CHAPTER IV

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INTRODUCTION :-

Mindfully observant of human need and purposely directing his words to the very core of social issues, the educator poet Markham focused on the social and economic abuses nearly a hundred year ago. In his widely known poem "THE MAN WITH THE HOE" he made life, limbs and the spirit of the individual important. 1

Education in its broadest sense is preparation for life. It should help for each individual to become all that he is capable for becoming. Education must be concerned with developing an individual with optimum organic health, vitality and emotional stability, social consciousness, knowledge, wholesome attitude to spiritual and moral qualities. 2

In India, education as a whole is going through radical changes. Education is expected to promote national goals of democracy, socialism, and secularism in our country. It also aims at inculcation of the values of our society and develop skills and attitudes, responsibility for citizenship, productive capacity and cultural development among the youth. After Independence, Physical Education has come to be regarded as an essential part at all levels of education.

Thus, Twentieth century saw the evolution of a new physical education on scientific lines which attempts to discover the physical needs of the individual in the changed environment and the part that planned. Physical education can play in meeting the needs. Physical education is now recognised as an Integral part of the total education process all over the world. 3

There is a growing consensus among all concerned with the education of young people that health and physical education can make a significant contribution to the total development of children including not
only their growth in Physical aspect but also in mental, social and emotional aspects.

Modern society is well aware of the importance of Physical education for its members, especially the children and the youth. Biological discoveries have now the row light on knowledge about human organism emphasizing that there has certainly been deteriororation in human physical efficiency and serve since the time he started depending on machine. The modern man, in comparison with his primitive counter-part, is poorer and inferior with regard to physical process and skill. No doubt, machines have done and can do much of human work and yet the assumption that the basis of mans exisstance is physical can not be left out.

Curricular experience have cumulative effect. It is total experience a child gains in the total situation available in the school otherwise Personality can not be developed only by imparting knowledge, citizenship cannot be achieved only through instructions, change in behaviour does not come through listening and reading only. These can be developed through classroom interactions and out of class room activities, Play experiences and Play field behaviours, during recess period exchanges, in gathering, through outing in the school setting.

**Statement of the problem :-**

“A Critical Analysis of Curriculum of Physical Education in the physical educational Institutions of Maharashtra.”
Need of the Study:

While going through the literature available in the various libraries of various universities, Physical Education training colleges in the Maharashtra State and library of L.N.C.P.E. Gwalior, researcher could not find any study related to the critical analysis of curriculum of Physical education in the country in general, and universities of Maharashtra State in particular. None of the universities are having the common curriculum of physical education in the training colleges. Most of the training colleges are ill equipped as for as staff for teaching, availability of Infrastructure facilities and equipments in Physical education training Institutions.

Therefore a need was felt to the curriculum of physical education in the various universities of Maharashtra state. Most of the universities are having only departments of Physical education, there function are only organising and conducting inter-collegiate and inter-university tournaments besides teaching post graduate course in physical education.

In a few universities, teaching departments of physical education are also undertaking programmes, which are confined to institution in physical education for professional preparation of the physical education personnel.

In some universities, the affiliated academic colleges are running undergraduate courses, where physical education is included in the syllabus as one of the optional subjects. The syllabus for degree courses are based on the same guidelines are objectives as the objectives of training colleges where the physical education courses are run by the universities. Basically the student who are admitted for the physical education courses of one academic year are repeating the same syllabus.
The purpose of present study was to scan the existing curricular provisions, practices and problems in the physical educational training institutions and the academic undergraduate colleges where physical education is taught as one of the optional subjects to the undergraduate students under the jurisdiction of various Universities of Maharashtra State, and to evaluate and compare the same in the perspective of the changing conditions of the society, as per the needs of the student both in rural and urban areas, under the broad factors.

1. Nature of Institution
2. Strength of the students in the colleges and sex wise classification.
3. Existing infrastructure facilities.
4. Interest of educands.
5. Curriculum contents.
6. Problems faced in course implementation.
7. Place of Intramural and Extramurals.
8. Evaluation of the product and process.
10. Suggestion for effective curriculum.

