



THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON SPORTS PARTICIPATION AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF BELGAUM DIVISION

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ABSTRACT:

The influence of high school sports

I feel that sports in high school play an important role in a child's overall educational experience. I feel that a high school educational experience goes beyond what can be taught in a classroom. High school is an important period of a child's life, where having a variety of positive social and academic experiences is beneficial. Social learning, by having different friendships and relationships, should be considered an important part of an educational experience. Extra-curricular sports or activities require additional dedication and offer alternative social opportunities and learning experiences.



The Influence of the Family

Family is most important institution which influences an individual and a group. It is a small social consisting of a father, mother, brother and sister. The family or parents are the first to socialize the student. They are not only closely related to the child but physically also they are nearer to him. From the parents he learns his speech and language. He is taught moral values; the child gets his first lessons in co-operation self sacrifice, love and affection in the family. The environment of a family influences the growth of a student. A person is what he becomes in a family. In a bad family the child learns bad habits where as in a good family he good habits.

KEYWORDS: *The influence of high school sports, The Influence of the Family.*

INTRODUCTION

Sports activities are universal. These activities are carried on in every country. Sports are a means to attain physical and mental health. Sports activities are of different kinds. These activities need not be in the form of games only. Every individual will be active in

one or the other way in her daily life. Normally physical activities only are considered as sports, for E g; Running, Jumping, Throwing, Foot ball, volley ball, Hockey etc. These activities will be carried through individual's physical movements.

Need and importance of sports

Sports and games are very

important for us. They keep us healthy and fit. They offer us a change from the monotony of daily life. It is a useful means of entertainment and physical activity. Sports and games help in character building; they give us energy and strength. Physical Education has a special significance, unique role and has made unlimited contribution

in the modern are as it caters to the biological, sociological, and psychological necessities of the man. Swami Vivekananda has stressed that "What India need today is not the Bhagwat Geete but the football ground". Physical education is of great value for the man not only for his present but also for his future. Emphasizing the need and importance of physical education, Rousseau said, "It is sound constitution of the body that makes the operation of mind easy and certain".

STATUS OF SPORTS IN INDIA

SCHOOL GAMES FEDERATION OF INDIA.

The School Games Federation of India was formed in December 1954, it is objective of encourage, promote and popularize all recognized Olympic, Asian, Common Wealth games, and regional level popular other games & sports amongst the school boys & girls of India.

- To organize and hold coaching and training and refresher courses for the promotion of the games and sports.
- To attempt quality improvement in school boys and girls in the field of sports and games by organizing special coaching camps for those selected players to participate in National and International events.
- To develop character and personality of school boys and girls through sports.

Asian game in India

India hosted the Asian games in 1951 and 1982 at New Delhi sixth most successful country. 2010 Guangzhou position 6th (14 gold, 17silver, 34bronze total 65).

Commonwealth game in India

India hosted the games in 2010 at Delhi it was India's most successful commonwealth games to date with India athletes winning 38 gold, 27silver and 36 bronze medals total 101. At the 2014 commonwealth games India ended its campaign with a total 64 medals (15 gold's, 30 silvers, 19 bronzes) India position is 5th.

Olympic Games in India

India started participating in the Olympics in 1900; Indian athletes have won a total of 26 medals, all at the summer games. For a period of time, India national filled hockey team was dominant in Olympic competition, winning eleven medals in twelve Olympic between 1928 and 1980. The run included 8 gold medals total and six successive gold medals from 1928-1956.

India's national Olympic committee, the India Olympic association, was created in 1927. In the 2008 summer Olympics. India won its first ever individual gold medal when Abhinav Bindra won the 10m air rifle event.

The 2012 summer Olympics saw an 83 member India contingent participating in the games, and set a new best for the country with six total medals. Wrestler Sushil Kumar became the first Indian with multiple individual Olympic medals since Norman Pritchard in 1900. However both of Norman Pritchard's medals were silver and bronze.

