

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION SUBJECT AND
AVAILABILITY OF PROPERLY QUALIFIED PHYSICAL EDUCATION
TEACHER AS A PROFESSIONAL IN HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGHER
SECONDARY SCHOOL OF MANIPUR



Okram Jotin Singh*



Nongmaithem Sunderlal Singh**

*Research Scholar, Deptt. Phy. Edu., Manipur University, Manipur-INDIA.

**Assistant Professor in Phy. Edu., Kha Manipur College, Kakching, Manipur-INDIA

E. Mail: tombsinghmeitei@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out Implementation of Physical education as a compulsory subject; Availability of properly qualified Physical education teacher. In this study, all the Government and Private School of Manipur were considered as the population for the study. A list of Government and Private School of different Districts of Manipur was obtained from the 16 different districts of Manipur. There is 1131 High/Higher Secondary School in Manipur the no. of Government High/ higher Secondary Schools is 335, Aided 78, and 570 High/ higher Secondary Schools are Private School. The remaining 128 comes under Private Higher Secondary Schools all over distributed in 16 districts of Manipur. 111 Government High & Hr. Sec. School; 204 Private High & Hr. Sec. School from different Districts of Manipur were randomly selected from the total population. So, the questionnaires were prepared; related to see Implementation of Physical education as a compulsory subject; Availability of properly qualified Physical education teacher. The questionnaire was survey type interview purpose. The data pertaining to these 305 (N=305) selected samples were subjected to various types of statistical analysis for the purpose of this study.

The Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in government high and higher secondary schools significantly not implements. A strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools is not significance at 0.05 levels. There is significant difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools. Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher

‘Curiosity is the best Quality of a Good Researcher’

Page 1

INDEXED BY:

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INDEXING (ISI)-UAE, ASI- ADVANCED
SCIENCES INDEX-GERMANY

&

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITY (ISRA)-INDIA

IRJPES Impact Factor (ISRA: JIF): 1. 947 & SJIF: 6.334

Website: www.sportjournals.org.in

secondary schools is found significance at 0.05 levels. If we look at the actual frequencies in the data table, there is significantly not availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in both government and Private high and higher secondary schools. There is significant difference in the proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

Keywords: Physical Education Subject, Physical Education Teachers, High & Higher Secondary Schools.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of the education department of Manipur dates back to 1903 when Rev. Pettigrew an educationist and a philanthropist became the first honorary inspector of schools under the Education department of Assam. Prior to 1950 there was no separate Department of Education in Manipur. A separate Department of education was created for the first time in Manipur on the 20th January 1950 with Shri T. Kipgen as Asstt Secretary of the Government of Manipur. He was responsible for all education policies and programmes with regard to all types of schools in the hills and plains. In the year 1951-51 a new set up in the general administration of the then Union Territory of Manipur came into existence with the setting up of the Territorial Council. Till 1960 when Imphal Municipality was established a part of primary education, particularly in the municipal areas was transferred to this local body. The nomenclature and responsibilities of the Department have undergone changes from time to time. Since 01-03-1974, for the purpose of control and management, all primary schools in the hill districts of Manipur were transferred to concerned autonomous district councils. The Department of Education however retained the power of supervision and inspection, framing of curriculum and syllabi and selection of textbooks.

At present, the Education Department of Manipur has been divided into 4(four) different entities viz.

1. Department of Education (University and Higher Education)
2. Department of Education (S)
3. State council of Education Research and Training, Government of Manipur and
4. Department of Adult Education

The origin of the Physical education in Manipur date back to 1988-89 academic session Department of Physical Education, Health Education and Sports at D.M. College of Science under Manipur University started with undergraduate course. In year 1999 Secretariat of Education Department (college section) agreed opening of Physical Education, Health Education and Sports at Biramamgol College. Other colleges like Kakching Khunou College and SEMCO (South East Manipur College) were also running Physical education course. Manipur University opens Department of Physical education

‘Curiosity is the best Quality of a Good Researcher’

Page 2

INDEXED BY:

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INDEXING (ISI)-UAE, ASI- ADVANCED
SCIENCES INDEX-GERMANY

&

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITY (ISRA)-INDIA

IRJPES Impact Factor (ISRA: JIF): 1. 947 & SJIF: 6.334

Website: www.sportjournals.org.in

and Sports Science in the year 2008. National Sports University (NSU) inducted in Manipur in the year 2017-18 by the Government of India. Now we have in reach no of Physical educationist (graduated and Master) and sports coaches since numbers of qualified students produced form these colleges.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to find out Implementation of Physical education as a compulsory subject.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Availability of properly qualified Physical education teacher; In this study, all the Government and Private School of Manipur were considered as the population for the study. A list of Government and Private School of different Districts of Manipur was obtained from the 16 different districts of Manipur.