Hence, a need for working on this type of problem was felt by the researcher.

Significance Of The Study:-

In the present study an attempt is made to study curriculum designed by various universities of Maharashtra State where physical education training colleges, institution are affiliated for conducting courses in physical education.
There are many universities in Maharashtra State viz. Some are agricultural, deemed, technical and non-agricultural, where the nature of students and their interests are different. This study is limited to a particular type of university that is non-agricultural University.

The curriculum and courses of study of all the affiliated colleges which provide training in physical education in Universities were studied.

The Questionnaires were sent to all the Professors, Directors, Heads of the department of physical education to the colleges and Lecturers and to the trainees of those colleges, students of undergraduate with physical education as an optional subject in the academic colleges with in Maharashtra state.

Hence this study is significant as regard to following aspects.
1. Curriculum and courses of study of various universities would be known.
2. It would be observed as to which of the university has most effective type of curriculum.
3. The study would present a picture of curricular Provisions, Practices and problems of Physical education Institution in Maharashtra State, and whether these are at par with the growth and maturity Level of the learners.
4. The survey would also reveal the Inadequacies, if any, against the needs of the time under changing conditions and existing organisational infrastructure and facilities.
5. The findings, might help in identifying the problems faced by the colleges/institutional Administrations and the physical education personnel in implementing the curriculum effectively and purposefully.
6. It might bring forth pragmatic suggestions regarding better work ability of the curriculum as a whole, students classifications, voluntary Programme and Intramural and Extramural programme management.

7. The nature and type of physical educational Institutions affiliated to various universities in Maharashtra State would be known.

8. The study might throw light on the influence of physical education, on the effectiveness of teaching learning situations in physical education in the affiliated colleges of various universities of Maharashtra State.

9. The study might through light on the influence of physical education upon academic subjects and vice-versa in the affiliated academic colleges in Maharashtra State.

10. This critical and analytical study would suggest the effective type of curriculum in physical educational institutions in universities of Maharashtra State.

11. An effective Model of curriculum for physical education training colleges as well as for the academic colleges would be suggested so as to make physical education training more meaningful purposive and effective.

Objectives :-
A) To study the objectives of curriculum designing in Physical Educational Institutions in Maharashtra.

b) To study the curriculum of Physical education of all the non-agricultural universities of Maharashtra.

C) To study the programmes suggested by curricula to develop competencies and skills in games and sports.

D) To study the draw-backs of the above mentioned curricula.
E) To make a comparative study of the curriculum in physical education in universities of Maharashtra and with those of National Physical Educational Institutions.

F) To suggest measures to improve the drawbacks of the curriculum.

**Explanation of the Terms:**

I. **Curriculum of physical education**

In this study the term is used for the curriculum which are prescribed for the colleges of Physical education imparting training leading to B.P.Ed. degree. The term is also used for the curriculum prepared and implemented in academic colleges where physical education is one of the optional subjects. The term encompasses the curriculum used by Departments of Physical Education in the Universities in Maharashtra State.

II. **Physical Education Institutions**

This term is used in context of all the colleges of education, academic colleges where Physical education is one of the optional subjects and Departments of Physical education in the non-agricultural universities of Maharashtra State.

**Population :-**

A researcher selects one or more variables as criteria of categorizing individuals into groups, the number of individuals in each group would be enormously big. This in terms of research, is called a population. As an over simplification, a population is any cluster of individuals who have
one or more characteristics in common. In common parlance, population is all those individuals of a particular type who form a sort of group in one sense or the other. When a group is selected or segregated from the entire population of the world, or one unit of a country or region, the number of the individuals falling in that group or class would be enormous and would be termed as population.

The researcher had undertaken the study of curriculum of physical education in the physical educational institutions of Maharashtra, for which the researcher had selected the training colleges of physical education and the academic colleges where the physical education is taught at graduation level as a source of data. Only eight non-agricultural universities of Maharashtra and their affiliated colleges and physical education training colleges (Aided and Non Aided), were selected for this study. All the eight (08) non agricultural universities are conducting courses in physical education for the affiliated colleges under their Jurisdiction. Only three universities have introduced physical education as an optional subject at the graduation level. These universities were also included for the study.

