

Assessment of Physical Education Facilities of Teaching Training Institutes Affiliated to Universities of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract:

The rapid development of physical education within the present century and the weighted influence accruing to some of its more spectacular activities suggest the imperative need, a clean understanding of unequal role, a well balanced programme in the field may give rise to the optimum growth and development of the youth. Learning by doing takes place in the class room, in the library, on the play ground, in the gymnasium, or on the trips at home. The aim investigation with a view to assess the teaching- learning facilities and infrastructures of physical education between teachers training institutes affiliated to Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya .This study was carried out with selected thirty four and from seventeen each teacher training colleges affiliated to Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya and the data was collected from their respective principals, physical education teachers through self made questionnaires. The data was analyses by applying descriptive statistics viz. mean and to compare the infrastructure between aided government and private colleges X^2 was employed and the level of significance chosen to test hypothesis was 0.05. The result showed an insignificant difference of teaching- learning facilities and infrastructures of physical education in between teachers training institutes affiliated to Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya

Keywords: Physical Education, Sports, Sports Infrastructures, Teacher Training

Introduction

Education, in the broad sense, means preparation for life, it aims at all round development of individuals. Thus education is concerned with developing optimum organic health and emotional vitality such as social consciousness, acquisition of knowledge, wholesome attitude, moral and

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spiritual qualities. Education is also considered a process by which, individual is shaped to fit into the society to maintain and advance the social order. It is a system designed to make an individual rational, mature and a knowledgeable human being. Education is the modification of behavior of an individual for the better adjustment in the society and for making a useful and worthwhile citizen. The pragmatic view of education highlights learning by doing. Learning by doing takes place in the class room, in the library, on the play ground, in the gymnasium, or on the trips at home.

Civilized societies have always felt the need for physical education for its members except during the middle ages, when physical education as is typically known

Today found almost no place within the meagre educational pattern that prevailed. During this period, in Europe, asceticism in the early Christian church on the other hand set a premium on physical weakness in the vain hope that this was the path to spiritual excellence. During the middle age sports was associated with military motives, since many of the physical activities were designed to harden and strengthen man for combat.

The rapid development of physical education within the present century and the weighted influence accruing to some of its more spectacular activities suggest the imperative need, a clean understanding of unequal role, a well balanced programme in the field may give rise to the optimum growth and development of the youth. Dissolution of the dichotomy of mind and body, and acceptance of the individual as a unified and respected personality, belong to an evolution of physical education that has used this programme to serve military ends as an instrument for the relief of tensions associated with academic pursuits and finally leading to the essential medium of complete development.

Aim:

The aim of the study was to Assess Physical Education facilities of teaching Training institutes affiliated to Universities of Eastern Uttar Pradesh



Methodology:

Thirty four teacher training colleges affiliated to Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya were randomly selected from seventeen districts of eastern uttarpradesh viz Gonda, Ayodhya , Basti and Mahraj Ganj etc. This includes equal number of government and private colleges, Minimum 2 colleges was selected from each districts for the present study Before preparing the questionnaire the research scholar went through the literature related to the present study and followed all the necessary steps to construct the questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared by keeping in view the various aspects of physical education and sports Infrastructure. The questionnaire was arranged in a logical order, where each statement was recorded clearly to enable institutions to understand and answer those statements without difficulty. Great care was taken to frame each statement in précised manner without ambiguity.

In depth study was taken to list down the requirement of sports infrastructure of colleges before finalizing the questionnaire for present study.

Result: The result of investigation revealed that the outcomes of respondents from both government and private colleges for all the above mentioned sports infrastructures available at college were as described below.

