICATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER- STUDENTS RATIO IN
CENTRAL AND STATE SCHOOLS

Type of School	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	Teachers : Students
Central Schools	35	16074	1:459.25
State Schools	44	22066	1:501.50

The data present in Table1 shows that the mean physical education teacher- student ratios in central and state schools were 1:459.25 and 1:501.50 respectively. The usually accepted ratio is one physical education teacher for every 250 students on the rolls of higher secondary school. It is minimum requirement for every school as prescribed in National Plan of physical education. No one of the central as well as state schools fulfilling this aspect.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Gymnasium is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING GYMNASIUM

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	04	33.33	01	3.03
No	08	66.67	32	96.97

Table 2 denotes that 33.33 % of Central Schools in Bilaspur have Gymnasium, while the 3.03% State schools have the facility of Gymnasium.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Swimming pool is presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING SWIMMING POOL

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	02	16.67	00	00
No	10	83.33	33	100

Table-3 denotes that 16.67 % of Central Schools have Swimming pool, while the State schools do not have any Swimming pool.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having athletic track in Central and State schools is presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING ATHLETIC TRACK

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	08	66.67	08	24.24
No	04	33.33	25	75.76

Table 4 indicates that 66.67 % of Central Schools have Athletic track, while the 24.24 % State schools have the facility of Athletic track.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having football grounds is presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING FOOTBALL GROUND

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	08	66.67	08	24.24
No	04	33.33	25	75.76

Table-5 indicates that 66.67 % of Central schools have Football grounds, while the 24.24 % State schools have the facility of Football grounds.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Basketball Courts is presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING BASKETBALL COURT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	10	83.33	08	24.24
No	2	16.67	25	75.76

Table-6 indicates that 83.33% of Central schools in Bilaspur have Basketball courts, while the 24.24 % State schools have the facility of Basketball courts.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Volleyball courts is presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING VOLLEYBALL COURT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	11	91.67	20	60.61
No	01	8.33	13	39.39

Table-7 indicates that 91.67% of Central schools have Volleyball courts, while the 60.61% State schools have the facility of Volleyball courts.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Badminton Courts is presented in Table 8.

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING BADMINTON COURT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	11	91.67	20	60.61
No	01	8.33	13	39.39

Table-8 indicates that 91.67% of Central schools have Badminton courts, while the

60.61% State schools have the facility of Badminton courts.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Table tennis is presented in Table 9.

TABLE 9
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING TABLE -TENNIS

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	10	83.33	12	36.36
No	02	16.67	21	63.64

Table-9 indicates that 83.33 % of Central schools have Table Tennis, while the 36.36% State schools have the facility of Table Tennis.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having Kho-Kho court is presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING KHO-KHO COURT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	11	91.67	30	90.91
No	01	8.33	03	9.09

Table-10 indicates that 91.67 % of Central schools have Kho-Kho court, while the 90.91% state schools have the facility of Kho-Kho court.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district Kabaddi court is presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING KABADDI COURT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	11	91.67	31	93.94
No	01	8.33	02	6.64

Table-11 indicates that 91.67 % of Central Schools have Kabaddi court, while the 93.94% State schools have the facility of Kabaddi court.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur having facilities of sport equipments is presented in Table 12.

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING FACILITIES IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Adequate	11	91.67	27	81.82
Not Adequate	01	08.33	06	18.18

Table-12 indicates that 91.67 % of Central Schools have adequate sport equipments, while the 81.82 % of State schools did not have the adequate facility of equipments.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having annual budget for equipments is presented in Table13.

TABLE 13
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING ANNUAL BUDGET OF SPORTS

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Less than Rs.50000/-	02	16.66	19	57.57
Rs.50001/ to Rs.1,50000/-	06	50.00	13	39.39
More than Rs.1,50000/-	04	33.33	01	3.03

Table-13 indicates that 33.33 % of Central Schools have annual budget for sport more than Rs. 150000/-, while only 3.03 % of State schools have this provision.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having total land allotted for sport fields is presented in Table 14.

TABLE 14
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS ALLOTTED LAND FOR SPORTS FEILDS

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
0-2 Acre	08	66.67	20	90.91
2-5 Acre	00	00.00	03	9.09
Above 5 Acre	04	33.33	00	00.00

The above table 14 of percentage indication of land allotted for existing sport fields indicates that, 66.67 % of central schools and 90.91 % of state schools have,0 acre to 2 acres of land and none of central schools and 9.09 % of state schools have 2- 5 acres, 33.33 % of central schools and none of state schools had more than 5 acres of land of land allotted for sport fields.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having sport magazines in library is presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING SPORTS MAGAZINES

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Less than 50	07	58.33	25	75.75
51 to 100	01	8.33	06	18.18
More than100	04	33.33	02	6.06

Table 15 indicates that 33.33 % of Central Schools have books more than 100 sport magazines in library, while only 6.06 % of State schools have this provision.

The percentage indication of Central and State schools in Bilaspur district having play fields is presented in Table 16.

TABLE 16
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF SCHOOLS HAVING PLAY FIELDS

Type of Response	Central Schools		State Schools	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Yes	11	91.67	31	93.94
No	01	8.33	2	6.06

Table-16 indicates that 91.67 % of Central schools have play fields, while the 93.94 % State schools have the facility of play fields. The graphical representation of percentage indication of schools having play fields is shown in Figure 12.

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitations of the study and on the basis of analysis of data the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The Physical Education Teachers pupil ratio in Central Schools is 1:459.25 and State Schools is 1:501.50. Neither the Central Schools nor State Schools are fulfilling the requirement of one Physical Education Diploma holder for every 250 students, which is recommended by the National Plan of Physical Education.
2. The study shows that the Central Schools are better relatively than State Schools in this aspect. Gymnasium and Swimming pool facilities are quite inadequate in both Schools.
3. The study shows that the more than three-fourth of Central Schools and State schools have the facilities of play fields.
4. The study shows that Athletic Track and Football grounds were available more than one and half of the central schools, where as less than one-fourth of state schools had Athletic Track and Football grounds.
5. The study shows that Fifty percent of central schools had hockey grounds, where as less than one-fourth of state schools had hockey grounds.
6. The study reveals that more than three-fourth of central schools had Basketball courts, Volleyball courts, Badminton courts, Kabaddi and Kho – Kho courts Table-Tennis facilities.
7. The study reveals that more than fifty percent of state schools had Volleyball courts, Badminton courts, Kabaddi and Kho - Kho courts facility and less than one-fourth of state schools had Basketball courts and more than one-fourth of state schools had Table-Tennis facilities.
8. The data reveals that 91.67 percent of Central Schools have adequate equipments, where as only 81.82 percent of State schools have adequate equipments.
9. The annual budget for Physical Education, Table 24 shows that 33.33% of Central schools can spend more than Rs.150000/- per annum on sports and Physical Education, where as only 3.03 % of State schools can spend the same amount.
10. The study reveals that 41.57 per cent of Central Schools have more than ten acre allotted land, where as 30.31 percent of State Schools have this provision.
11. The study reveals that 33.33 percent of Central Schools have the adequate sport fields but none of State Schools have adequate sport fields according to the standards laid in the National Plan of Physical Education.
12. The study reveals that Central schools had adequate library facilities, where as State schools had not adequate library facilities.

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