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A Status Study of Sports Facilities Management Available in Indian Educational Institutions

Dr. Merajuddin Faridi

Assistant Professor-Physical Education,
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Iftikhar Ahmad Wani

Research Scholar,
Department of Physical Education,
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Email: rahiiftikhar@gmail.com, Mob.+917780808935 +917065246187

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to know the status of sports facilities available in Indian institutions. Studies conducted in between 1980 to 2018 were taken into consideration; an electronic search was done through Google scholar, Scopus, and Shodhganga to ensure that all studies related to the area were identified. 12 studies that met the criteria were selected and scrutinized thoroughly. The results revealed that Indian institutions lack sports facilities, and the institutions which possess the facilities do not pay proper attention in maintain them.

Keywords: Sports Facilities, Indian Institutions, Maintenance, Management.



Introduction:

In the last 30 years sports management in India has gained a great momentum. Almost every sport is being managed well, be it IPL, pro kabaddi league, federation cup, Beach national Kabaddi championship, hockey India league, premier badminton league, premier Futsal, I-League, Indian women's league, pro wrestling league, the management remains the talk of the hour, not only in domestic sports, but also in hosting international events like, ICC world cup, Asian games, national kabaddi championship, Asian archery championships, field hockey world cup, south Asian games, Men's hockey championship trophy, world Chess championship, Afro-Asian games, AFC challenge cup, Commonwealth games, south Asian Winter games, 2012 Summer Olympics (2012, New Delhi, Field Hockey, Dhyan Chand national stadium), Cricket T20 ICC world Twenty 20, ICC women's world twenty 20, FIFA U17 world cup.

Although cricket is the most passionately in India, other sports like football, hockey, volleyball, basketball, badminton, kabaddi, kho-kho and table tennis too are popular among the youth today. The performance of India in the Olympics has always been a pathetic one. One of the major reasons is the poor encouragement of sports at the school and college levels. The lack of facilities is a major detrimental factor in the development of sports culture in the colleges. (Londhe, 2013)

According to rough estimate on an average, a person is walking only one thousand steps a day and very less percentage of people take up exercise programme beyond this limit. Every work of human being is done through press button system as a result of which, he/she has become inactive that lead to the degeneration of human being. 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 so that this degeneration process may be delayed. (Bhukar, 2012)

Success in any human endeavour depends on the interplay of many variables. To excel in sports, universities, colleges and other sport institutions must have adequate sports facilities and equipment readily available. Facilities and equipment as used here include all playing avenues such as fields, courts, indoor halls, all implements such as rackets, hockey sticks, balls, boots, javelins, nets etc (Jeroh, 2005). Bucher (2003) opined that facilities are paramount structures which make participation in physical activities possible and easy while Awoyinfa and Adeyeye (2007) asserted that sports facilities are the laboratories and production centres for athletes and as such their provision and maintenance should not be treated with levity. (JOSEPH, 2012) Thus, this study aimed to find out the status of sports facilities in Indian institutions.

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Sports facilities:

Facilities are those whereon sport occurs. The facilities for sports obviously set the goal as to what can be achieved and how it will be achieved. In contemporary sports it has become all the more essential to have appropriate facilities and equipment so that experts can groom sportspersons to achieve the full range of benefits to accomplish their goals. (Faridi, 2005)

Physical Education requires facilities in the form of play grounds and swimming pools, up to the class rooms class furniture, laboratories, libraries and even halls are accepted as essential facilities for physical education. (India, 1964)

Sports Facilities consigs to infrastructure facilities like playground, equipment, technical staff, and funds required for the smooth organisation of the activities related to the sports in Colleges, University and Sports Associations. (Sanji, 2013)

Method:

In order to locate similar literature involving both conceptual and empirical studies concerning facilities management and measurement within Indian institutions, an electronic search was conducted through Scopus, Google Scholar, and Shodhganga to ensure that all studies related to the field were identified. The search keywords used were 'sports facilities available in Indian institutions'. Variances of these terms were also used to ensure the relevant literature had been identified.

The studies that met the criteria were those that focused on sports facilities management or measurement issues in line with definitions of these theoretical underpinnings as described above in the introduction to the paper. The selection of relevant studies was limited to those published in the English language up to and inclusive of 2018.

Each article's full content was reviewed to figure out the required content of the study, its relationship to previous literature in the field, and the results and findings of the research. The results and findings were then analysed in relation to their relevance to previous studies. Ensuring rigour and trustworthiness of the search results, reference material from each study was also reviewed to ensure that the electronic search identified all relevant studies for the review.