The data analysis conduct in different ways the scores of the response by the school authority in questionnaires distributed to different Government and Private high and higher Secondary School in different district of Manipur were used as a parametric variable, it was converted into an ordinal variable.

Sampling:

There is 1131 High/Higher Secondary School in Manipur the no. of Government High/ higher Secondary Schools is 335, Aided 78, and 570 High/ higher Secondary Schools are Private School. The remaining 128 comes under Private Higher Secondary Schools all over distributed in 16 districts of Manipur.

Collection of Data:

The researcher personally went to each of the 111 Government High & Hr. Sec. School; 204 Private High & Hr. Sec. School from different Districts of Manipur which is randomly selected and distributed to the school authorities who can take responsible. The High & Hr. Sec. School authorities were assured that their response would be used only for the research purpose and shall be kept strictly confidential. The High & Hr. Sec. School authorities were asked to answer all the questions in the questionnaire. The instructions were read out and each item in the questionnaire was explained in order to get a good response. The investigator received full cooperation from the selected High & Hr. Sec. School authorities.

**Table No-I
 Distribution of High/higher Secondary Schools in Manipur**

Sr. No	Type of Institution	Numbers
1.	Government High/ higher Secondary Schools	335
2.	Aided	78
3.	High/ higher Secondary Schools are Private School	570
4.	Private Higher Secondary Schools	128
	Total	1131

Table No-II
Sample Distribution of Government and Private High/higher Secondary Schools

Sl. no	Type of Institution	No. Of Schools
1.	Government High/ higher Secondary Schools	111
2.	Private Higher Secondary Schools	204
3.	Total	305

Response was received from 111 Government High & Hr. Sec. School; 204 Private High & Hr. Sec. School from different Districts of Manipur. Under the probability sampling random sampling method was employed. The data pertaining to these 305 (N=305) selected samples were subjected to various types of statistical analysis for the purpose of this study.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table No-III

Observed frequency & percentage of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Govt. School	Percentage
No	69	62%
Yes	42	38%
Total	111	100%

Table -III, indicated that the 62% of the government high and higher secondary schools have response No on implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject and 38% have response Yes. It is graphically shown in figure no.1 below.

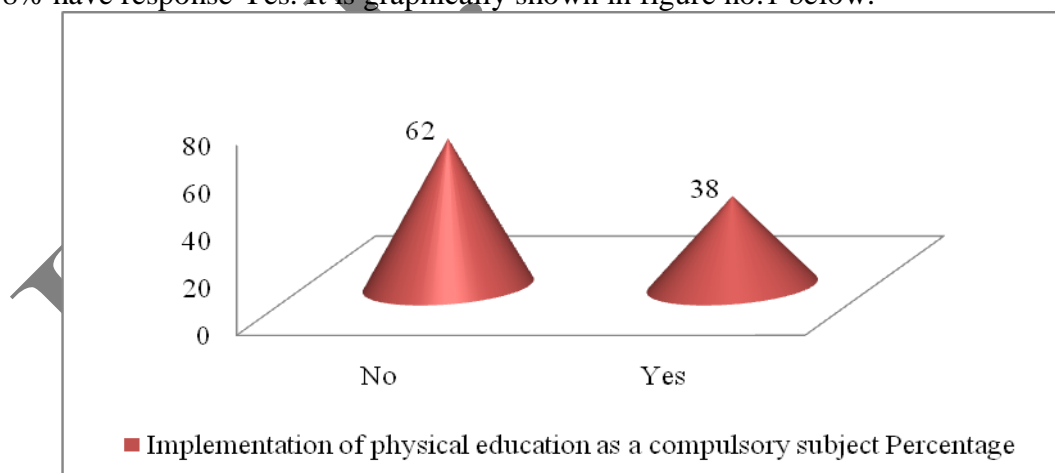


Fig 1: Percentage of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject of Government high and higher secondary schools

