



International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38
IJPESH 2020; 7(3): 396-398
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www.kheljournal.com
Received: 10-03-2020
Accepted: 15-04-2020

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Comparison in the sports participation of rural and urban government high schools in Kashmir

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Abstract

The present study aims to study sports participation and sports equipment's available in rural and urban areas of Kashmir division. The present study was carried out to know the participation in sports in rural and urban schools of Kashmir. It has seven fold objectives; the first objective was to study the sports participation of rural high schools, the second objective was to study the sports participation of urban schools in team games, the third objective was to study the sports participation of rural schools in team games, the fourth objective was to study the sports participation of urban schools in team games, the fifth objective was to study the sports participation of rural schools in individual games, the sixth objective was to study the sports participation of urban schools in individual games and the seventh objective was to compare sports participation of rural and urban schools.

Keywords: Sports participation, government, Kashmir, topography, religious, Christianity, fighting

Introduction

Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit were under different rules before 1845 after that they were ruled by Dogra rules. The topography, religious faith ways of living spoken languages of the area and cultural heritages are quite different. Different modes of transportation could not give easy access to the common people to freely together and understand each other. Establishment of resident commission in the state also invited the Christian missionaries to this part of the country for spread of Christianity. The western influence and thus the process of education got transformations. The reformation education effected during Maharaja Pratap's time. Three colleges, 33 high schools, 142 middle schools and 1054 primary schools besides two teacher's training schools existed at the time of independence (Khaoihami Peerzada, 1954)^[5]. The revival of Olympic movement in 1896 an influence of British in J & K state promoted team games like cricket, football and athletics in colleges and in schools wrestling, boating, chess, horse polo, animal fighting etc.

The concept of Naya (new) Kashmir ultimately comes true, democratic set of with popular government took birth in 1947. In a crowded modern world it is vital that the promotion of sports and exercises should be compatible outcome. The world of games and sports is ever expanding with intensity of competition. A sport is dynamic in nature and progressive in out load. It is not confined to what has been but its target is to fix new targets. The rapid rise in sports in the sports performance in last two decades is entirely done to the new scientific and systematic approach of talent identification and development of new techniques, tactics, systems, theories and methodologies of training.

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A methodology is usually a guideline system for solving a problem, with specific components such as phases, tasks, methods, techniques.

Sampling

For the data collection 40 schools were randomly selected as sample, out of which 20 schools from rural and 20 schools from urban areas were selected, from four districts were shown as below.

District	Number of rural schools	Number of urban schools	Total number of schools
Anantnag	05	05	10
Pulwama	05	05	10
Shopian	05	05	10
kulgam	05	05	10

The subjects were selected by simple random sampling method. A self-made checklist was prepared with the help of supervisor and experts to check the sports participation and availability of equipment's in rural and urban area of Kashmir division. In order to give the statistical treatment to the data, percentage and mean method was applied. Then applied chi square (χ^2) test to study in order to compare the rural and urban school participation.

Results and discussions

The collected data was tabulated and computerized to draw out the meaningful conclusions. Percentage was used to analyze the data.

(Sports Participation)

Chi Square test of sports participation of Rural and Urban High Schools in different games of Anantnag District is 78% and the participation of urban is 38%. The calculated chi square was 0.281, which is less than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in the participation of rural and urban schools in different games of district Anantnag.

In district Pulwama the participation of rural and urban schools is 82% and participation of urban is 66%. The calculated chi square was 3.32, which is less than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level.

In case of Shopian District the participation of rural school is 86% and participation of urban school is 64%. The calculated chi square was 6.43, which is greater than tabulated value = 3.38 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level

In Chi Square test of Sports participation of Rural and Urban High schools shows that the participation of rural schools in kulgam is 80% and participation of urban is 70%. The calculated chi square was 0.16, which is less than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level.

Availabilities of equipments

In Chi Square test the availabilities of equipment's of rural high schools of Anantnag is 67.69% and the availabilities of equipment's of urban high schools are 81.54%. The calculated chi square was 3.26, which is less than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in the availabilities of equipment's of rural and urban schools of district Anantnag. Chi square test of availabilities of equipment of Rural and Urban High schools in different games of Pulwama District is 81.55% and the availabilities of equipment's of urban schools are 84.61%. The calculated chi square was 3.26. Which is less than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in the availabilities of equipment's of rural and urban schools of district Pulwama.

