



THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS SPORTS PROMOTING SCHEMES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN SCHOOLS.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was delimited to find out the impact of various existing sports promoting schemes on the development of sports in the senior secondary schools of Himachal Pradesh. The information related to study was gathered through questionnaire for administrators, interviews, physical verifications, office records and spot verifications. The information was tabulated item wise in the form of frequencies in case of each questionnaire separately. A sample of 60 administrators (five from each districts of Himachal Pradesh) has been drawn to collect relevant information and after analyzing the data, the conclusions were drawn.

KEYWORDS: administrators, interviews, physical verifications, development of sports.



INTRODUCTION :

Today sports is considered integral to all-round development of one's personality. Making an international mark in the field of sports also has a great bearing on national morale and prestige. In order to meet the increasing demands of the changing times, at national as well as international level, the government has taken upon itself to implement programmes to promote excellence in sports.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was initially set up as the Department of Sports in 1982 at the time of organization of the .The name was changed to the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports during celebration of the International Youth Year 1985. It became a Ministry on 27th May, 2000. Subsequently, the Ministry has been bifurcated into Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports w.e.f. 30th April, 2008. Sports promotion is primarily the responsibility of the various National Sports Federations which are autonomous. The role of the Government is to create the infrastructure and promote capacity building for broad-basing sports, as well as for achieving excellence in various competitive events, at the national and international levels. All schemes are geared towards achieving these objectives. The growing role of sports has made participation and winning of medals in competitive sports a matter of great significance. In recognition of this fact, many states have set up national training academies and specialized

centres of sports excellence which offer an opportunity for exceptionally talented young children to train under experts for long duration with modern training aids.

There are a number of agencies which are established in India with a view to promote sports are various levels. Some of them are as under:

Indian Olympic Association, All India Council of sports, school games federation of India, National federations of different games and sports, NSNIS Patiala, sports ministry of central level and state level, sports authority of India and young men Christian association and young women Christian association etc. besides these national level agencies. Now we also have sports promoting associations working within the state of Himachal Pradesh for e.g. a number of government and private sports institutes are being run in different parts of the state to prepare the sports persons for participation at national and international level. In this regard government of Himachal Pradesh has taken a number of steps to recognize the contribution of various outstanding sports persons under the great direction of government of India, such as:

SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

- + Rural sports tournament (New Scheme in operation from 1989 under it scholarships are given to eminent sports persons)
- + Promotional incentives: To school and medal winners (Incentive scheme for promotion of sports and games in school through prize money)
- + National welfare fund started in 1982 (giving financial assistance to outstanding sports person)
- + Awards like Rajiv Gandhi KhelRatna Award, Arjun Award, Dronacharya Award.
- + Parshuram Award in Himachal Pradesh.
- + Promotion of Sports & Games in Schools
- + This scheme was introduced in 1986 with a view to raise the standard of sports at school level and to encourage participation in inter-school level and to encourage participation in inter-school competitions. Revised from time to time, this scheme became effective in its present form since 1.4.1998. Under the scheme, grant is provided @ Rs. 50,000/- per district and Rs. 2 lakhs per state to the Directorate of Sports for holding district and state level inter-school tournaments. The State performing best at the national level shall receive an award of Rs. 1 lakh along with a rolling trophy. The scheme will be operated directly by the State Government.
- + National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- + The NSTC Scheme launched in 1985 aims at selecting school children in the age-group of 9-12 years through a battery of tests in the ten disciplines identified as Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball and Wrestling for their scientific training in the SAI 'Adapted Schools. At present 29 schools (including 8 day boarding) and two Akharas are functioning throughout the country. The entire expenditure is borne by the Sports Authority of India (SAI).
- + Sports Hostel Scheme
- + This Scheme was introduced in 1986 to groom the sports persons in the age group of 16-21 years who have attained advanced level of sports proficiency at the State/National level to enable them to seek berth in the national team to achieve excellence at the international level. SAI provides the facilities of boarding and lodging, sports kit, equipment, specialised training pocket allowance, TA/DA to participate in coaching camps and medical assistance with insurance cover.
- + School Games Federation of India
- + The Federation which is a voluntary body established in 1955, has a registered constitution duly

framed by state representatives in charge of Physical Education and sports. The then Chief Inspector of Physical Education of Orissa, Late Shri A.C. Das, was the leader. The School Games Federation of India now conducts competitions at the national level for games and sports for various age groups such as sub-juniors, juniors and seniors but the boys and girls below the age of 19 can participate. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is also affiliated with it as a separate unit. The competitions conducted by the federation help school children to improve their performance and gives them scope to develop inter-state contacts. The federation is also affiliated with International School Games Federation and takes part in the competitions held abroad for school pupils.

The State Government has also given various facilities to Youth Clubs in rural areas for the upliftment of the sports under the various sports schemes. Special attention has been paid to uplift of sports at school and college level. Because schools, colleges and universities are the workshops producing budding sports persons for any nation.