Table No-IV
Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Observed Frequency (O)	Expected frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
No	69	55.5	13.5	182.25	3.28378
Yes	42	55.5	-13.5	182.25	3.28378
Total	111			X² value	6.56756

Degree of freedom (2-1) = 1, level of significance = 0.05, X² critical value = 3.841459
 Since the calculated Chi-square value of X² = 6.567568 is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), this is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance. If we look at the actual frequencies in the data table, we see that response of No is greater.

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject of Govt. School	value	P-value
	6.567568	0.010385

The p-value **0.010385** ≤ .05 reject the null hypothesis. There is strong evidence of difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools.

Comparing the proportion of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in association with private high and higher secondary schools:

Table No-V
Observed frequency & percentage of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Private School	Percentage
No	93	46%
Yes	111	54%
Total	204	100%

Table –IV, indicated that the 46% of the Private high and higher secondary schools have response No on implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject and 54% have response Yes. It is graphically shown in figure no.2 below.

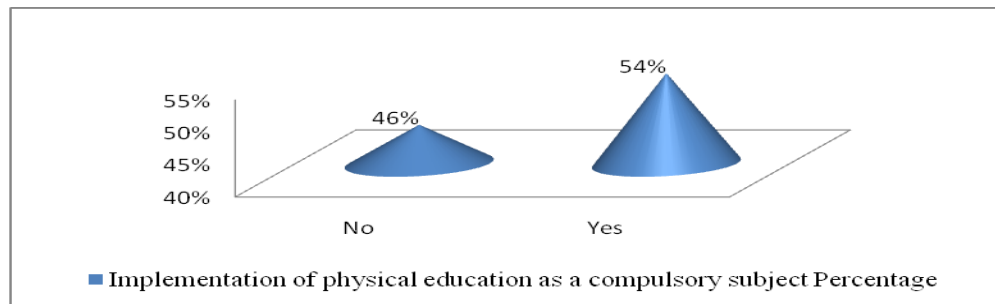


Fig 2: Percentage of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject of Private high and higher secondary schools

Table No-VI

Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Observed Frequency (O)	Expected frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
No	93	102	-9	81	0.794118
Yes	111	102	9	81	0.794118
Total	204			X² value	1.588235

Degree of freedom (2-1) = 1, level of significance = 0.05, X² critical value = 3.841459

Since the calculated Chi-square value of X² = **1.588235** is smaller than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), this is a strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools is not significance at 0.05 level.

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject Private School	value	P-value
	1.588235	0.207579

The p-value **0.207579** ≤ .05 accept the null hypothesis. There is no difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools.

Comparing the proportion of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in association between government and private high and higher secondary schools:

Table No-VII

Observed frequency & percentage of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Govt. School	%	Private School	%	Total School	Total School Percentage
No	69	62%	93	46%	162	51%
Yes	42	38%	111	54%	153	49%
Total	111	100%	204	100%	315	100%

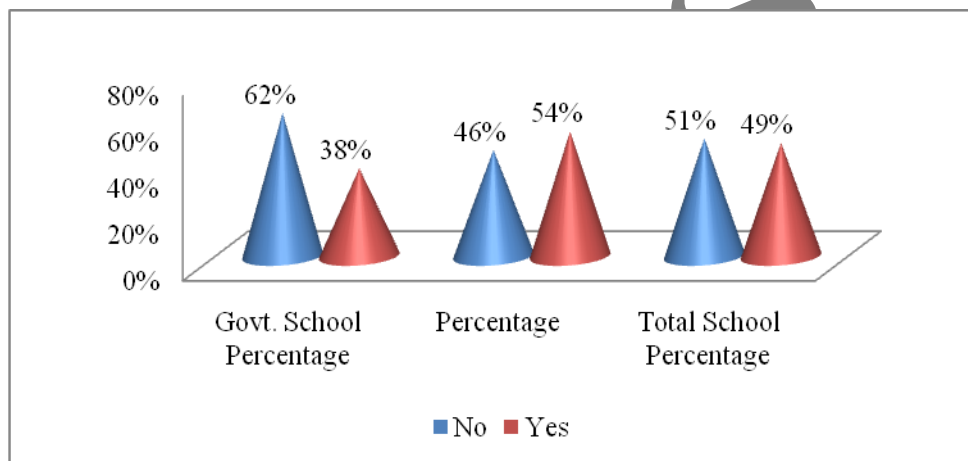


Fig 3: Percentage Comparison of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Table No-VIII