Chi square test of availabilities of equipment in Rural and Urban High schools in different games of Shopian District shows that the availabilities of equipment's of rural schools are 53.84% and the availabilities of equipment's of urban schools are 63.08%. The calculated chi square was 7.37, which is greater than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level. Hence there is significant difference in the availabilities of equipment's of rural and urban schools of district Shopian. Chi square test of availabilities of equipment of Rural and Urban High schools in different games of Kulgam District shows that the availabilities of equipment's of rural schools are 64.61% and the availabilities of equipment's of urban schools are 90.76%. The calculated chi square was 7.37, which is greater than tabulated value = 3.83 [DF = (2-1), (2-1) = 1] at 0.05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in the availabilities of equipment's of rural and urban schools of district kulgam.

Conclusion

1. The present study revealed that the rural government high schools participated more in different games and sports as compared to urban government high schools. The reason may be they are more interested in games and sports. They are more active. Rural students have more spare time than urban students. The urban students are more sedentary than rural students.
2. The study also revealed that the urban government high schools had greater number of equipment's.
3. The study revealed that 81.5% of rural government high schools while as 68.5% of under government high schools participated in sports which is statistically significant to 0.05 level. Since the calculated chi square (χ^2) value was more than tabulated chi square (χ^2) value.

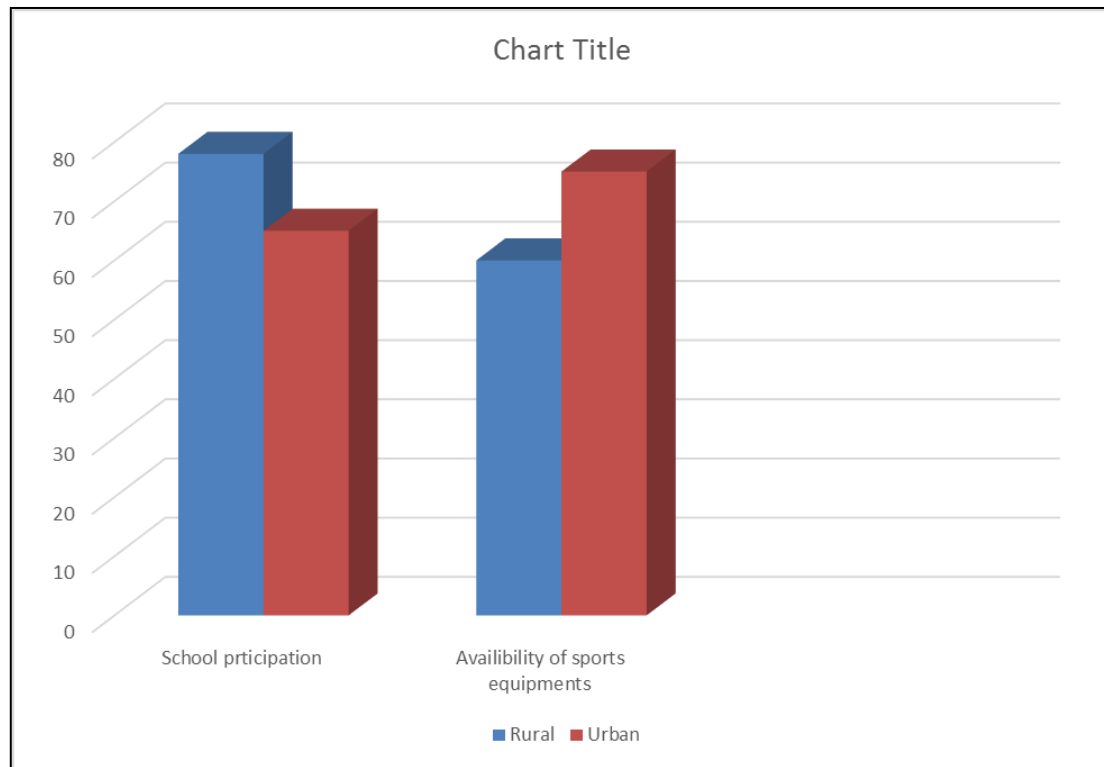


Fig 4.9: comparison between rural and urban sports participation and availability of equipment's in government high schools of Kashmir

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