India competed at the 2016 summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 5 to 21 august 2016. Competitors: 117 in the 15 Spots. It was the nation's largest ever delegation sent to the Olympics but total medals Two P.V. Sindhu in badminton And Malika Sakshi in wrestling. Total ranked of the India 67th. India has expressed interest in bidding to host the 2024 summer Olympics in Ahmadabad and Delhi.

➤ Statement of the problem

The purpose of the study is to know "The Influence of School and Family Environment On Sports Participation among High School Students of Belgaum Division".

➤ De-limitations of the study

- ✓ The study is delimited to school and family environment on sports participation of Belgaum division (*Belgaum, Vijayapura, and Bagalkot*).
- ✓ The study is delimited to men and materials of the school.
- ✓ The study is delimited to the surveys of existing facilities in the school and family.
- ✓ The study is delimited to the sports participation and sports achievement from 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.
- ✓ The study is delimited to the school environment such as types of school facilities, participation, coaching, and trainings.
- ✓ The study is delimited to the family back ground of the students participating in sports, socio economic status, enlargement motivations and encasement
- ✓ The study is delimited to the students who have represented of Taluka, District, State And National.
- ✓ The study is delimited to each 315(Student's and Parents).
- ✓ *The study is limited to the Belgaum, Vijayapura, and Bagalkot district only.*
- ✓ The study limited to the Govt, aided and unaided institution.
- ✓ The study is limited only urban area.

➤ Limitations of the study

- ✓ The study is limited to the questionnaire and interview methods were adopted to set the information participants to the study.
- ✓ The study is limited to the questionnaire and Family interview methods were adopted to set the information participants to the study.
- ✓ The study is limited to the questionnaire and School interview methods were adopted to set the information participants to the study.
- ✓ The study is limited motivation teaching will not be applied

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- "The high level influence of school and family Environment on sports participation among high school students of Belgaum Division"
- "The high level influence of family Environment on sports participation among high school students of Belgaum Division".
- "The high level influence of School Environment on sports participation among high school students of Belgaum Division".
- "The high level influence of Sports participation among high school students of Belgaum Division".

SIGNIFICATION OF THE STUDY

- ✓ The result of study will help physical education teachers, coaches, and trainer to know the use of importance family and school influence in sports
- ✓ The result of study will help to sports students.
- ✓ The result of study will help to parent's motivation of the children.
- ✓ The result of study will help opens a new avenue for further study.

➤ Definition of terms

• School

An Institution where in saturation is given, especially to persons under college age. The children are at school, An Institution for instruction in a particular Skill or field.

- **Family**

“Family is defined as a specific group of people that may be made up of partners, children, parents, aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents, An example of a family is as set of parents living with their children. The definition of family is the group of people who share common ancestor.

- **Environment**

Our environment is our surrounding. This includes living and non-living things around us.

- **Sports participants**

‘It is participating in any Sports activity’

“sports participant” means any persons who directly or indirectly participants in sports contests as a player, contests, team member, coach, manager, trainer, or any others person directly associated with a player, contestant or team member in connection with a sports activity.

- **Influence**

‘The power to affect some body or something’.

METHODOLOGY

The present research titled “The Influence School And Family Environment On Sport Participants Among High School Students Of Belgaum Division” is during the year 2015-16 and 2016-2017 in order to the achieve the pre- determined objective of the study, the research is lined the entire recess of work in terms of research design.

The method and procedures followed in the present study is described in the resent chapter in the following. Selection Of Subjects, Selection Of Variables, Selection Of Tools, Orientation Of The Subjects And Statistical Procedure

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

The purpose of the study was to find out “**THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON SPORTS PARTICIPATION AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF BELGAUM DIVISION**”. Accomplish the purpose of the study, 315 sports students were selected as subjects. For the purpose of the survey two variables were selected such as the school and family environment and sports participant, The school and family environment is survey under two more of headlining such as socio-Economic status and sports environment for the survey of the sports participations the facilities available in the family and school it’s for as the sports participation is concerned the Two consecutive years of each school start time from.