The State government has prepared several schemes for providing financial assistance and coaching facilities to the outstanding sportspersons. Yet more is to be done. Government and Education Department of Himachal Pradesh have created sports hostels in some educational institutions for grooming sports talent and preparing the students for higher level competitions.

NEED OF STUDY

The very purpose of taking this research study is to highlight the contribution school games field of sports which would serve as an inspiration and light house to other people, institutions and organization connected with the promotion of sports.

Keeping in view the significance of sports and after going through the above discussion, the researcher arrived at the conclusion that there are approximately 1260 (as per record of Higher Education Directorate) Senior Secondary Schools in Himachal Pradesh and sufficient work has not been done on development of sports in the state and studies on such matter especially at school level has been explored by the researchers systematically. Hence researcher has selected the present problem.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“The impact of various sports promoting schemes on the development of sports in Schools.”

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1. This investigation will help to know about the initiatives taken by different government bodies from time to time for the promotion of schemes pertaining to the sports in schools of Himachal Pradesh in India.
2. This study will help the government and those who are involved in organization of sports and games for the improvement of sports performance.
3. The study will highlight the effects of different schemes on the performance of sports persons and also provide suggestions for making improvement in sports and training programmes of sports scheme.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To examine the various sports promoting schemes and their impact on the development of sports in schools of Himachal Pradesh.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE PROBLEM

There is no proper sports policy and schemes for development of sports in schools of Himachal Pradesh.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study will be delimited in terms of following aspects.

1. Sample of administrators, selected for the purpose to gather information regarding the research problem have been delimited to 60.
2. The records available within the Govt. schools of all Districts of Himachal Pradesh and Directorate of Education Deptt. has been incorporated in the data figures for various academic years w.e.f. 1971 to 2010 after getting full statehood by Himachal Pradesh.

LIMITATIONS

- I. Due to non-availability of the records of a few years, they could not be made part of this research project.
- II. Data regarding facilities and establishment of schools existing before 1970 is not available in Directorate of Education.

METHODOLOGY

A survey type of study has been designed aimed to find out the impact of various sports promoting schemes on the development of sports in Schools. To accomplish this goal three types of self-constructed questionnaires, were used to collect the data on tournament environment and by correspondence in terms of three major objectives of the study. The obtained data were organized with reference to specify objectives of the study so that data could be subjected to appropriate analysis and interpretation.

TOOLS USED

For collection of data in the present research work, the following tools were used:-

- (1) Questionnaire
- (2) Office records.

SAMPLE

A sample of 60 administrators (five from each district of H.P.) has been drawn to collect relevant information.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In the present study Chi-square test was applied because this test describes the magnitude of difference between observed frequencies and a frequency expected under certain assumption. The equation of chi-square is stated as follows:-

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where O referred to the observed frequencies, E refers to the expected frequencies, χ^2 is a

symbol for Chi- square test, Σ refers to sigma.

Effect of playing facilities in sports promotion schemes :-

Percentage responses of 60 administrators relates to the level of satisfaction with availability of the playing facilities such as Professionally Trained Persons, Lack of professional Leadership, Proper Play Ground, Latest equipments required, Sports facilities required, Utilization Existing Sports facilities provided to the players by concerned institutions are tabulated in table no. 1 and presented in figure no.1 the respondents were required to evaluate each item with respect to the level satisfaction in terms of fully satisfied ,satisfied, normal and somewhat dissatisfied and fully dissatisfied.

