COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPORTS FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN RURAL AND URBAN, CBSE SCHOOL’S OF PUNJAB STATE

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Abstract
The main purpose of the study was undertaken to evaluate Sports Facility of Rural and Urban, CBSE senior secondary school of Punjab state. For this study total, 500 students were selected from both groups (Rural= 250 and Urban = 250). The data was collected through check-list, which is prepared by the research scholar. Total 30 statements were in the check-list. The collected data were put to statistical treatment applying t’ test to find out the differences, the level of significance was set at 0.05. The result shows that there was significant difference in the availability of sports facilities in Rural and Urban, CBSE schools of Punjab State. Hence, it was concluded that the schools located in urban area have better sports facilities than the Rural, CBSE secondary schools of Punjab State. Thus it is quite clear that, the authorities of rural area CBSE School do not paying proper attention towards the sports facilities that are to be provided to the students so that they can go for better participation and bringing the laurels for the school and thereby uplift their standard of health.

Keywords: Sports Facility, CBSE, Senior Secondary School, Punjab

Introduction:
The improvement of sports facilities has been one of the major contributions to the athletic achievements, One only has to remember the conditions of the track under water on which Emit Zatopek raced Gaston Reift in the 5000 m final in the London Olympic games of 1948 to appreciate what a modern track made out of synthetic material means to the athlete. Synthetic materials for tracks and fields were first put into use only about 15 years ago in the United States, yet, in spite of their high cost, they are found in most of the major facilities of the world. In the United States alone, about 200 artificial turf installations have been made since 1965. The same goes for the improvement of athletic equipment, About 40 years ago, Cornelius Warmer dam was considered a wonder athlete when, using a bamboo pole, he established a world record of 15’, 8.5” in the pole vault. With today’s Fiberglass poles, many high school students outdo Warmer dam’s feed, and with further improvements in the poles, the record goes higher and higher.

Planning maintaining, and utilizing spaces, structures, and fixtures for optimal administrative, instructional, recreational or service functions should be based on principles. Among principles commonly used in this area are accessibility, departmentalization, isolation, utilization, economy and provision for safety and sanitation. Equipment and supplies should be purchased with principles of quality and quantity in mind.
Durability, utility and indispensability are factors for which principles and standards are needed. In considering athletic facilities it will be assumed that the problems confronting those in charge of the athletic program deal chiefly with layout and maintenance rather than with construction. Separate treatment would be needed for the consideration of construction data and plans pertaining to the Gymnasium, Swimming pool, or stadium. Strictly speaking, these are engineering problems concerning which the physical education and athletic men in a school system should be sought for consultation. Experiences that they have had in teaching classes or in coaching teams, as well as observation of outstanding facilities and schools they have worked in or visited, are the best sources of information to be passed on to architects or Engineers.

Facilities for athletics, recreation, physical education, health education and camping programme are necessary ingredients in the modern community. The contribution, location and size of these facilities are closely related to the total community pattern. Such facilities should be planned in relation to the other physical, social and economic characteristics of the community. The basis of each community’s master plan must be a studied by the community of its own needs. Facilities should be planned in with due regard for the community’s existing or potential resources.

Planning for the joint development and use of facilities requires predetermined agreement between agencies on policies and responsibilities changes are ever present and must be recognized in planning. The planning of comprehensive system of interrelated facilities for athletics, recreation, physical education, health education and camping programmes, irrespective of the administrative auspices of the programmes should be undertaken on the basis of the following units or areas.

Both architects and users of athletic facilities agree that the most efficient layout for a building or complex of buildings has not yet been found. The same statement could be made in terms of finding the one most economical system of construction for wide-span structures or the one ideal playing surface. New ideas, new methods and new materials are being developed every day. If facilities are to be designed for the future, the basic standards of measurements should encompass the metric system. Thus the design for a new track or pool or field house should be in terms of meters as well as feet and inches.

Statement:
The research problem was studied entitling the statement of problem is “Comparative study of facilities available in Rural and Urban, CBSE school’s of Punjab State”

Selection of students:
For this study total 500 students were selected from both group (Urban school =500 and Rural School =500).

Methodology of Data Collection:
The researcher first tried to collect the data through attitude scales from students by distributing the tools personally to the subject easily available to him i.e. the researcher personally visited the schools and distributed the Checklist to the students. The tools were filled by the researcher through his personal visit. Thus, the researcher collected data from 500 students in all. While filling up the Checklist from the students he explained the meaning of statements in his own manner/language to make it convenient for them in filling of the
Checklist. The researcher assured them that all the information passed on by them would be kept secret and used for present research purpose only. The researcher then verified each and every checklist filled in by students. As such the researcher collected the data for tabulation and statistical analysis.

**Scoring of Checklist:**
Checklist was prepared to know the sports facilities available in the school. It was consisted with total 30 items. The score one (1) is given to ‘Yes’ option and zero (0) to ‘No’ option. Total score of Checklist calculated by adding scores of all 30 items. Maximum score of availability of facilities was 30.

**Statistical procedure:**
Collected data was analysed and compared with the help of statistical procedure in which arithmetic mean, standard deviation and “t” test was applied to compare the data.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>D. F.</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>18.14</td>
<td>2.9462</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>0.2712</td>
<td>26.217*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25.25</td>
<td>3.1157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ t_{0.05(498)} = 1.96 $ 2*

Significant at 0.05 level

Above table reveals that, the mean scores of rural area with respect to the sports facilities available in Senior Secondary School of CBSE is 18.14, whereas it is 25.25 of Urban areas School. Further the calculated ‘t’ value is 26.217.

On examining the table, it is observed that the calculated ‘t’ value (26.217) at degree of freedom 498 and 0.05 level of significance is greater than the tabulated value (1.962). Thus, it indicates that there is significant difference in sports facilities available in Rural and Urban areas senior secondary school of CBSE.

Hence, it is concluded that both Rural and Urban area differs from each other with respect to the availability of sports facilities in respective schools of CBSE.

It also inferred that urban area have better sports facilities than rural area schools of CBSE.
Conclusion:
This study shows that, there is significant difference in the availability of sports facilities in rural and urban area school of CBSE Punjab State. Hence, it is concluded that school located in urban area have better sports facilities than the CBSE schools of rural area.

References