

“An Analytical Study of Implementation of Selected Resolutions Regarding the Promotion of Physical Education and Sports”

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I. Introduction

The researcher has been anxious to see the gap between the resolution and governmental decisions proclamation about sports and the actual status of sports infrastructural availability to students in schools and colleges at the grass root level, to satisfy hidden anxiety question about this gap the issue was raised, enquired and discussed by the researcher with his teachers, the teachers wanted to talk about the specific situations, Hence, the researcher collected following examples of proclamations regarding international charter of physical education and sports(UNESCO,1978).

International Charter Of Physical Education And Sport

(Adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session, Paris, 21 November 1978)

Article.1: The Practice of Physical Education and Sport is a Fundamental Right for All.

Article.2: Physical Education and Sport for an Essential Element of Lifelong Education in the Overall Education System.

Article.3: Physical Education and Sport Programs must meet Individual and Social Needs Development in Physical Education After Independence

Dr. Tarachand Committee(1948)

Dr.Radha Krishnan Commission (1948)

Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreations (1950)

Five Year Plan:

National Discipline Scheme (1954),Adhoc Inquiry Committee (1958) ,Kunzru Committee (1959)

National Council of Education Research and Training

Physical Education is now compulsory at the Primary and Secondary stage of education and also encouraged in college.

a.) Lower primary stage (Class I-V)	10%
b.) Upper Primary Stage(Class VI-VIII)	10%
c.) Secondary Stage(Class IX-XII)	8%
d.) Availability of Playfields	
Lower Primary schools	46.54%
Upper primary schools	66.09%
High and Higher Secondary Schools	83.41%
e.) Games and Sports equipments	
Lower Primary schools	15.42%
Upper primary schools	64.91%
High and Higher Secondary Schools	92.89%

Statement Of The Problem

The present study is undertaken to find out to the status of decisions taken by the authorities for the development of physical education and sports “An Analytical Study Of Implementation Of Selected Resolutions Regarding The Promotion Of Physical Education And Sports”

Purpose Of The Study

The purpose of the study is to critically analyze the status of implementation of proclaimed resolutions/decisions made from time to time by various authorities’ agencies for the promotion of physical education and sports.

Hypothesis

It is hypothesized that the (1978) UNESCO charter of sports and physical education must have been implemented at various levels that opportunities of physical education and sports must have been provided to each student.

Delimitation Of The Study

1. 25 schools of Delhi state (i.e. 5 schools from each of the five Zone of national capital territory Delhi)
2. The survey was delimited to the different schools of North, West, East, South and Central zones of Delhi.
3. Five schools from each Zone were selected for study.

Limitations

- 1.) The responses are limited to individual's knowledge and experiences.
- 2.) The educational qualification of the experts in this field.

Significance Of The Study

1. The study is beneficial for Head of Institutions physical educators who are in some way or the other way engaged in various policies at different levels.
2. The study is very helpful enable us to know the role of schools in promoting physical education and sports in terms of allotment, facilities, curriculum, employing teachers of physical education as per their qualification in physical education.

II. Review Of Related Literature

According to **Dr. Mithlesh K. Singh¹**, Qualified Physical education teacher do not find suitable place in the National Sports policies. Special attention should be paid to train and employ physical. Special attention should be paid to the train and employ physical education teacher and coaches. There is a need to have central accrediting agency, which should control the quality of education teacher being produced in India. Uniform pattern of syllabi and updating of the courses in the training institutes throughout the country be taken upon priority. Women and sports should find proper place in the National Sports Policies game and sports for new generation (Like Cricket ,Tennis , Badminton, Squash ,Athletics) must be given priorities and attractive schemes should be introduced for the parents of outstanding players such as Income Tax rebate, Diet Allowances , Tuition fee relaxation . Organised programme of physical education and sports for children. Youth, parents, Industrial workers ,office going and retired population should be formulated and implemented.

