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Role of Sikh charitable schools in promoting sports: A case study

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to highlight the role of Sikh Charitable Schools in promotion of Sports. The focus was mainly around the sports infrastructure, sports policies, teacher's academic qualification and sports achievements of schools. Through survey and semi-structured interview researcher has collected valuable data regarding role of Sikh Charitable schools in promotion of sports. Sample of 45 schools were selected randomly from the major fifteen city of Punjab. The fifteen city were selected through purposive sampling from three region i.e. Majha, Malwa, Doaba of Punjab and further fifteen schools were selected from each organization i.e. (Akal Academy, Khalsa and S.G.P.C) data was analysis by percentile method. Sports infrastructure facility check through check list, teacher academic qualification, sports achievement of schools checked through available documents in the schools and sports policy was checked by semi structured interview and available data in school document. It was concluded that infrastructure facility were available but not up to mark. The sports policy was not properly defined in the maximum Sikh Charitable schools. Some schools were providing facilities like fee concession and priority during admission. Almost schools have physical education teachers but the teacher's qualification was not in tune with the norms of Punjab government. Student's achievement data was not maintained by these schools. Most of the schools have no record of student achievement in sports.

Keywords: Sikh charitable, promoting sports

Introduction

Representative goal of sport at the senior high level are usually articulated by each school district. Common goals often supported by high school officials include promoting physical excellence; the will to win; instilling morale, honesty, fair play, and self-discipline; achieving goal such as self-assurance, group loyalty, and responsibility; providing a wholesome channel for expression of emotions; integrating various aspects of self into action; and developing good citizenship qualities and empowerment. Other goals include channelizing their energy, using sport as a unifying force for school, home and community, and providing activities that will help students live a healthy, productive, and balanced life. Thakur (2003) analyzed the sports and physical education program in secondary schools in Himachal Pradesh. Researcher used three questioners on administration and technical experts and students of schools of Himachal Pradesh. It was found that administration and students showed heavy requirement of imparting sports and physical education as a necessary subject in schools.

Identification and training of talent, and providing necessary scientific and administrative support are broadly accepted, matching projects for the development and maintenance of infrastructure for high level competition also needs to be undertaken. For promising athletes outside the school and university system, the existing schemes of SAI of SPDA centers and SAG centers will have to be expanded to ensure that full encouragement is provided. As a general policy, however, the objective should be to retain students within the educational system as far as possible by providing the required facilities within the educational system and on campus.

Outside the university and school system, which basically provides for broad basing with some degree of talent scouting for broad basing with some degree of talent scouting and development, facilities need to be developed in each state. These facilities should be adequate to host any national level competition, and in a few major Centre's, these facilities may be of

International Standards. In addition to the existing schemes of department to provide for a State Complex in the headquarters of each State, substantial investments by private and public sector agencies need to be encouraged if our national requirements are to be met. In the context of the decision of the government to encourage the holding of National Games every The overall objectives of physical education and sport across the totality of the Physical Activity and Sport Continuum have traditionally been embodied in the goals of education as set forth in 1918 by the commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education. The aim of organized physical education and sport programs remains constant and is to create an environment that stimulates selected movement experiences resulting in desirable responses that contribute to the optimal development of the individual's potentialities in all phases of life.

Today, world is much different from thousands of years ago. Cultural evolution and scientific inventions have changed the face of the world. Physical Education has gained much more importance in the total system of education. Commenting on the importance of physical education Plato said that lack of any kind of physical activity destroys the good state of every human being, while various kinds of movements help in preserving them. A National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation the earliest document prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in India says, "Physical Education is the process of educating through physical activities for the total personality of the child to its fullness and perfection in body, mind and spirit." In the words of Nixon and Cozen, "Physical education is that phase of whole process of education which is mainly concerned with vigorous muscular activities and is related to responses and with the changes the changes in individual which result from these responses."