Observed frequency & Expected frequency of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Observed(O) value of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Govt. School	Private School	Total
No	69	93	162
Yes	42	111	153
Total	111	204	315

Expected (E) value Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject	Govt. School	Private School	Total
No	57.08571	104.9143	162
Yes	53.91429	99.08571	153
Total	111	204	315

Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject between Govt. School and Private School	value	P-value
	7.905113	0.00493

Degree of freedom (r-1) (c-1) = 1, level of significance = 0.05, X^2 critical value = 3.841459

Since the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 7.905113$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), and the p-value $0.00493 < .05$ reject the null hypothesis. There is significant difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

Comparing the proportion of availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools:

Table No-IX

Observed frequency & percentage of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Govt. School	Percentage
No	93	84%
Yes	18	16%
Total	111	100%

Table - 9 indicated that the 84% of the government high and higher secondary schools have response No on Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher and 16% have response Yes. It is graphically shown in figure no.4 below.

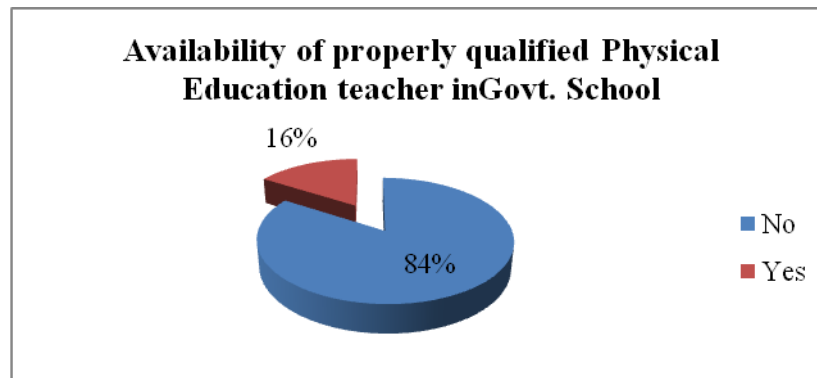


Fig 4: Percentage of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher of Government high and higher secondary schools

Table No-X

Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Observed Frequency (O)	Expected frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
No	93	55.5	37.5	1406.25	25.33784
Yes	18	55.5	-37.5	1406.25	25.33784
Total	111			X² value	50.67568

Degree of freedom $(2-1) = 1$, level of significance = 0.05, X^2 critical value = 3.841459
 Since the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 50.67568$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of $(CV = 3.841459)$, this is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance. If we look at the actual frequencies in the data table, we see that response of No is greater.

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher of Govt. School	Value	P-value
	50.67568	0.00

The p-value $0.00 \leq .05$ reject the null hypothesis. There is strong evidence of difference in the proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools.

Comparing the proportion of availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in association with private high and higher secondary schools:

Table No-XI

Observed frequency & percentage of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Private School	Percentage
No	102	50%
Yes	102	50%
Total	204	100%

Table - 11 indicated that the 50% of the Private high and higher secondary schools have response No on Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher and 50% have response Yes. It is graphically shown in figure no.5 below.