III. Procedure And Methodology

In this chapter the selection of subject, development of the multipurpose questionnaire , administration of the questionnaire, collection of data and scheme of analyzing the collected data have been explained.

Sample/Area Of Study

The present study is based on a survey work. For the survey 5 schools in each of the 5 zones were selected on the basis of purposive random sampling. The Principals and Physical Education Teachers of these 25 schools were given a questionnaire

Questionnaire Development

The main aim and purpose of the study is “Critical Analysis of National Education Policies, National sports Policies, Actions Plans, Reports, Commission and their Implementation in the schools of Delhi.” Whether the programs mentioned in various policies are implemented or not in the schools of Delhi.

Scheme Of Analysing The Collected Data:

The appropriate statistical techniques were used for analyzing the data collected to test the hypothesis; Data collected from different respondents were analyzed qualitatively, without putting them to qualification. The scheme of data analyzing is presented in the tabular forms in the tables.

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IV. Analysis Of Data And Result Of The Study

In this chapter, the data obtained and analyzed by using appropriate statistical technique is presented. The data obtained were converted into percentage with regard to questions. The result of the study is presented

in tables. To make the data presentation simple, the data collected are represented in form of **Tables and Pie chart.**

In addition to the implementation of physical education and sports charter as proclaimed by **UNESCO in 1978, the National Policy on Education (1986)** with respect to integration of physical education with education, the **Environmental Education** especially with respect to **Active Life Style Education** covered the following fields.

1. Participation in extracurricular activities.
2. Numbers of periods of physical education classes in school time table.
3. Awareness of NCERT recommendations.

**Table No IV.1
Compulsory to Participate in Sports for All Students**

Total no. of Respondents	Yes	No	percentage
25	25	25	100%

Table no. IV.1 reveals that 100% compulsory to participate in sports for all students. Further it has been shown through pie chart as Fig No. IV.1.

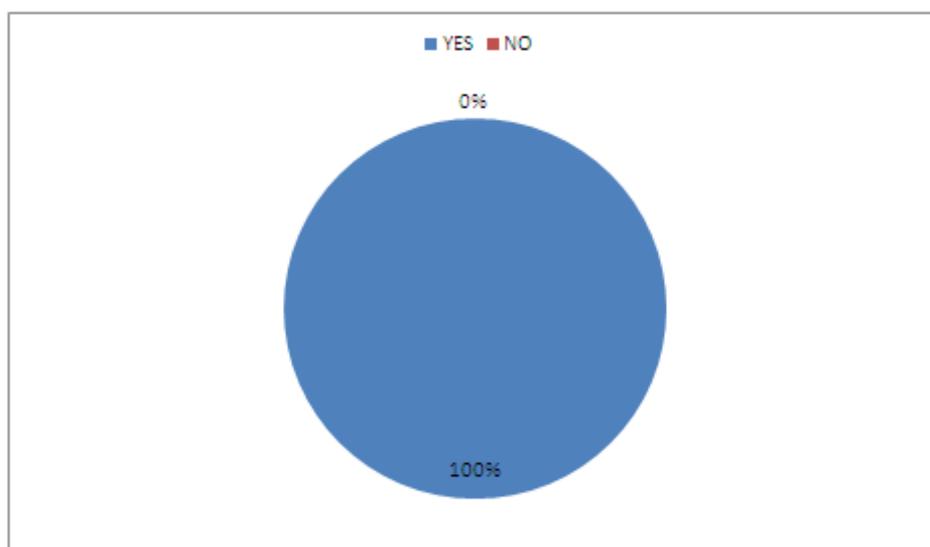


Fig. No. IV.1 Compulsory Participation of Students in Sports.