SELECTION OF VARIABLES

The following variables were selected for the present study

In depended Variables	Depended Variables
Education level	School Environment
Occupations	Family Environment
Sports Achievement & Experience	
Types of schools	

SELECTION OF TOOLS

Types of Questioner	Developed by
The family influence Questioner	Lau, fox and cheung
The School influence Questioner	Iscole

CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONER

The obtain the data parting to the school and family to the school and family environment sports participation.

A questionnaire developed by Lau, Fox and Cheung (2005) was used to collect data. The instrument had three sections. Section A comprised questions which sought information on the participants' demographic profile (age sports participation level and gender). Section B and C elicited information on family sport orientation and peer influences on spots participation respectively. The items were scored on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (neutral), 4 (agree) and 5 (strongly agree). Overall Cronbach alpha coefficients of .66 and .77 were obtained for peer influences and family sport orientation, respectively. The lowest value of α .66 was noted in family sport orientation, being lower than the value recommended by Nunnally (1978) (α .7); however this value is higher than the lowest permissible threshold of α

A questionnaire developed by Iscole (2013) was used to collect data. School Environment questionnaire. Section A comprised questions which sought information school environment, Section B and C elicited information on facility, policy & equipment. Yes or No ans.

STATISTICAL PROCEDURE

Frequency distribution is a table that displays the frequency of various outcomes in a sample. Each entry in the table contains the frequency or count of the occurrences of values within a particular group or interval, and in this way, the table summarizes the distribution of values in the sample.

A percentage frequency distribution is a display of data that specifies the percentage of observation that exist for the percentage of observations that exist for each data point or grouping of data points.... The percentage frequency of each would be 5% , 40% , 25% ,

ANALYSIS AND INTRPREATION OF DATA

The purpose of the study was to analyses the influence school and family environment in sports participation among high school students of Belgaum division.

Frequency Table

Table=1 District wise distribution of respondents

Sl No	District	Frequency	Percent
1	Vijayapura	105	33.3
2	Bagalkot	105	33.3
3	Belgaum	105	33.3
	Total	315	100.0

Table-1 shows the district wise distribution of the sports students under study, it is observed that equal number i.e 105 (33.3%) sports students are distributed in each district, which amounts 315 students from the entire three districts namely Vijayapura, Bagalkot and Belgaum respectively.

Table-2 Types of school under study

Sl No	District	Frequency	Percent
1	Government	105	33.3
2	Aided	105	33.3
3	Unaided	105	33.3
	Total	315	100.00

Table-2 reveals the type of school the sports students they belongs to, it is noticed that equal numbers of students (N=105-33.3%) are considered from Government, Aided and Unaided school. It can be concluded that equal representation is given to the each type of school under study.

Table - 4 Types of sports person

Types of Sports person	Frequency	Percent
Taluk	100	31.7
District	85	27.0
State	86	27.3
National	44	14.0
Total	315	100.0

The sports students under study were asked about the level of sports they participate, the type of participation as shown in the above table as Taluka level, District level, state level and National level etc. it is observed that majority of the sports students are participated in Taluka level (100-31.7%) and then followed by district level (85-27%) and State level(86-27.3%) and the participation of the National level is comparatively less as compared to other level of sports

Table No.-13: Means and SDs of Family participation according to district covered under study.