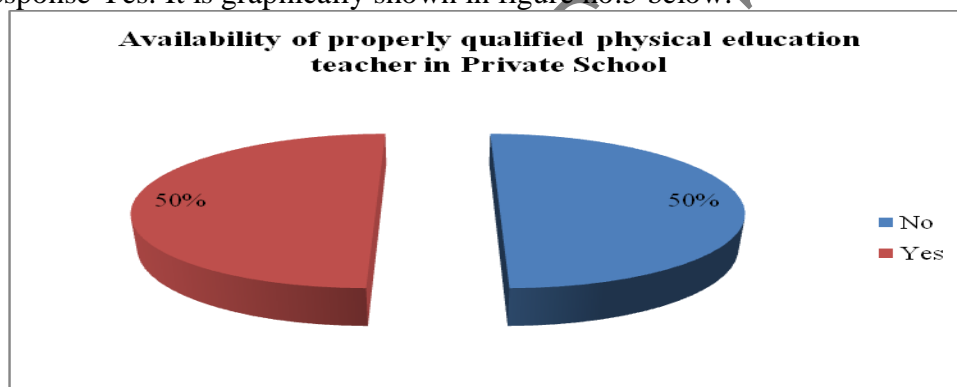


Fig 5: Percentage of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher of Private high and higher secondary schools

Table No-XII

Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Observed Frequency (O)	Expected frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
No	102	102	0	0	0
Yes	102	102	0	0	0
Total	204			X² value	0

Degree of freedom (2-1) = 1, level of significance = 0.05, X^2 critical value = 3.841459
Since the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 0$ is smaller than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), this is a strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance.

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher Govt. School	value	P-value
	0	1.00

The p-value 1.00 > .05 accept the null hypothesis. There is no difference in the proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools.

Comparing the proportion of availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in association between government and private high and higher secondary schools:

Table No-XIII
Observed frequency & percentage of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Govt. School	%	Private School	%	Total School	Total School Percentage
No	93	84%	102	50%	195	62%
Yes	18	16%	102	50%	120	38%
Total	111	100%	204	100%	315	100%

Table - XIII indicated that the 62% of the total school both Government and Private high and higher secondary schools have response No on Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher and 38% have response Yes. It is graphically shown in figure no.6 below.

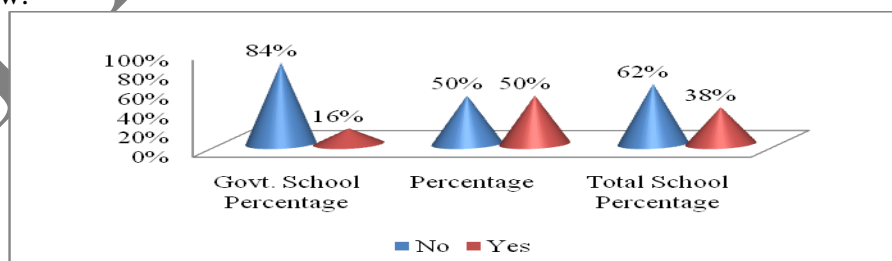


Fig 6: Percentage Comparison of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Table No-XIV
Observed frequency & Expected frequency of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools

Observed(O) value of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Govt. School	Private School	Total
No	93	102	195
Yes	18	102	120
Total	111	204	315

Expected (E) value Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher	Govt. School	Private School	Total
No	68.71429	126.2857	195
Yes	42.28571	77.71429	120
Total	111	204	315
Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher between Govt. School and Private School	Value	P-value	
	34.7908	0.00	

Degree of freedom (r-1) (c-1) = 1, level of significance = 0.05, X^2 critical value = 3.841459

Since the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 34.7908$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), and the p-value $0.00 < .05$ reject the null hypothesis. There is significant difference in the proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

Comparison of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools: The 62% of the government high and higher secondary schools have response No on implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject and 38% have response Yes. the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 6.567568$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), p-value $0.010385 \leq .05$, this is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with government high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance. If we look at the actual frequencies in the data table, the Implementation of

physical education as a compulsory subject in government high and higher secondary schools significantly not implement.

Comparison of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in association with private high and higher secondary schools: The 46% of the Private high and higher secondary schools have response No on implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject and 54% have response Yes. the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 1.588235$ is smaller than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), p-value $0.207579 \leq .05$, this is a strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools is not significance at 0.05 level.

Comparing the proportion of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in association between government and private high and higher secondary schools: Since the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 7.905113$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), and the p-value $0.00493 < .05$ reject the null hypothesis. There is significant difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

Availability of Properly Qualified Physical Education Teacher:

Comparison of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools: The 84% of the government high and higher secondary schools have response that there is no properly qualified physical education teacher available, only 16% of properly qualified physical education teacher available in Government School. the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 50.67568$ is greater than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), p-value $0.00 \leq .05$, this is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance. If we look at the actual frequencies in the data table, there is significantly not availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools.