The population also comprises experts. Directors of the department of physical education in the universities. Teachers and students of colleges of physical education and those teachers who teach physical education as an optional subject in academic colleges in the non-agricultural universities of Maharashtra.

**Sampling :-**

In research when a big population is to be tested on certain parameters, it would be an enormous task for researcher to do so unless a
large number of researchers are involved in the task, need sufficient long period of time for testing such population. To overcome this problem, a researcher applies the principles of Sampling.

The primary objectives of all research is to discover theories and principles that could be applied universally but studying or testing the whole population to generalizations.

A sample may be defined as a 'Specimen' from an experimentally defined population, that has to be selected in such a manner that it truly, represents the population to generalizations.

A sample may be defined as a 'Specimen' from an experimentally defined population, that has to be selected in such a manner that it truly, represents the population from which it has been called.

A sample, from view point of research, is a small population almost proportionally picked up from a huge population for the purpose of observation in certain settings. The observation made on this "Small Universe" provide sufficient data to the researcher to draw inferences about the entire population and to predict things within the limitations of the study.

According to Doston and KirKendall "A Population, which is sometimes referred to as a universe, is defined as a set of individuals with some common characteristics that is considered for a particular Purpose". A population is unlimited, enormous and unchanging in composition. A sample that essentially a sub-set of population, delimited in scope and characteristics. 7

Sampling, is a device employed by the researcher in order to select a required number of individuals or objects keeping in view the purpose
and objectives of the study. The choice of a sample for a research study will greatly depend upon the purpose and designed of the study.

A Sample may or may not be a random one, it may be a stratified sample depending upon the purpose of the study and the type of data needed.

A representative sample has been drawn from the various districts of Maharashtra States keeping in view neither to make the sample too large nor too small. Fisher and Yates table of random numbers was applied for randomization of the Sample. 8

Some experts in physical education, university Directors, Lecturers from the physical education training colleges and the students from these colleges of Eight (08) universities were selected for administration of questionnaires. While doing so it was seen that the sample was adequate and representative.

Methodology :-

(1) Survey Method

The research scholar used the survey method of research to gather the necessary data in framing a suitable curriculum of physical education for colleges of physical education, academic colleges were Physical Education is one of the optional subjects in the universities of Maharashtra State. The present survey method applied in this study includes questionnaires and textual information.

Survey is the method of research which involves systematic collections, analysis, interpretation and reporting of Pertinent facts concerning an institution(s) and a population and some other aspects and to determine present practices, conditions and effectiveness of curriculum
in order to furnish guidance in the Justification or improvement of present status.

Survey will help to describe and interpret what “exists”, and how could infer things in order to suggest, change, modification and improvement in the existing practices.

This method was used because it helps to find out prevalent conditions, and relationship. As the J.Best says, “A descriptive study (survey) describes and helps in interpretation, relationships that exist, opinions that are held, process that are going on, effects that are evident, or trends that are emerging” 9.

This survey helps to describe, compare and evaluate present practices in this field of physical education. In this study survey is conducted to collect the following information about what is existing and studying and analysing important aspects of present situations of physical education training colleges. The needs of the students and objectives of Physical Education, course of studies, existing conditions of the institutions of physical education and desirable considerations of the experts in the faculty and to discover the possible means of achieving the goals on the basis of experience of Directors, Lecturers and students or the opinions of experts from various universities of Maharashtra.

The study has been made on the present curriculum of physical education which is effective since June 1972 in the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra State.

The purpose of the survey was to obtained responses from a large number of individuals. The instruments used for this Survey were questionnaires.
These were used principally to secure information of present status of the curriculum and other relevant information on the various aspects of its operation. A preliminary discussion was held with senior faculty members in physical education to assess the extent of implementation of the curriculum in the physical educational institutions and in the academic colleges where physical education subject is taught as an optional subject, the difficulties and problem areas, differences in interpretations of regulations and policies laid down in the curriculum. The influencing factors were identified and investigations on them were conducted.