Objectives

- 1 To assess the sports infrastructure facilities of Sikh Based Charitable Schools in promotion of sports.
- 2 To review the role of sports policies of Sikh based charitable schools in the three regions of Punjab.
- 3 To evaluate the academic qualification of physical education teachers in Sikh schools of Punjab.
- 4 To appraise the sports achievements of Sikh schools in promotion of sports.

Review

Singh (2009) [4] has studied of Government and Private Institutions of Punjab for Promoting sports by taking 200 subject divided into 2 groups (100 Government and 100 Private Institution) self-developed check list was used to collected data from various private and government institutions. Results show that private schools have better promotion to physical education as compare to government's

schools.

Kiran. (2013) [3] studied the sports infrastructure and facilitating factor that lead Haryana towards Olympic Glory. After conducted personal interviews and taking opinion of some Olympians of Haryana governments is putting appreciable efforts to bring Haryana at no 1 in sports.

Procedure

The present study was based on schools of Sikh charitable trust running in Doaba, Majha and Malwa region of Punjab. For this, researcher has selected fifteen major cities from three region of Punjab. The cities were selected by purposive sampling. After selecting the cities, the Sikh charitable schools from each city were selected by random lottery system. For selecting schools from each region, the school names corresponding to each organization were jotted down on small chits/slips and put into three different bowls. After shuffling, five chits from each bowl were selected randomly. In this way 15 schools from each region were selected. In the same way, the schools from other regions were selected. For data collection the investigator had made different visit to head offices of Sikh charitable schools. In beginning, permission was sought from higher authorities of these trusts to collect data from schools. After getting permission, the data was collected individually. The data related to infrastructure was collected through self-developed check list. Sports policy was checked by the semi-structured interview and document available in schools. Qualification of teacher and sports achievements were checked by the documents available in the schools. The gathered data was analyzed positively to assess the role of Sikh charitable schools in sports.

Tools to Be Used

1. Sports infrastructure has been checked by check list.
2. Review of sports policy has been done with the semi-structured interview and documents available in schools.
3. Academic qualification has been checked through the certificate produced by the faculty/staff.
4. Sports achievements of the last three years were checked with the documents available in the schools.

Statistical Techniques

The collected data has been tabulated in statistical form and interpreted logically and critically by using average and percentage method because the study has explored the frequency of each statement against sports infrastructure, sports policy, teacher qualification and sports achievements of various schools.

Result and Discussion

Result pertaining to the infrastructural facilities available in Sikh charitable of Punjab

Table 1: Comparison of Sports Infrastructural Facilities in Sikh Charitable Schools of Punjab for Promotion of Sports

Sr. No.	Infrastructural Facilities	Akal Academy Schools (15)	Khalsa Schools (15)	S.G.P.C Schools (15)
1.	Standard Track	33.33%	26.66%	26.66%
2.	Indoor Facilities	40%	33.33%	20%
3.	Flood Lights	0%	0%	6.66%
4.	Sitting Arrangement	46.66%	20%	53.33%
5.	Swimming Pool	0%	0%	0%
6.	Residential Facilities	33.33%	33.33%	6.66%
7.	Archery	0%	0%	0%
8.	Badminton	73.33%	60%	80%
9.	Basketball	20%	26.66%	26.66%

10.	Cricket	40%	80%	26.66%
11.	Handball	13.33%	40%	13.33%
12.	Hockey	53.33%	33.33%	66.66%
13.	Kabaddi	66.66%	80%	66.66%
14.	Kho-Kho	80%	73.33%	66.66%
15.	Lawn tennis	0%	0%	0%
16.	Netball	6.66%	26.66%	0%
17.	Soccer	60%	80%	60%
18.	Table tennis	33.33%	33.33%	20%
19.	Volleyball	73.33%	73.33%	66.66%

Table no. 1 represents the comparison of sports infrastructure facility available in Sikh Charitable schools. Total 45 schools selected in which 15 schools from each organization. In which different sports infrastructure facility was analyze by the percentile method. It was analyzed that 33.33% Akal Academy schools, 26.66% Khalsa schools and 26.66% S.G.P.C schools has standard athletic track facilities. Percentage of indoor facility in Akal academy schools, Khalsa schools and S.G.P.C schools are 40%, 33.33% and 20% respectively. None of Akal academy schools and Khalsa schools has flood lights while 6.66% S.G.P.C schools has flood lights facility. 46.66% Akal academy schools, 20% Khalsa schools and 53.33% S.G.P.C schools have sitting arrangements in the ground for the audience. Swimming pool facilities are not available in any of Akal academy schools, Khalsa schools and S.G.P.C schools. Residential facilities are available in 33.33% Akal academy schools, 33.33% Khalsa schools and 6.66% S.G.P.C schools.

Archery facility has not available in any of Sikh charitable school. Badminton court has available in 73.33% Akal academy schools, 60% Khalsa schools and 80% S.G.P.C schools. Only 20% Akal academy schools have basketball court whereas 26.66% Khalsa schools and 26.66% S.G.P.C schools have basketball court. Cricket ground facility is available in 40% Akal academy schools, 80% Khalsa schools whereas only 26.66% S.G.P.C schools have cricket ground. 13.33% Akal academy schools, 40% Khalsa schools and only 13.33% S.G.P.C schools have handball court.

The percentage of Hockey grounds facility in Akal academy

schools, Khalsa schools and S.G.P.C schools is 53.33%, 33.33% and 66.66% respectively. Kabaddi ground is available in 66.66% Akal academy schools, 80% Khalsa schools and 66.66% S.G.P.C schools. Kho-Kho ground facility available in 80% Akal academy schools, 73.33% Khalsa schools and 66.66% S.G.P.C schools. None of Sikh Charitable institution has lawn tennis facility. Netball facility is not available S.G.P.C schools and only 6.66% Akal academy schools and 26.66% Khalsa schools have this facility.

Soccer facility is available in 60% Akal academy schools, 80% percent Khalsa schools and 60% S.G.P.C schools. Only 20% S.G.P.C schools have table tennis facility whereas 33.33% Akal academy schools and 33.33% Khalsa schools have this facility. Volleyball facility is available in almost schools. 73.33% Akal academy schools, 73.33% Khalsa schools and 66.66% S.G.P.C schools have this facility.

Graphical presentation of infrastructural facilities available in Sikh Charitable schools of Punjab for the promotion of sports. For the graphical presentation of infrastructural facilities available in Sikh charitable schools, total no.1 of 19 facilities has been divided into four sub-parts.

Result Pertaining to the Facilities Provided by Sikh Charitable Schools of Punjab

The Present study has to study the Sikh charitable schools facilities in relation to the promotion of sports. After the analysis of data the investigator reached on the results as given table no. 2.

Table 2: Comparison of Sports Facilities Provided by Sikh Charitable Schools

Sr. No.	Facilities Provided	Akal Academy	Khalsa	S.G.P.C
1.	Sufficient no. of phy.edu. Teachers	80%	86.66%	73.33%
2.	Extra coaching facility	20%	20%	26.66%
3.	Hostel facility for sportsperson	6.66%	13.33%	6.66%
4.	Hostel facility for coaches	33.33%	26.66%	13.33%
5.	Extra diet facility	20%	33.33%	26.66%
6.	Grants from govt. agencies	0%	0%	0%
7.	Financial aid from private bodies	6.66%	6.66%	13.33%
8.	Scholarship to sportsperson	0%	26.66%	20%
9.	Medical facilities	73.33%	66.66%	40%
10.	Free education	13.33%	53.33%	20%
11.	Professional councilor	40%	13.33%	20%
12.	Priority in admissions for sportsperson	66.66%	93.33%	60%
13.	Sports related Literature in Library	80%	73.33%	46.66%
14.	Internet facility	80%	46.66%	60%
15.	Sports related videos in library	33.33%	6.66%	46.66%
16.	Interaction with sports personalities	46.66%	40%	33.33%
17.	Refresher courses	53.33%	13.33%	53.33%