Results:

It was found that the studies identified for review focused on sports facilities measurement within relatively similar contexts and structures. All the studies taken into consideration were Indian only. In the below table the considered studies are mentioned with major results and findings.

Extant literature related to sports facilities management within Indian institutions.

Author(s)	Design	Sample	Major results and findings
(Verma, 2015)	Quantitative	Institutions of Narsinghpur District of Madhya Pradesh	The study showed that the playing area in the institutes was very small, majority of the institutions had only volleyball courts, and there were no swimming pools and gymnasium halls. The study also revealed that there were no facilities available for physically challenged students, no sports facilities were available for elementary school children, few or no equipment were available. The study further concluded that, government's attitude towards development of new sports facilities are below satisfactory mark. Also, the grants from the government are very less
(Singh O. ,		Universities of Punjab State and their affiliated	Result found that training and coaching facilities of Punjabi University and Punjab Agricultural University are



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2013)	Quantitative	Colleges	lower than Guru Nanak Dev University.
(Asai, 2012)	Quantitative	Junior Colleges of Mumbai City	The results revealed that, there are no special facilities like separate office for the principal, play grounds, equipment, laboratories, libraries, Gymnasium, indoor halls, swimming pool, coaches, Athletics tracks, sports Complex, shooting range, wrestling arena, Gymnastics halls, Velodrome, etc. available in the junior colleges.
Bhukar, J. P (2012)	Quantitative	Rajasthan state Universities	80 percent universities of Rajasthan are struggling for sports facilities.
(Prakash, 2011)	Quantitative	Government Schools of Himachal Pradesh	The results of the study indicated that majority of the schools do not have playing fields for the games which require flat and large areas. Also, none of the schools had indoor sports facilities.
(Bhadouria & Kang, 2010)	Quantitative	Universities of South India	The results showed that 3 universities did not have cricket grounds, 10 universities have only one cricket ground, and 4 universities had only two playgrounds, three universities have turf pitch, 12 Universities have only clay pitch, and 3 Universities have absolutely no cricket pitches. Five universities responded saying they did not have a football field, and eight universities have just one. Four Universities were having two football fields and one university has four football fields. The study also revealed that 14 Universities have clay surface football fields. Five universities were not having a hockey field. Eleven universities have one hockey field each and two universities responded saying they own two hockey fields. Also, 44 universities were having turf surface hockey field. Twelve universities have grass surface hockey fields.
(Kumar, 2003)	Quantitative	Senior Secondary Schools, of Central Delhi	The results of the study stated that; 90percent schools have play fields of less than 1 acre, 17percent schools have 2 to 4 games facilities. 80percent have 2 or less and 3percent have more than 5 games facilities.93percent schools do not have athletic tracks, 7percent have 200 mt. track, 87percent schools do not have specialized coaching facilities.63percentdo not haveindoor facilities.70percent schools do not have facilities of organizing

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			competitions.93percent schools do not have extension lecture facility. 97percent schools do not have budgetary provision for specialized coaches' appointment. None of the schools have any testing equipment.
Sharma (1995)	Quantitative	Indian universities	Results revealed that sufficient sports facilities were not available.
(Singh, 1987)	Quantitative	Boys' High/ Higher Secondary Schools of Himachal Pradesh	Results revealed that majority of schools have woefully too small playgrounds. None of theschools in Himachal Pradesh had a gymnasium or a swimming pool. Forty eight percent of the schools had no equipment even forindigenous sports activities. Lack of facilities, equipment, and wantof interest in games and above all absence of adequate coaching inathletics and different games and sports were some of the potentialreasons for poor performance of athletes in different competitions.
(Singh G. , 1984)	Quantitative	Secondary Schools of Punjab	90 percent of the schools did not have sports facilities for physically challenged children
(sarkar, 1982)	Quantitative	Five Engineering colleges of West Bengal	Results revealed that none of the engineering colleges had sufficient playground, and equipment facilities.

Conclusion:

Keeping in mind the results obtained in above studies, it can be safely concluded that Indian educational institutions lack sports facilities. Also, the sports facilities which schools own are not maintained, the indoor halls, swimming pools, gymnasiums and playing fields available in some schools are in poor condition due to the lack of proper maintenance.

The overall conclusion of this study lays down that, due to the lack of, or non-availability of, or poor maintenance of sports facilities in Indian educational institutions participation in sports do not draw much attention to the students, and low participation directly hinders the performance of sports persons at the levels of achievement, and also becomes an obstacle in the way of developing a healthy, fitter, and stronger nation.

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