(II) **TOOLS**

(i) **QUESTIONNAIRES**

(i) **Preparation of Questionnaire:**

John Best defines Questionnaires as “A set of questions logically arranged in sequence and used when factual information is needed”. A Questionnaire is one of the most extensively used tool for data gathering techniques, and concerned with descriptive type of studies.

Questionnaire will help in collecting “Factual information” whether quantitative or qualitative may pertain to men, materials and methods, and to secure information of the status or current practices of individuals, groups or institutions, such as health, motivation, status, curriculum, facilities, etc.

In survey method Questionnaire is the best tool for data collection. The information needed can be classified and collected only through a set battery of questions. Surveys in the various areas like health, economics, educational, sports, and recreational activities can best be conducted meaningfully through Questionnaire technique.
Questionnaire is very effectively used when a large number of subjects are involved in the study, and when information on large number of items is required. It is extremely helpful when it is not possible for the investigator to contact the subjects personally.

There are generally two types of Questionnaires used in research and the type of questionnaire is to be used. These are close type and open form. It will depend upon the type of information needed, close form of questionnaires are of objective type, easy to fill, takes minimum possible time keep the subjects on the subject and does not allow them to digress, the objective and its responses are fairly easy to tabulate and to analyse the results. The data collected through the close form questionnaires are most objective and quantitative. Open form of questionnaires are not restricted and call for free but appropriate response from the respondent in his own words. No clues are provided to choose the appropriate response and the respondent have to give the greater depth responses through his own insight and feelings, it is a lengthy process, requires restricted period of time, and are subjective in nature.

A good questionnaire must give good judgment, and objectives of the study, based on the principles of the Questionnaire. The researcher therefore, preferred closed type of questionnaires.

A draft questionnaires was devised, observing the principles of questionnaire preparation. The draft was circulated among senior members of staff and experts from the faculty of physical education and principles of Post graduate training colleges of physical education, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, to see the face validity. After incorporating all meaningful and useful suggestions, the final form of questionnaires was then considered as the effective tool for the study. These were got printed.
The type (I) questionnaire was prepared to administer on Lectures working in the physical education training colleges and academic colleges where Physical Education is taught as one of the optional subjects at the graduation level to assess the existing facilities available and programmes which are taken up to train students, and to elicit their opinions regarding the curriculum of Physical Education which is being used in their universities.

The type (II) questionnaire was prepared for the directors/heads of the Department of Physical Education of the Universities. The purpose of the questionnaire was to find out the type of curriculum and programmes adopted by the affiliated colleges.

The type (III) questionnaire was prepared to assess the college student’s needs, interests and attitude towards physical education curriculum.

ii) ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRES.

Permission to conduct this investigation was obtained from the Registrar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, to permit the investigator to proceed with the research work.

After framing the questionnaires these were mailed to the various universities and their affiliated colleges, for obtaining factual information’s and their opinions were also sought from the experts in the faculties. These were then used for quantitative data and critical analysis of the data to provide the objective and logical conclusions.

II) Syllabi of Non-Agricultural universities.

Study of Syllabi of non-agricultural universities of Maharashtra were collected for critical analysis purpose. These were used to find out
topics which were common or not common, weightages given to theoretical and practical aspects of training in terms of marks and their suitability with reference to latest trends in physical education training.

Data Processing.

The collected responses were classified and converted in to quantitative data for analysis. Collected data was tabulated in a meaningful way, and professional judgments were made in keeping with standards of curriculum practices and norms that the investigator could gather from the insight and experiences of professional experts.

Limitations :-

I. The study was limited to surveying the existing curriculum provisions practices and problems in Physical Educational Institutions affiliated to various universities of Maharashtra State only.

II. In the absence of a strictly accountable administrative policies in respect of physical education in Maharashtra State, it was difficult to quantify the degree of implementation of the curriculum. Only qualitative assessment has been made by using the survey responses.

III. Opinions of the experts physical education personnel who are directly concerned with the implementations of physical education curriculum at the different institution of respective universities, and those of supervisory personnel working for long years in the different districts of Maharashtra State have been recorded, and no other sources were tapped.
REFERENCES


3. Ibid. p-26