Summary	Vijayapura	Bagalkot	Belgaum	Total
N	105	105	105	315
Mean	11.2381	10.2286	11.1333	10.8667
SD	2.50201	2.63576	2.58511	2.51941

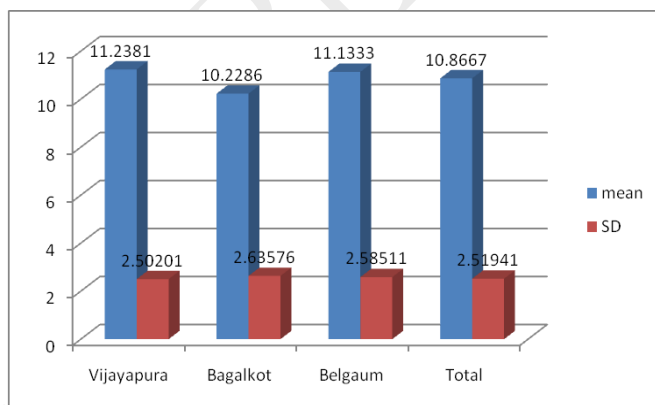


Table-13 reveal the means and standard deviations of family participation scores according to district covered under study the sports students. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is 10.8667±2.51941. In which, the vijayapura district sports students have higher family participation scores (11.2381±2.50201) as compared to Bagalkot (10.2286±2.63576) and Belgaum (10.2286±2.58511) district respectively.

Table No.-14: Means and SDs of Family dynamics according to district covered under study.

Summary	Vijayapura	Bagalkot	Belgaum	Total
N	105	105	105	315
Mean	14.4286	14.781	13.3429	14.1841
SD	2.40135	1.79197	2.61221	2.3684

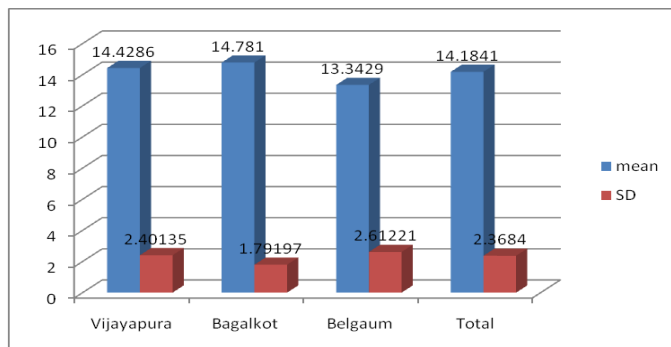


Table-14 reveal the means and standard deviations of family dynamics scores according to district covered under study the of sports students. The total mean score of family dynamics scores of sports students is 14.1841±2.3684. In which, the Bagalkot district sports students have higher family dynamics scores (14.781±1.79197) as compared to vijayapura (14.4286±2.40135) and Belgaum (13.3429±2.61221) district respectively.

Table No.-15: Means and SDs of Family participation according to type of schools

Summary	Government	Aided schools	Unaided	Total
N	105	105	105	315
Mean	9.7714	11.2381	11.5905	10.8667
SD	2.93931	2.16406	2.23045	2.58511

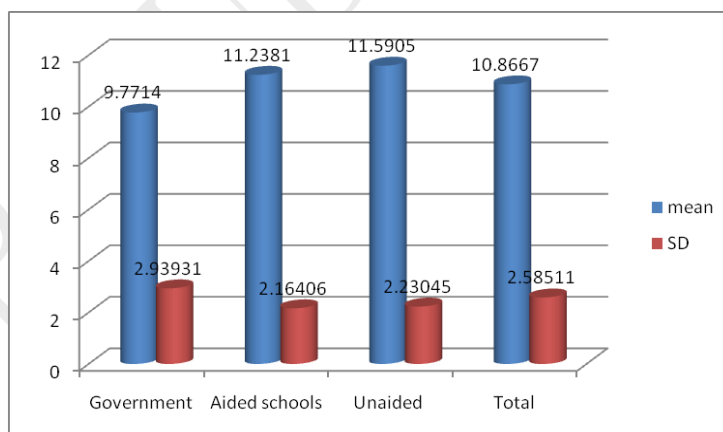


Table-15 reveals the means and standard deviations of family **participation** scores of the sports students according to type of school covered under the study. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is 10.8667±2.58511. In which, the unaided school sports students have higher family participation scores (11.5905±2.23045) as compared to Government (9.7714±2.93931) and Aided schools (11.2381±2.23045) respectively.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Reveals the type of school the sports students they belongs to, it is noticed that equal numbers of students are considered from Government, Aided and Unaided school. It can be concluded that equal representation is given to the each type of school under study.

Reveal the means and standard deviations of family participation scores according to district covered under study the of sports students. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is In which, the vijayapura district sports students have higher family participation scores as compared to Bagalkot and Belgaum district respectively.

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Reveals the means and standard deviations of family **participation** scores of the sports students according to type of school covered under the study. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is In which, the unaided school ports students have higher family participation scores as compared to Government and Aided schools respectivel

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from this study reflect that Sports is a reflection of society and depends on the nature and the behavior of the students going in for sports. The school and family environment is highly influenced on sports participation of high school students in Belgaum division.

The district wise distribution of the sports students under study, it is observed that equal number i.e 105 (33.3%) sports students are distributed in each district, which amounts 315 students from the entire three districts namely Vijayapura, Bagalkot and Belgaum respectively.

Reveals the type of school the sports students they belongs to, it is noticed that equal numbers of students (N=105-33.3%) are considered from Government, Aided and Unaided school. It can be concluded that equal representation is given to the each type of school under study.

The gender of the sports students under study, it is observed that as many as more than 79% of the sports students are boys sports students and remaining 21% are girls sports students. It can be concluded that the representation of the boys sports students is more than the female students under the study.

Reveal the means and standard deviations of family participation scores according to district covered under study the of sports students. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is 10.8667 ± 2.51941 . In which, the vijayapura district sports students have higher family participation scores (11.2381 ± 2.50201) as compared to Bagalkot (10.2286 ± 2.63576) and Belgaum (10.2286 ± 2.58511) district respectively.

Reveal the means and standard deviations of family dynamics scores according to district covered under study the of sports students. The total mean score of family dynamics scores of sports students is 14.1841 ± 2.3684 . In which, the Bagalkot district sports students have higher family dynamics scores (14.781 ± 1.79197) as compared to vijayapura (14.4286 ± 2.40135) and Belgaum (14.781 ± 2.61221) district respectively.

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Reveals the means and standard deviations of family participation scores of the sports students according to gender. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is).

Reveals the means and standard deviations of family participation scores of the sports students according to level of the participation of the sports persons. The total mean score of family participation scores of sports students is 10.8667 ± 2.58511 . In which, the Taluka level participation have higher

family participation scores (11.43 ± 1.88698) as compared to district Taluka (10.9765 ± 2.27814) and State level (10.5 ± 3.34928) and National level (10.0909 ± 2.57734) respectively.

There are forty five schools have been covered under study from three districts namely Vijayapura, Bagalkot and Belgaum respectively. 15 schools have been covered from each district, thus totally 45 schools were covered for the study. An equal representation was given for each district.

reveals that promote activities transpiration from the schooling to other places it can be seen that 55.6% opined that Identify safe routes to use for walking & cycling to & from school and 77.8% felt that designate a 'car free zone' to provide safe walking areas around the school and another 66.7% Allow students to bring bicycles on school property.

Teacher under study opined that 11.1% Gymnastic, 22.2% large room 17.8% running track and 22.2% as outdoor field and only 9.3% swimming pool at the schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Investigation on the lines may be conducted taking large sample.
2. A study may be conducted at for national and international level sports participants to find out the reasons for their achievements.
3. A study may be under taken to probe the reason for no differences in economical status on sports participation.
4. Studies of similar nature may be conducted in all level of sports participations.
5. Schools and parent should share the responsibility of physical education of the students.
6. It is also meaningful effort to make school and family reach agreement on the countermeasures to promote students' fitness level.
7. This may contribute to fostering their good habits of physical education and also benefit to their overall development.
8. The school and family environment is support and encouragements are likely to enhance children's sporting interest, motivation, and enjoyment in sports paraticipation.