**Table no.-IV.5
Physical Education Subject Allotted Number of Periods Per week in School Time Table**

Total No. of responses	Number of Periods Allotted To Physical Education Subject Per Week in School	Number of Schools	Percentage
25	8 periods/week	2	8%
25	7 periods /week	3	12%
25	6 periods /week	11	44%
25	5 periods /week	5	20%
25	4 periods /week	4	16%

Table no. 4.5: reveals that 8% schools are having 8 classes per week of Physical Education Subject, 12% schools are having 7 classes per week of Physical Education Subject, 44% schools are having 6 classes per week of Physical Education Subject, 20% schools are having 5 classes per week of Physical Education Subject, 16% schools are having 4 classes per week of physical education subject in school time table.

Further it has been presented through the pie diagram as Fig.No.IV.5.

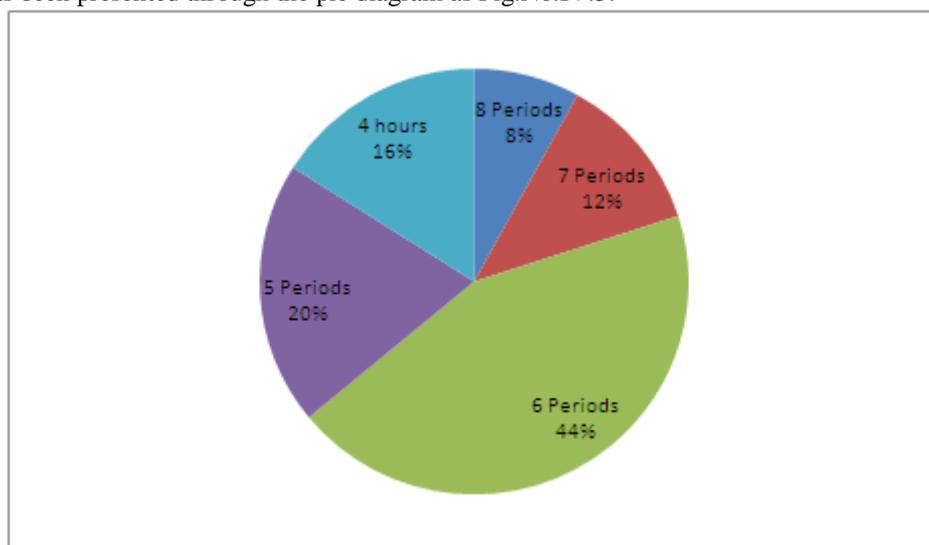


Fig. no: IV.5 Physical education class/periods per week in school time table.

Discussion Of Finding

1. Research reveals that physical education does not teach in both way as theory and practical to all students in all selected schools.
2. Research reveals that 8% schools are having 8 classes of Physical Education, 12% schools are having 7 classes of Physical Education, 44% schools are having 6 classes of Physical Education, 20% schools are having 5 classes of Physical Education, 16% schools are having 4 classes of Physical.

Discussion Of Hypothesis

The hypothesis of study partially accepted as the program mentioned in the (1978) UNESCO charter of sports, national policy on education, supreme court decision on environment education are not being implemented as recommended. However in few schools, the implementation of the resolutions mentioned in policies is being implemented

V. Summary, Conclusion And Recommendation

There is a perceptible shift in public perception of physical education which has been receiving more attention from academicians, administrators, scientists, recreation leaders and teachers in general. It is a field which was once considered the exclusive preserve of the competitive, the muscleman, the sturdy and strong, the leisured and nonacademic class. But now it has become favorite of those whose primary role in life is to analyze, contemplate and inspire young and old to grow, improve and develop. Physical education has a social obligation for preparing the youth for work and socially useful activities.

3. The main aim and purpose of the study was to analyze the actual picture of “**An Analytical Study Of Implementation Of Selected Resolutions Regarding The Promotion Of Physical Education and Sports**” for the study purpose, 25 schools of various zones in Delhi were taken on the basis of purposive sampling.

Bibliography

Books

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- [3]. Aggarwal J.C. **National Policy On Education 1986** Doaba house Delhi (1987) p.18