



ISSN: 2456-0057
IJPNPE 2018; 3(2): 2190-2193
© 2018 IJPNPE
www.journalofsports.com
Received: 21-05-2018
Accepted: 23-06-2018

Kum Bharani D Dyavanoor
Research Scholar, Department
of Physical Education and
Sports Sciences, Karnataka
State Akkamahadevi Women's
University Vijayapur,
Karnataka, India

Dr. DM Jyoti
Professor, Chairmen,
Department of Physical
Education and Sports Sciences,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi
Women's University Vijayapur
Karnataka, India

The attitude of parents, teachers towards student participation on physical education and sports in government and private schools

Kum Bharani D Dyavanoor and Dr. DM Jyoti

Abstract

The purpose of the present research was to describe and Attitude of Parents, Teachers towards Student Participation on Physical Education and Sports in Government and Private Schools The method of the study is descriptive analyses, age group 14 to 17 years school boys and girls total fifty samples representing selected and To collect the data the Students, standardized scale also has administered on the subject who are participating in sports later't' test was applied to assess the significant difference in Students, Parents attitude towards Student Participation on Physical Education and Sports in Government and Private Schools" the conclusion was drawn that Government school have possessed the high comparing to their counterpart, it was rationalized that nature of Private Schools participation develops and cultivates the Students, Parents.

Keywords: Attitude of parents and teachers towards student participation

Introduction

The core has been defined in many ways. Some define it as the whole of the trunk including all muscles that crosses the hip and shoulder. Others have defined it as the lumbopelvic region where everything above the pelvis and below the sternum is considered as core musculature [1, 2, 3].

The core stability is comprised of the lumbopelvic-hip complex. It is the capacity to maintain equilibrium of the vertebral column within its physiologic limits and this is achieved by reducing displacement from perturbations and maintaining structural integrity [4, 5, 6, 7]. Cycling is a relatively low impact exercise involving less eccentric muscle actions, thus induces less muscle and soft tissue damage [8, 9]. Sprint cycling training has been found to improve both aerobic and anaerobic performance during cycling tests. The majority of studies have used thirty-second Wingate cycling sprint as the training protocol to train different populations [10, 11, 12, 13].

To date, there has been inadequate study showing the effect of core strength training on Cycling Speed. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the effects of 6-week core strength training on Cycling Speed in University Level Cyclists.

Material and Methods

Subjects

Thirty, University level Male Cyclists of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar between the age group of 18-28 years (Mean \pm SD: age 20.733 \pm 1.910 yrs), body height (165.233 \pm 6.404 cm) and body mass (62.146 \pm 3.657 kg) volunteered to participate in the study. The subjects were purposively divided into two groupSports are universal appeal has led to sport gaining recognition as a simple, low cost and effective medium for achieving key developmental goals. Sport form is an inspirable part of the system of physical education. Physical education offers opportunities in competitive situations for physical, social, emotional and moral developments. Sports and Games are the best ways to earn social recognition and acquire a status in the modern society. Sports and games in the modern era occupy a very prominent and important place in the life of people and also in every sphere of life.

Corresponding Author:
Kum Bharani D Dyavanoor
Research Scholar, Department
of Physical Education and
Sports Sciences, Karnataka
State Akkamahadevi Women's
University Vijayapur,
Karnataka, India

Parents' attitude towards child's education is important in determining school attendance and academic achievement of the child. Favorable attitude towards schooling and education enhances parents' involvement in children's present and future studies. Parent's attitude towards their children's education is affected adversely by low Socioeconomic Status of parents; it is assumed that the attitude of parents of tribal children will be unfavorable towards education. Parents' attitude is a measure or an index of parents' involvement. A child, brought up with affection and care in the least restrictive environment would be able to cope up better with the sighted world. Therefore, the family shapes the social integration of the child more than a formal school.

Education lays the foundation of our future citizens, civilization and our society at large. Teaching is an important aspect of an educational system. Teachers are the torch bearers in achieving social cohesion, national policy and a learning society. National Policy on Education (1986) stipulated that teacher education is a continuous process and its pre-service and in-service components are inseparable. Professional development of teachers begins with pre-service and gets renewed through in-service programme.