Comparison of properly qualified physical education teacher in association with private high and higher secondary schools: The 50% of the Private high and higher secondary schools have No response on Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher and 50% have response Yes. the calculated Chi-square value of $X^2 = 0$ is smaller than the critical Chi-square tabulation value of (CV = 3.841459), p-value $1.00 \leq .05$, this is a strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis of equal Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance.

Comparison between Government and Private High and Higher Secondary Schools: Comparison of proportion of implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in association between government and private high and higher secondary schools: There is significant difference in the proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools. Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject is significantly very low in both school of Manipur.

Comparison of proportion of availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in association between government and private high and higher secondary schools: There is significant difference in the proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate Between Government and Private high and higher secondary schools. Private Schools have significantly higher Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools. There is no implementation of properly qualified physical education teacher as we is in total School.

CONCLUSION

The Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in government high and higher secondary schools significantly not implements. There is equal Proportion of Implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools since there is not significance at 0.05 levels. Private Schools have significantly higher implementation of physical education as a compulsory subject as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

There is significantly not availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with government high and higher secondary schools. But there is equal Proportion of Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher in associate with Private high and higher secondary schools since there no significance at 0.05 levels. Private Schools have significantly higher Availability of properly qualified physical education teacher as compared to Government high and higher secondary schools.

REFERENCES

1. Statistical Handbook of Manipur 2017. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government. <http://desmanipur.gov.in/files/NewsFiles/26Oct2017020620STATISTICAL%20HANDBOOK%20of%20Manipur%202017.pdf>
2. Results of High School Leaving certificate examination 2018 (Regular, External and Private), Board of Secondary Education Manipur.
3. Louis Cohen and Michael Holliday, Statistics for education and physical education (London: Harper & Row Ltd. 1979).

4. Nicole Black, David W. Johnson, Carol Proper, Michael A. Shields “The effect of school sports facilities on physical activity, health and socioeconomic status in adult hood” <https://www.Sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/Pii/SO27795361830621X>
5. Mili Anil, status of physical education and sports development in north eastern region: a critical study, Research paper/Physical Education/E-ISSNNo.2454-9916/Volume2/Issue:12/Dec.2016.ISSUU. comthewriterspublication/doc/42-dr-anil-mili
6. Chawla Neeraj, A Study of Sports Infrastructure & Facilities in Schools of Rohtak District (Haryana); International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM) ISSN: 2455-6211, Volume 4, Issue 8, August- 2016, Impact Factor: 2.287
7. Singh Suraj Pawar, Dr. Ajit Kumar, Utilization of Sports Facilities in Government and Private Schools of Delhi: A Comparative Analysis. International Journal of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Vol. 14, Issue No. 2, April-2019, ISSN 2231-374
8. Banergee, A. (2013). Sports infrastructure in India the present status and future road map. Retrieved Feb. 8, 2019, from the sports digest, Census of India, 2011, Director General of Census, Government of India retrieved on 31.12.2018.
9. Grimwood, Mrs. Ethel St. Clair. (1891). My three years in Manipur (Ed.2008), New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
10. McCulloh, William. (1859). Valley of Manipur (1980 ed). New Delhi: Gian Publications.
11. Somorjit, Wangam. (2016). Manipur-the forgotten nation of south east Asia, Imphal, Manipur: Waba Publications.
12. Pemberton, R.B.(1835). The Eastern Frontier of India (Ed. 2012), London: Reprinted by Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
13. McCulloh, William. (1859). Valley of Manipur (1980 ed). New Delhi: Gian Publications.
14. S. Lokeshwor, Olympic movement in Manipur (Sangai Express: Tuesday 23rd July, Imphal, 2002), P.2
15. Van Dalen, Deobold B. & Bennett, Bruce Lanyon. (1971). A World History of physical Education: Cultural, Philosophical and Comparative. NJ: Prentice Hall
16. Freeman, William H., ((1982). Physical Education and Sport in Changing Society. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
17. Barrow, Harold M., (1983). Man and Movement: Principles of Physical Education, Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger.