

Periodic Research

Evaluation of Facilities of Physical Education and Sports in Different Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

Abstract

The performance in sports is directly related to the quality of facilities provided to the athletes. Hence, a survey type study has been designed to examine the existing facilities of sports in 8 Universities of Jammu & Kashmir state. For this purpose a questionnaire developed by C.S. Bhati (2005) has been used to collect the data from 8 different universities of Jammu & Kashmir state. The questionnaire consisted of general information about various play ground i.e. different play fields, track & field, indoor gymnasium and swimming pool facilities etc. The responses obtained from subjects were tabulated and item-wise tallies were given to responses. Descriptive statistics was used for the analysis and interpretation of findings. The findings reveal that most of the state universities do not possess up to mark playing facilities in the University campus.

Keywords: Track & Field, Indoor Gymnasium Swimming Pool Facilities.

Introduction

Sports has gained massive popularity all over the world and it has become a way of life. Sports serve a vital social and cultural function in the society and helps in all round development of human personality. It provides ample scope and healthy means for recreation and relaxation of human mind and society. A healthy body is always recognized as important as a healthy mind. It provides opportunities for social interaction fostering peace and understanding among different people, nations, race, religion etc. Sports also provide platforms for the people and nations to compete with each other for achieving heights of excellence in human endeavour.

Sports are an important component of student's campus life. It is during college time that the youth gets chance to exploit their talent and enjoy it (Bargchi 2010).

The organized scientific physical education came to India in 1920 when Mr. H.C. Buck founded the Y.M.C.A college of Physical Education at Madras. This institution gave a firm foot hold to Physical Education in India. The contribution made by Americans for the development of Physical Education and Sports in India cannot be overlooked. The games of Basketball and Volleyball are of American origin and these were introduced in India by Y.M.C.A. (Singh Ajmer et al. 2008)

With the achievement of independence in 1947, India made a rapid progress in all aspects. Numbers of schemes for Physical Education were floated by the government of India. The first central government Physical Education committee called Tara Chand committee was set up in the year 1948. The central advisory board of Physical Education and Recreation was set up in 1950 to advise the government on all matters pertaining to Physical Education. In 1951 the first Asian games were held at Delhi, which encouraged the Indian youth to take part in games and sports at international level. To promote and popularize indigenous physical activities national plan of Physical Education and Recreation was prepared by the central advisory board of Physical Education in the year 1956. The ministry of education established a college of Physical Education at Gwalior (M.P.) in 1957 offering three year degree course. Later on masters degree course of two year duration was also introduced in the same college. In the year 1961 the national institute of sports was established at Moti Bagh Patiala Punjab to produce the qualitative coaches in particular games and sports. In 1964 Kothari commission laid greater stress on good health. National plan on education 1986 said that Physical Education and Sports are an integral part of the learning process and will be included in the evaluation of performance. (Singh Ajmer et al. 2008)

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During pre-independence period there were no universities in J&K State. Three academic colleges and two teacher training institutions existed. The games and sports programme was carried in the academic colleges on selective basis and college teams were participating in the inter college competition being organized by Punjab university Lahore (Young husband 1996). Immediately after the independence the Universities were established in J&K and expansion programme started and at present there are 9 universities namely UK (1956), UJ (1969), SKUAST-K (1982), SKUAST-J (1999), SMVDU (1999), BGSBU (2002), ISUST (2005), CUJ (2009), CUK (2009), 102 academic colleges and professional colleges. Departments of Physical Education and Sports have been established in the universities to supervise and conduct inter-college competitions in games and sports and participation of selected teams in the inter university competitions being organized under the aegis of association of Indian universities. Trekking expeditions, coaching camps, skiing are being organized in the colleges and the Post-Graduate departments by the universities. No specific curriculum of Physical Education for colleges students has been prepared for its implementation as yet in J&K.

Recently in the meeting of UNESCO a resolution was passed, that Physical Education and Sports be made compulsory in all the countries of the world (Pamela, 2013). So that this degeneration process may be delayed (N.C.E.R.T., Physical Education, (1981). Under the plan of physical education and sports, the first and foremost requirement is to provide adequate facilities to run the programmes. As far as Indian conditions are concerned the existing facilities of physical education and sports are not very encouraging, as Investigated through earlier studies conducted by Prasad (1993) and Kewal Krishna (2001). Though, the terrain of Aravali resembles to many European countries and desert resembles with many African countries, where the standard of sports is very high. However, the Jammu & Kashmir and its universities are unable to produce players of high calibre. Lack of facilities, poor organizational and administrative set-up of Physical Education and Sports at different levels may be one of the causes of poor performance in the field of sports. Therefore, to know the existing sports facilities as well as organizational set-up is of utmost important. Keeping in the view the existing situation of Physical Education and sports at various levels in Jammu & Kashmir, the scholar has decided to take up the study. And to find out root cause for the inability of the universities of Jammu & Kashmir state in producing good sports person, in spite the fact that there is no dearth of talent which needs only their active involvement and support of government and other agencies.

Review of Related Literature

Pamela Wicker et al. (2014) stated that Sport policies aiming at increasing mass participation and club participation have stressed the importance of sport infrastructure. Previous researchs has mainly analyzed the influence of individual factors (age, income, etc.) on sport participation. Although a few

studies have dealt with the impact of sport facilities on sport participation, some methodological shortcomings can be observed regarding the integration of sport infrastructure into the research design. Oftentimes, subjective measures of infrastructure are employed, leading to biased results, for example inactive people have a worse perception of the actual supply of facilities. In fact it is important to measure the available sport infrastructure objectively using a quantitative approach and integrate it into statistical models. The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of individual and infrastructure variables on sport participation in general and in sport clubs using geo-coded data following a multi-level design. For this purpose, both primary data (individual level) and secondary data (infrastructure level) were collected in the city of Munich, Germany. A telephone survey of the resident population was carried out (n =11,175) and secondary data on the available sport infrastructure in Munich were collected. Both datasets were geo-coded using Gauss–Krueger coordinates and integrated into multi-level analyses. The multi-level models show that swimming pools are of particular importance for sport participation in general and sport fields for participation in sport clubs. Challenges and implications for a more holistic modeling of sport participation including infrastructure variables are discussed.

Mejar Singh et al. (2014) Physical Education provides the rationally required foundation for each individual to enable to develop their personality domains on the concept of allround development. Physical Education provides significant contribution to become an integral part of the total educational development process which aims for the development of physically, mentally, spiritually, emotionally and socially fit citizens through the medium of physical activities. Physical Education and sports contribute to self-actualization, self-esteem and a healthy response to physical activity.

Bimal Charan Swain et al. (2014) conducted a study to investigate the status of physical education programme in degree colleges in Odisha. A sample of 50 Physical Education Teachers and 300 students of 50 degree colleges affiliated to 5 universities of Odisha participated in the study. The study revealed that six different indoor games were organized in colleges which include badminton, carom, chess, table tennis, tenikoit and yoga. Under outdoor games ten games were organized such as athletic, archery, basket ball, cricket, foot ball, hockey, kabadi, khokho, lawn tennis and volley ball. Five different criteria were followed by the institutes for the organization of Physical education activities such as physical facilities available, interest of the students, availability of time, availability of person to provide instruction and need of the time. Physical Education Teachers and Officers-in-Charge of games and sports organized physical education activities in colleges. Fee for physical education were collected from students. There was provision of incentives for students for their participation in physical education in all the institutions. In almost all the colleges internal evaluation was conducted to know the performance of

Periodic Research

students in physical education. Students of the colleges participated in physical education activities at different levels such as inter-college level, district levels university level and state level. None of the colleges subscribed any journal of physical education to their institutions.

Bogar (2012) studied the trends in the construction and design of recreational sports facilities in the colleges in the U.S. He observed that many new and renovated facilities have integrated important campus functions such as academics, health, wellness, and sport. These recreational sports facilities also contain unique features such as climbing walls, rooftop playing fields, food service, counseling centers, convenience stores, and campus police stations.

Objectives of the Study

1. To check the various facilities of sports in the universities of J&K
2. To find out the availability of various sports equipments in the universities of J&K

Results

Table – 1: Different Sports Facilities Available in Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

S. No	Name of University	Hockey Ground	Football Grounds	Cricket Ground	Basketball Courts	Badminton Courts	Volleyball Courts	Table Tennis Tables	Softball Grounds
1	UOK	1	2	2	1	2	1	5	0
2	UOJ	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	0
3	SKUAST-K	0	1	1	2	2	2	8	0
4	SKUAST-J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	SMVDU	0	1	1	2	1	2	7	0
6	IUST	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	0
7	CUJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CUK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table -1 shows that UOK and UOJ has the availability of Hockey, Football, Cricket, Softball grounds, Basket ball, Volleyball courts, and Table Tennis Tables. SKUAST-K and SMVDU has the availability of Football, Cricket, Softball grounds, Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton courts and Table Tennis Tables while it lacks Hockey ground. IUST has

Methodology

A survey type study has been designed to examine the facilities, sports performance in J&K state as well as central Universities which were as UOK: University of Kashmir, UOJ: University of Jammu, SKUAST K: Shear- a- Kashmir University of Science and Technology Kashmir, SKAUST J: Shear- a- Kashmir University of Science and Technology Jammu, SMVDU: Sri Mata Vishnu Devi University Kattrra, IUST: Islamic University of Science and Technology, CUJ: Center University of Jammu, CUK: Center University of Kashmir. The questionnaire technique was employed to collect the necessary data from the Director Physical Education, Assistant Directors, Coaches and other staff members of different universities of J&K. Research scholar personally visited different universities and held discussions with various experts and persons concerned, who helped in collection of necessary information.

the availability of Hockey, Football, Cricket grounds, Volleyball, and Table Tennis Tables whereas it lacks the availability of Basketball and Badminton courts. None of the universities has the facility for Softball. Whereas Universities like SKUAST-J, CUJ and CUK do not have the Department of Physical Education and Sports.

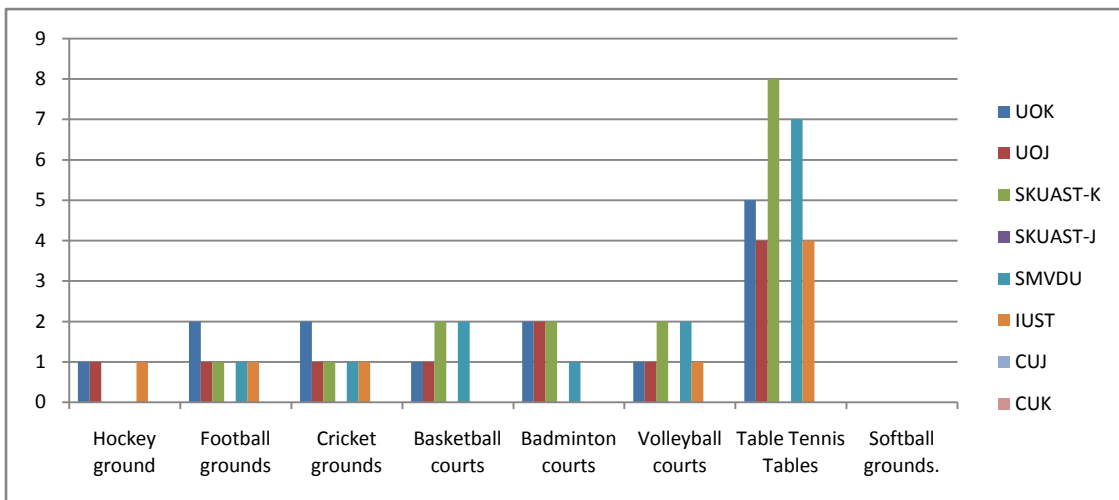


Figure -1:- Total number of Grounds, Courts and Tables for different games available in different universities of Jammu & Kashmir

Periodic Research

Table – 2: Different Equipments Available in Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

S. No	Name of University	Hockey Balls	Footballs	Cricket Balls	Basketball	Shuttle Cocks	Volley ball	Table Tennis Balls	Softball
1	UOK	72	62	120	28	432	32	150	0
2	UOJ	24	30	150	30	600	30	250	0
3	SKUAST-K	20	15	30	20	100	20	300	0
4	SKUAST-J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	SMVDU	0	10	60	15	50	20	50	0
6	IUST	12	20	70	10	30	15	40	0
7	CUJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CUK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table -2 shows that UOK has the maximum number of Hockey Balls, Footballs, Volleyballs whereas UOJ has the maximum number of Cricket Balls, Shuttle Cocks and Table Tennis Balls. None of the universities has the availability of Softballs. SKUAST-K has the maximum number of availability of

Table Tennis Balls whereas SKUAST-J has none of the facilities. Universities like CUJ and CUK which are the recently established universities lacks basic facilities for sports and even the Department of Physical Education and Sports

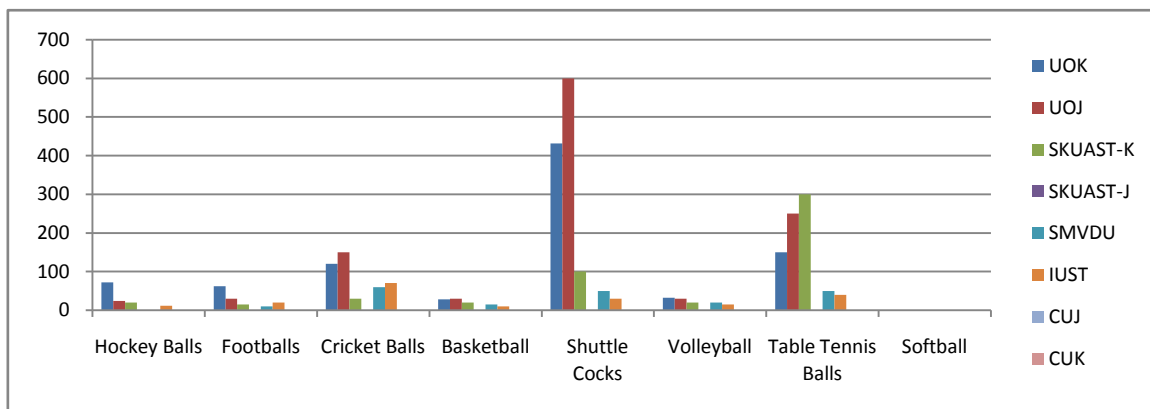


Figure -2:- Total Number of Balls Available for Different Games in Different Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

Table – 3: Different Facilities Available in Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

S. No	Name of University	Number of Gymnasium Outdoor	Number of Swimming Pool	Number of Yogasana Centres	Yoga Mats	Number of Vellodromes	Racer Cycle
1	UOK	1	0	0	32	0	0
2	UOJ	1	0	0	22	0	0
3	SKUAST-K	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	SKUAST-J	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	SMVDU	1	0	0	10	0	0
6	IUST	0	0	0	8	0	0
7	CUJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CUK	0	0	0	0	0	0

It is evident from Table 3 that only UOK, UOJ and SMVDU has the availability of Gymnasium whereas none of the Universities has the availability of Swimming Pool, Yogasana Center, Vellodromes and

Racer Cycles. In universities like UOK, UOJ, SMVDU and IUST where Yogasana Centers facility is not available but Yoga Mats are available.

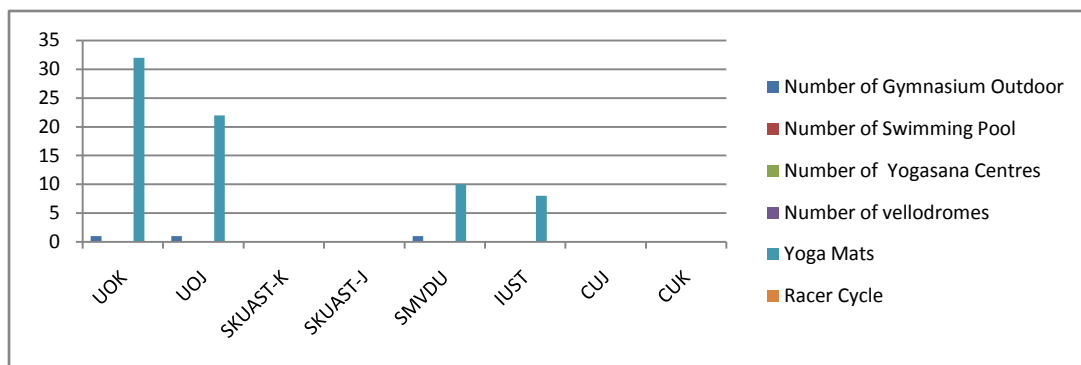


Figure -2:- Facilities Available for Different Games in Different Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

Periodic Research

Table - 4: Different Facilities Available In Universities of Jammu & Kashmir

S. No	Name of University	Playground Properly Fenced/ Walled/Caged		Provision For Medical Facilities	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	UOK	✓		✓	
2	UOJ	✓		✓	
3	SKUAST-K		✓	✓	
4	SKUAST-J	-	-	✓	
5	SMVDU	✓		✓	
6	IUST	✓		✓	
7	CUJ	-	-		✓
8	CUK	-	-		✓

Table 4 illustrates that UOK, UOJ, SMVDU, IUST are properly fenced play grounds while as in UOK, UOJ, SKUAST-K, SKUAST-J, SMVDU, IUST was also having the provision for medical facilities.

Discussion of Findings

The results indicated that none of the University of Jammu and Kashmir fulfills the minimum number of grounds that should be available in the universities for the different games and sports. According to R.L. Anand (1986) the following facilities are considered as the minimum requirement for universities:

1. Two Cricket Grounds
2. Two Hockey Fields
3. Two Football Fields
4. Two Basketball Fields
5. Four Volleyball Courts
6. Two Squash Courts
7. One Running Track (400 mtr)
8. Gymnasium for multipurpose activities
9. Swimming Pool(50 mts)

Hockey ground is available was only three Universities UOK, UOJ and IUST. Football, cricket ground, Table tennis tables and volleyball courts are available in UOK, UOJ, SKUAST-K, SMVDU and IUST. Basketball court is available in UOK, UOJ, SKUAST-K and SMVDU. None of the Universities of Jammu & Kashmir has the facility for softball. Universities like SKUAST-J, C.U.K, C.U.J do not have the Department of Physical Education and Sports.

The result indicates that UOK, UOJ, SKUAST-K, SMVDU, IUST has the availability of Hockey, Footballs, Cricket balls, Basketballs, Shuttle cocks, Volleyball, Table Tennis Tables, but none of the universities of Jammu & Kashmir has the availability of Softball.

The result indicates that in case of Gymnasium only Three Universities of J&K namely UOK, UOJ and SMVDU have the minimum required numbers of Gymnasium for multipurpose activities whereas rest of the Universities do not fulfill the requires numbers. (Yoginder Prasad 1993).None of the universities has the facility for Swimming pool, Yogasana centres, Vellodromes and Racer cycles, Infact yoga mats are available inspite of the fact that Yogasana centre are not available. The facility did not include only availability of the facility but it included maintenance, utilization and the quality of this facility. All these responses show that universities are badly in need of sports facilities especially the Indoor Gymnasiums (Arslan, D. 2010).. The non availability of gymnasium was perhaps focusing towards the

paucity of the funds required for construction of this facility. Actually, most of the universities do not want to spend major share of their sports budget on construction of Gymnasium. Similar results have been found by Vernakar (2000) conducted a survey of Physical Education program in North Goa.

The result indicates that UOK, UOJ,SMVDU and IUST are properly fences whereas UOK, UOJ, SKUAST-K, SMVDU and IUST has the facility for the provision for medical facilities. Majorities of the universities in the state are badly starving the facilities in their campus that lead to the poor performance at inter varsity competition. The performance in sports needs good facility as the similar study conducted by (D'Souza, 1969), Jefferies (1984) that adequate sports facilities developed the ability of sports talent.

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Periodic Research

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