Equitable education plays the key role in formulating and achieving a vision to provide education for all Indian citizens. It is necessary that the continuous training should be provided to teachers throughout their career to keep them abreast of the new knowledge and the information in the field of education. According to Shulman (1986), a teacher with deep pedagogical knowledge understands how students construct knowledge, understands the cognitive, social and developmental theories of learning and how they apply to students in the classroom. Professional success of every professional depends mainly on up-to-date professional knowledge, fullest devotion and dedication along with efficiency and effectiveness. Therefore, teacher training under equitable education should develop the teaching competency and soft skills which are needed for a teacher to become an excellent professional teacher.

Teacher effectiveness plays an important role in teaching learning process. An effective teacher does not create image of the students rather help the students to create the image of their own by understanding the problems of the students and helping them, by making any subject interesting, by controlling the class and by being fair with the students while dealing with them. Teacher effectiveness is the product of number of variables namely academic, subject mastery, intellectual level, love for children, job satisfaction, teaching experience, professional growth, age of teacher, techniques used in teaching etc. Among all these variables the most important variable is teacher's knowledge, Personality and above all his interaction with the students. So effective teachers are those who can demonstrate the ability to bring about intended learning outcomes that enable them to achieve the desired results for their students.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to find out the "Attitude of Parents, Teachers towards Student Participation on Physical Education and Sports in Government and Private Schools"

Hypothesis

1. It was hypothesised that there may be difference in the attitude of Students, Parents of government and private schools.
2. There would be a significance difference attitude of Students, Parents between of government and private schools.

Methodology

The purpose of the present research was to describe and Attitude of Parents, Teachers towards Student Participation on Physical Education and Sports in Government and Private Schools The method of the study is descriptive analyses, age group 14 to 17 years school boys and girls total fifty samples representing selected and To collect the data the standardized scale administered on the subject who are participating in sports later 't' test was applied to assess the significant difference in Parents Teachers attitude towards Student Participation on Physical Education and Sports in Government and Private Schools the conclusion was drawn that Government school have possessed the high comparing to their counterpart, it was rationalized that nature of Attitude of Parents, Teachers Private Schools participation develops and cultivates the Teachers. statistically analyzed by dependent's test which is used to find out the significant improvement on selected criterion variables and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was used to find out the significant difference between the Government and Private Schools" on each variables separately. All the cases 0.05 level of confidence was fixed as a level of confidence to test the hypotheses.

Table 1: Student parents of government and private school with attitude scores towards student's participation in physical education and sports

Schools	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	t-value	P-value
Government-parents	133.23	11.13	1.29		
Private-parents	106.83	14.79	1.71	12.3532	0.0001,S

Significant at 0.05level.

From the results of the above table, it clearly shows that, the calculated value of t test is 12.3532 and the critical value of t with 148 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 12.3532 is greater than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between student parents of government and private school with attitude scores towards student's participation in physical education and sports. Thus, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the student parents of government schools have significant higher attitude scores towards student's participation in physical education and sports as compared to student parents of private schools. In another words, the student parents of government schools are more interested in participation of physical education and sports than their counterparts i.e. student parents of private schools. The mean and SD of attitude scores towards student's participation in physical education and sports is also presented in the figure given below.

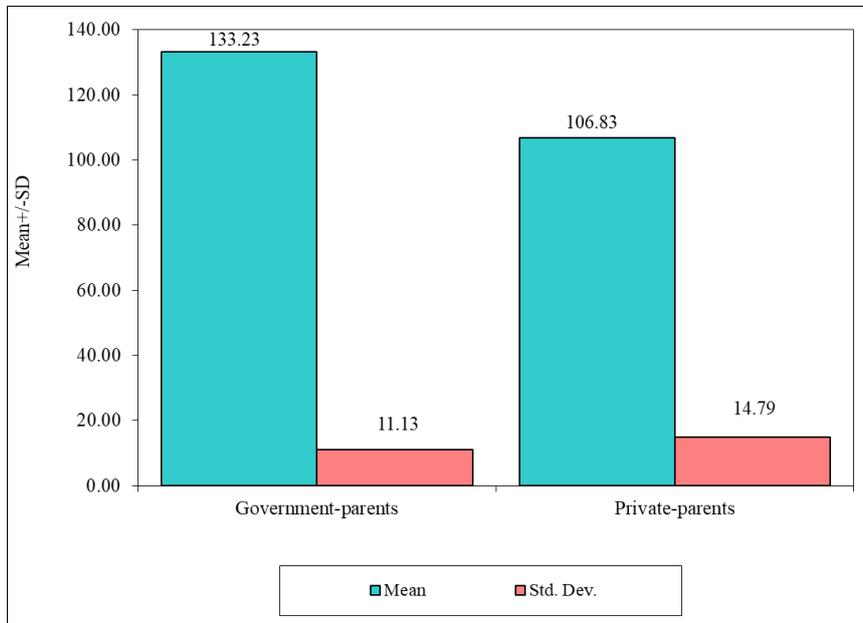


Fig 1: Student parents of government and private school with mean attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports

Table 2: Teachers of government and private school with attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports

Schools	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	t-value	P-value
Government-Teachers	70.37	4.53	0.52		
Private-Teachers	61.20	5.79	0.67	10.8061	0.0001,S

Significant at 0.05level.

From the results of the above table, it clearly shows that, the calculated value of t test is 10.8061 and the critical value of t with 148 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 10.8061 is greater than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed

between teachers of government and private school with attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports. Thus, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the teachers of government schools have significant higher attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports as compared to teachers of private schools. In another words, the teachers of government schools are more interested in participation of physical education and sports than their counterparts i.e. teachers of private schools. The mean and SD of attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports is also presented in the figure given below.

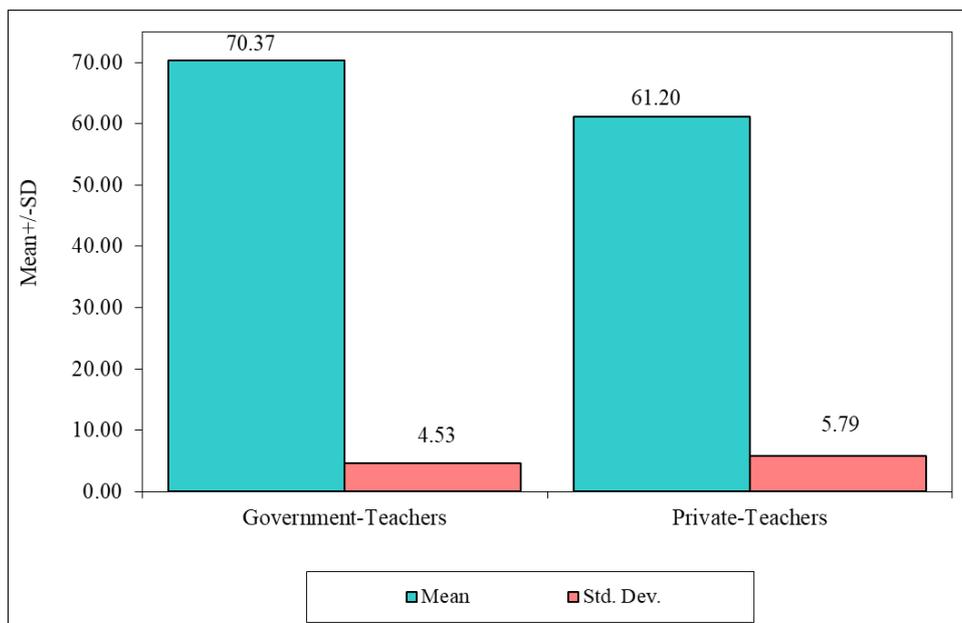


Fig 2: Teachers of government and private school with mean attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports

Conclusion

The student parents of government schools have significant higher attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and sports as compared to student parents of private schools. In another words, the student parents of

government schools are more interested in participation of physical education and sports than their counterparts i.e. Student parents of private schools. The teachers of government schools have significant higher attitude scores towards student’s participation in physical education and

sports as compared to teachers of private schools. In another words, the teachers of government schools are more interested in participation of physical education and sports than their counterparts i.e. Teachers of private schools.

Reference

1. Astgfr. Attitudes toward physical activity of white midlife women Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing. 2011; 40(3):312-321.
2. Barbara J, Ray. Attitude of high school girls and their parents toward physical educationl Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 1970; 12:225.
3. Barbara Ayers. A Study of parental attitude towards the value of physical education in the total development of the daughters Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 1964; 6:86.
4. Bullar. A comparative study of attitude towards physical education activity of university male & female studentsl SNIPES Journal. 1982; 5:25.
5. Carr MG. The relationship between success in physical education and selected attitudes expressed by high school freshmen girls| Research Quarterly. 1945; 16(3):176-191.