From table no. 2 it has analyzed that sufficient no. of phy. Edu. Teachers are available in Sikh charitable schools. 80% Akal academy schools, 86.66% Khalsa schools and 73.33% S.G.P.C schools have sufficient no. of physical education Teachers. Extra coaching has provided to sportsperson only in

20% Akal academy schools, 20% Khalsa schools and 26.66% S.G.P.C schools. Only few schools are providing hostel facilities to the sportsperson. The percentage of hostel facility in Akal academy schools, Khalsa schools and S.G.P.C schools has 6.66%, 13.33% and 6.66% respectively. Hostel facility

has provided to coaches by 33.33% Akal academy schools, 26.66% Khalsa schools and 13.33% S.G.P.C schools. 20% Akal academy schools, 33.33% Khalsa schools and 26.66% S.G.P.C. schools are providing extra diet to sportsperson for their physical fitness.

None of the Sikh charitable school were getting grant from govt. agencies for promotion of sports. Only 6.66% Akal academy schools, 6.66% Khalsa schools and 13.33% S.G.P.C schools are getting financial aid from private bodies. 26.66% Khalsa schools and 13.33%

S.G.P.C schools are providing scholarship to sportsperson whereas Akal academies are not providing scholarship to them. Medical facilities are provided by 73.33% Akal academy schools, 66.66% Khalsa schools and 40% S.G.P.C schools. Only 13.33% Akal academy, 20% S.G.P.C schools are providing free education to sportsperson. In relation to these 53.33% Khalsa schools are providing this facility to sportsperson.

Professional counselors are provided by 40% Akal academy schools, 13.33% Khalsa schools and 20% S.G.P.C schools to sportsperson. 66.66% Akal academy schools, 93.33% Khalsa schools and 60% S.G.P.C schools preferred the sportsperson during admission. Sports related literature is available in the libraries of most of Akal academy schools and Khalsa schools whereas only 46.66% S.G.P.C. schools library have this facility. Internet facility is available in 80% Akal academy schools, 46.66% Khalsa schools and 60%

S.G.P.C. schools. 33.33% Akal academy schools, 46.66% S.G.P.C schools have sports related videos in library whereas only 6.66% of Khalsa schools have this facility.

Opportunities to interact with sports personalities are provided by 46.66% Akal academy schools, 40% Khalsa schools and 33.33% S.G.P.C schools to the sportsperson. Refresher courses are provided to teachers in 53.33% Akal academy schools, 53.33% S.G.P.C. schools to acquaint them with latest information regarding sports whereas only 13.33% Khalsa schools are providing this facility.

(A) Sports policy of S.G.P.C schools

- S.G.P.C schools were providing only medals/prizes to sportsperson and there was no relaxation in fee of district level position holders while state level and national level position holders have fee concession 50% and 75% respectively.
- There are no reserved seats in the schools for sportsperson only the district/state/national level position holders are preferred during admission. In the hostels special facilities are not provided to sportsperson.
- Schools are not providing extra diet to sportsperson.
- Physical education and sports books are available in most of S.G.P.C. school libraries.
- National game Hockey is compulsory in these schools. Students are encouraged to participate in this game. It is the responsibility of Principal of the school or DPI to promote sports in the schools.
- Annual sports day is celebrated in all the schools.
- Khalsa yi games are organized by S.G.P.C and these games started in 2013 and will be organized annually. Hockey and gatka are compulsory in these games. These are organized at zonal level, district level and state level.

(B) Sports policy of Khalsa schools

- Khalsa schools were not offering special rewards to sportsperson. There was no relaxation in fee of district level position holder while state level position holder and

national level position holder sportsperson have 50% and 75% fee concession respectively. National level gold medalist has 100% fee concession.

- Special seats were not available for sportsperson in these schools. Only priority was given to district/state/national level position holders during admission.
- Special hostel facilities were not provided to sportsperson.
- Extra diet was not provided to sportsperson by these schools. Only few schools were providing food to sportsperson.

(C) Sports policy of Akal academy

- Akal academy has no written sports policy for promotion of sports.
- Sports meets are organized by individual schools annually and rewards/medals are given to player by the school.
- Akal academies schools have participated in CBSE cluster games.