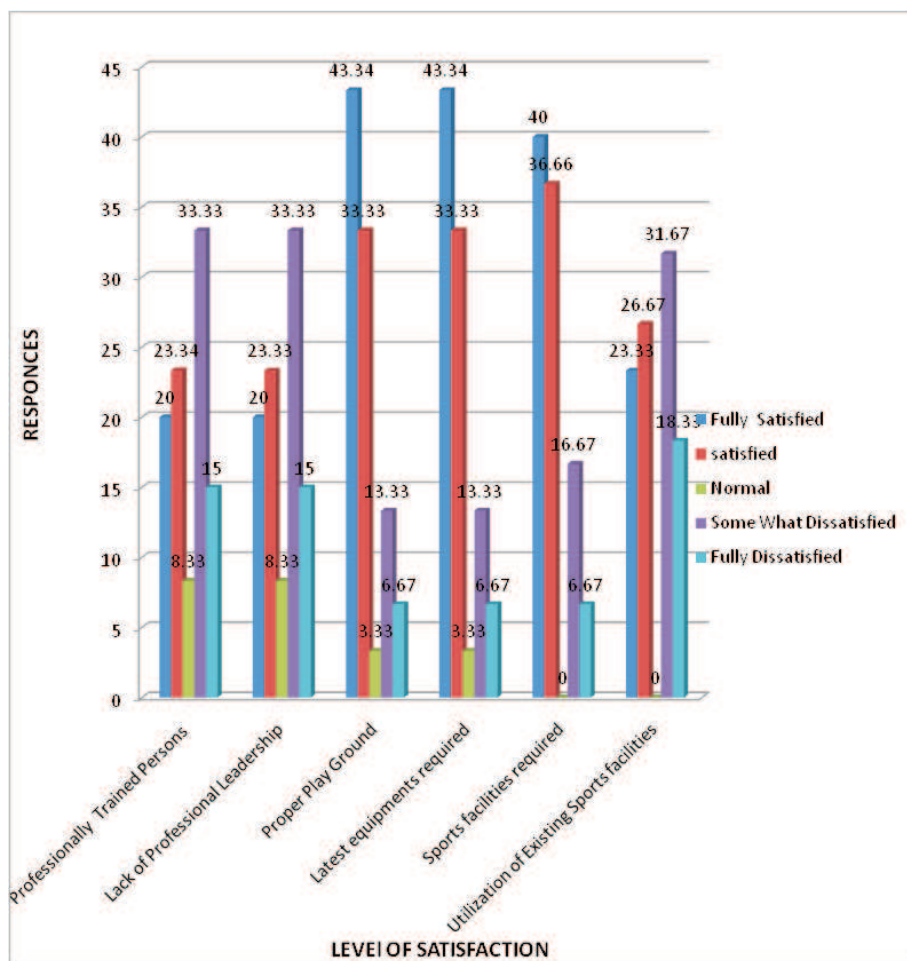
TABLE NO. -1
Percentage Responses of 60 Administrators and Value of Chi-Square regarding Effect of Playing Facilities on Sports Promotion Schemes.
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 Responses

S.No.	Name of Item	Fully Satisfied	Satisfied	Normal	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Fully Dissatisfied	χ^2
1	Professionally Trained Persons	20.00	23.34	8.33	33.33	15.00	10.500*
2.	Lack of professional Leadership	20.00	23.34	8.33	33.33	15.00	10.500*
3.	Proper Play Ground	43.34	33.33	3.33	13.33	6.67	36.667**
4.	Latest equipments required	43.34	33.33	3.33	13.33	6.67	36.667**
5.	Sports facilities required	40.00	36.66	0.000	16.67	6.67	18.400**
6.	Utilization of Existing Sports facilities	23.33	26.67	0.000	31.67	18.33	2.26

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

FIGURE NO.-1
Percentage Responses of 60 Administrators and Value of Chi-Square regarding Effect of Playing Facilities on Sports Promotion Schemes.



INTERPRETATION:-

It is clear from table number 1 that the value of χ^2 came out to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence (table value of χ^2 at 0.05 level for 4df = 9.458) in case of availability of Professionally Trained Persons and Lack of professional Leadership, while in case of Proper Play Ground, Latest equipments required and sports facilities required χ^2 value came out to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence (table value of χ^2 at 0.01 level for 4df = 13.277) and in case of Utilization Existing Sports facilities χ^2 did not come to be significant in case of state level tournaments.

The analysis of the table reveals that concentration of frequencies exhibiting level of satisfaction of sample of 60 administrators with respect to the inadequacy of availability of Professionally Trained Persons and Lack of professional Leadership lies towards the -ve side of the scale. From this it may be interpreted that in significantly a higher number of administrators are not satisfied with the availability of these facilities in their institutions.

The analysis of the table also reveals that concentration of frequencies exhibiting level of satisfaction of sample of 60 administrators with respect to the inadequacy of availability of Proper Play Ground, Latest equipments required and Sports facilities required lies towards the +ve side of the scale. From this it may be interpreted that in significantly a higher number of administrators are

satisfied with the availability of these facilities in their institutions.

The analysis of the table also reveals that in the case of Utilization Existing Sports facilities concentration of frequencies exiting level of satisfaction of the selected sample of 60 administrators are evenly distributed and No definite opinion emerged in this case.

CONCLUSIONS:-

On the basis of analyses and interpretation of data discussed earlier, it is concluded that Majority of respondents from the sample of 60 administrators has expressed their dissatisfaction in Sports Promoting Schemes such as Professionally Trained Persons and Lack of professional Leadership. The sample of administrators has also expressed their satisfaction with availability of the playing facilities such as availability of Proper Play Ground, Latest equipments required and Sports facilities required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.The various quarters should be convinced of the importance and need of physical education so that they will whole heartedly patronize the steps that the physical educators undertake. The state government should give priority to the physical educators to raise standard of physical education as well as maximize their contribution to the field.
- 2.Until and unless the games and sports including physical activities are given the highest priority and sublime status in the state, the development in this field could not be possible. This subject should be regarded as an integral part of education process for the all round development of the individual.

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