Table: 1

Assessed of Physical Education & Sports Infrastructure and facilities available at College

S. No	Game	College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar				College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya				x ²
		yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%	
I	Archery Range	1	5.88	16	94.12	0	00	17	100	1.03



Ii	Athletics Track	14	82.4	3	17.6	15	88.2	2	11.8	.23
Iii	Badminton Court	16	94.1	1	5.9	10	58.8	7	41.2	5.89*
Iv	Boxing Court	2	11.8	15	88.2	0	00	17	100	10.5*
V	Baseball Court	1	5.9	16	94.1	2	11.8	15	88.2	3.78
Vi	Basketball Court	7	41.2	10	58.8	11	64.7	6	35.3	1.89
Vii	Cricket Field	13	76.5	4	23.5	9	52.9	8	47.1	2.06
Viii	Cycling Velodrum	0	00	17	100	2	11.8	15	88.2	2.13
Ix	Football Field	11	64.7	6	35.3	8	47.1	9	52.9	1.07
X	Handball Court	6	35.3	11	64.7	11	64.7	6	35.3	2.94
Xi	Hockey Field	7	41.2	10	58.8	12	70.6	5	29.4	2.98
Xii	Kabaddi Court	16	94.1	1	5.9	15	88.2	2	11.8	.37
Xiii	Kho-Kho Field	13	76.5	4	23.5	12	70.6	5	29.4	.15
Xiv	Netball Court	1	5.9	16	94.1	2	11.8	15	88.2	.37
Xv	Soft ball Court	1	5.9	16	94.1	0	00	17	100	1.03
Xvi	Squash Court	0	00	17	100	0	00	17	100	1.03
Xvii	Summing Pool	0	00	17	100	0	00	17	100	1.03
Xviii	Tennis Court	2	11.8	15	88.2	3	17.6	14	82.4	.23
Xix	Table Tennis	12	70.6	5	29.4	13	76.5	4	23.5	.65

Xx	Volleyball Court	16	5.9	1	94.1	15	88.2	2	11.8	.37
Xxi	Wrestling Mats	2	11.8	15	88.2	3	17.6	14	82.2	.23
Xxii	Judo Mats	2	11.8	15	88.2	4	23.5	13	76.5	.81
Xxiii	Fencing Apparatus	1	5.9	16	94.1	2	11.8	15	88.2	.37

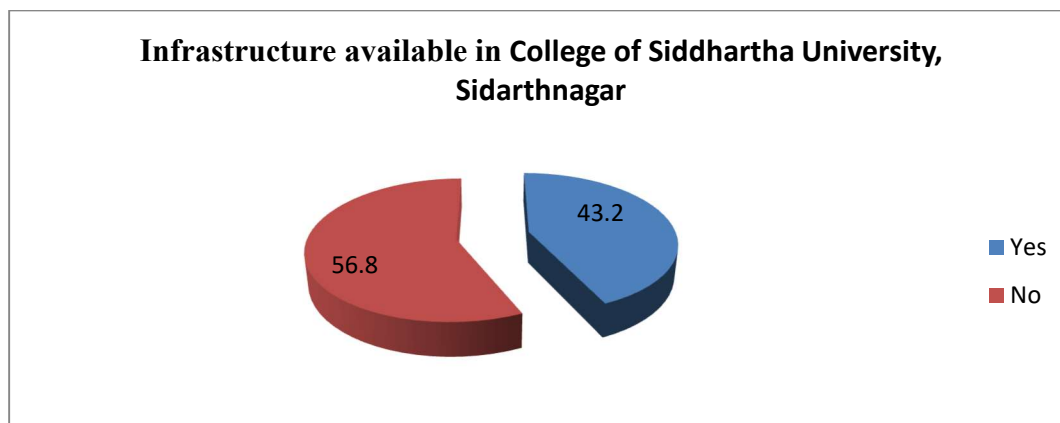
$$X^2_{0.05} (1) = 3.84$$

Table 1 showed that there is insignificant outcomes of sports infrastructure of the College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya as the X^2 values for archery range($X^2=1.03$), athletics track($X^2=0.23$), baseball court($X^2=3.78$), basketball court($X^2=1.89$), cricket field($X^2=2.06$), cycling velodrum($X^2=2.13$), foot ball field ($X^2=1.07$), handball court($X^2=2.94$), hockey field($X^2=2.98$), kabaddi court($X^2=0.37$), Kho-Kho field($X^2=0.15$), netball court($X^2=0.37$), soft ball court($X^2=1.03$), squash court($X^2=1.03$), Swimming Pool($X^2=1.03$), tennis court($X^2=.23$), table tennis($X^2=0.65$), volleyball court($X^2=0.37$), wrestling mats($X^2=0.23$), judo mats($X^2=0.81$), fencing apparatus($X^2=0.37$), multipurpose hall($X^2=0.57$), infrastructure development committee($X^2=1.94$), Adequate equipment($X^2=3.11$), sufficient staff($X^2=2.98$), ground man($X^2=0.25$) were lesser than the required value to be significant i.e. $X^2_{0.05} (1)= 3.84$. It may therefore be concluded that the infrastructure of College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar and College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya are more or less similar.

There is also significant outcomes of badminton courts($X^2=5.89$), boxing rings($X^2=10.5$), store rooms($X^2=12.2$), the X^2 values were greater than required value to be significant i.e. $X^2_{0.05} (1) = 3.84$. It may therefore be concluded that majority of College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar have badminton court, boxing rings, store room, than that of College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajodhya.

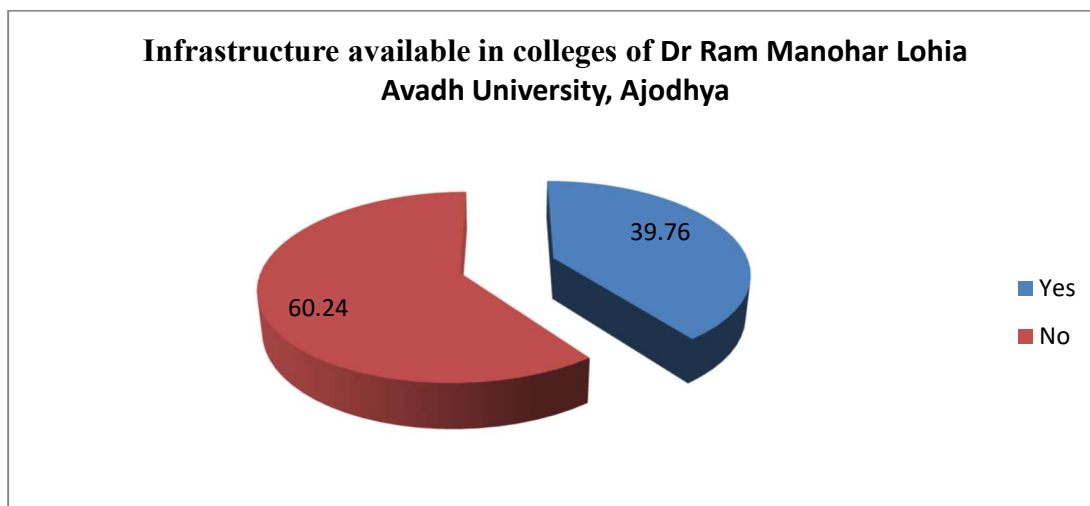


Figure-1: Graphical Representation of Infrastructure available in College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar



As shown in Figure-1 Responses of Aided Government colleges was 43.2% in 'Yes' and 56.8% were responding 'No' towards Infrastructure available in College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajudhya.

Figure-2: Graphical Representation of Infrastructure available in College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajudhya



As shown in Figure-2 responses of College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya was 39.76% in 'Yes' and 60.24% were responding 'No' towards Infrastructure available in College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajothya

Conclusion and Discussion-

The result revealed that College of Siddhartha University, Sidarthnagar has better infrastructure of sports and physical education in eastern, Uttar Pradesh. The College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajothya have less infrastructure specially track and field and vellodrum. As survey conducted with the principals and physical education teachers, has revealed other shortcomings in College of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ajothya

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