Results pertaining to the academic qualification of physical education in Sikh charitable schools

The third objective of the study has to study the academic qualification of physical education teacher in Sikh Charitable Schools for promotion of sports. After the analysis of data investigator reached on the results as given in table no. 3

Table 3: Comparison of Academic Qualification of Physical Education Teachers in Sikh Charitable Schools

Akal Academy Schools	S.G.P.C Schools	Khalsa Schools
53.33%	73.33%	46.66%

From table no. 3 it has analyzed that qualified teaching faculty for promotion of sports was also not available in all the schools which are under the control of Sikh charitable trust. The percentage of availability of qualified teachers of physical education teachers in Akal academy and Khalsa schools is almost same. Only 53.33% Akal academy and 46.66% Khalsa schools have qualified physical education teachers. The results of S.G.P.C. schools are better than these 73.33% S.G.P.C schools have qualified physical education teachers.

Sports achievements of Sikh charitable schools

Researcher has made a survey of forty five (45) Sikh charitable schools. But out of 45 schools only 10 schools have available data regarding student’s participation in sports at different levels. The data was not maintained properly. The available data was roughly maintained in hand written form and information was given verbally to the researcher. The available data has no information regarding the student’s achievement at different levels. Thus in Sikh charitable schools records of students achievement are not maintained properly.

Discussion

The first objective of the present study was to analyse the infrastructure facilities available in the Sikh Charitable schools. The investigator has verified the infrastructure facilities in those schools. It has been observed that the infrastructure facilities like sports ground/court was not up to mark. Many schools have some ground but not maintained. The findings of the present study are in line with the finding of Amandeep singh (2009) ^[4]. In which they have conducted

survey on infrastructure facility in Punjab government and private schools. The investigator didn't find any study on Sikh Charitable schools. Poor sports infrastructures mar the performance of sports. School provides base lines for the sports. It works as roots. They provide opportunities to encourage the students to excel in sports. But in India due importance is not given to sports and physical education subject in school curriculum. If the root will be feeble, we cannot grow a strong tree. According to infrastructure report 2012, it has been written that "Indian education sector remains a victim of poor policies, restrictive regulation and or the doxy. Despite being enrolled in schools, children are not learning and adequately eleventh in the series; India infrastructure report 2012 discusses challenge in education sector. It is suggested that immediately steps are required to reform sports policies for the benefits on Indian sports standard.

The second objective was the review of sports policies. Sports policies were also not well documented in the head offices of these schools. It was not prepared ever in the school level. Few schools were offering some reward like medal, free education and priority to sportsperson in admission. No financial assistant was given to sportsperson by these charitable schools. Punjab governments give some cash money according to the Punjab government's norm. According to a article written on the home page on India schools Josip Broz-Delhi. They provide scholarship, fee concession, extra coaching facility, physical education as subject waivers to encourage excellence in different type of sports. According to an article 25 feb 2011, Hamari Jamatia in Indian express. Four month after the common wealth game got over, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi gave it nod for proposal that will encourage sports in its schools. The body has approved a proposal for new sports policy that would provide stipends for students of each school who show promise in particular sports will award 1,000Rs per month. For the purpose of equipment Municipal Corporation of Delhi will give a stipend of 20,000Rs, 15,000Rs and 10,000Rs to students who achieve 1st, Iind and IIIrd position ever the earmarked prize of 1crore. Result of good sports policies was also highlighted by Kiran 2013 ^[3]. So good sports policy school be formed and implemented strictly by those organizations also teacher academic qualification is also a point of great concern now days. Poor infrastructures, shortage of teachers mar education programmes by Indian express.

Coaching is a process which helps an athlete to think in a creative way. Coach creates right condition for a player to learn the game or to excel a particular role. Coach also helps a player to cope up with his/her in each and every situation in the game. So qualified coaches are the heart of any game or sports event, Sports achievement of Sikh Charitable schools was also not well documented by the schools or even by the head office.

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