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Dr. Mukesh Agarwal

Assistant Professor, Department
of Physical Education & Sports,
Maharaja Agrasen College,
University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Dr. Sunita Arora

Associate Professor, Department
of Physical Education & Sports,
Lakshmbai College, University
of Delhi, Delhi, India

Sports facility management and higher education institutes

Dr. Mukesh Agarwal and Dr. Sunita Arora

Abstract

The sports facilities in form of infrastructure, play grounds, equipments, changing room, first aid facilities, lockers, etc. available for players motivates them to practice and participate in sports activities with enthusiasm and without stress thus boost the performance. A total of 300 students from different women colleges of University of Delhi were randomly selected for the purpose of the study. They were asked to fill the inventory and the response were collected from the students and tabulated. The well-accepted descriptive statistics Mean and Standard Deviation was used. It was concluded that the colleges, who stood in the medal tally had the satisfactory number of sports staff in the physical education and sports department. The study also depicted that women colleges of Delhi University indulges in hard practice of teaches students learning preposition of long term and short term training for players providing the opportunity for the general students to participate in the sports and more important aspect is the recruitment of satisfactory number of faculty and sports coaching along with the ground man to manage and maintain the sports facilities of the institution.

Keywords: Sports facilities, management, higher education institutes, equipments

Introduction

The management of facilities is very essential. And it needs the support of administrative department, authorities, students, coaches, parents, mentors etc. to maintain and preserve the facilities in the proper condition and the best utilization of the available facilities. More and more facilities may be provided to the students as per their requirement to get the excellence in performance.

The importance of physical education is well known by the people. So they explore and emphasize the schools/institutions for their kids/ children where they find the best sports facilities. They wish that their ward can indulge into sports activities in the school and college premises itself. Taking part in the sports activities spreads happiness, stress free life style, brings fitness and prevent from tension, depression and many dreadful diseases. Participation in sports inculcates all the sportsman qualities into the students such as all round fitness, discipline, dedication, care, hard work, leadership, team spirit, confidence, self- dependent, self esteem and so many which are the basic features/ aspects of living a healthy and a life of well being.

Facilities in sports means the sports equipments of different games, sports infrastructure, gym equipments, play grounds and the support from the support system etc. without which it is not possible to do the practice and achieve excellence in sports. Facilities contribute to the performance of the athletes. Facilities available in the school or the premises of any institution attract and encourage all the students and the members of the staff to take part in the sports activities and enjoy.

Sports facilities play a very significant role in the performance of the athletes. The facilities equipped with the advance technology helps to enhance the performance of the athletes. It becomes difficult for the athletes to find out the infrastructure and facilities where they can participate in the sports activities. It not only de –motivate or demoralize them but demote their performance also. The absence of the adequate facilities may lead to injuries also, as the poor condition of the play field and courts may lead to injury to the participants. The sports facilities in form of infrastructure, play grounds, equipments, changing room, first aid facilities, lockers, etc.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Mukesh Agarwal

Assistant Professor, Department
of Physical Education & Sports,
Maharaja Agrasen College,
University of Delhi, Delhi, India

available for players motivates them to practice and participate in sports activities with enthusiasm and without stress thus boost the performance. The researches also proves that the institution having the advance and standardized facilities such as playing grounds, courts, gym facilities, qualified personnel helps the athletes to enhance performance and bring laurel to their institution in the field of sports. Any training programme can only be implemented and give successful results in the presence of the adequate or standardized facilities.

Sports facilities are important to bring the sports culture in the institutions. Sports facilities make possible to organize and hold tournament at different level and bring the people from different areas such as villages, states, cities, zones, countries/nations together at one platform. Sports activities enable them to exchange their cultures and values with each other. Sports activities increase cohesion among the people from different countries/ nations.

The University Education Commission (1990) surveyed and submitted the report suggesting that the expert leaders should be appointed in the Department of University Physical Education and the professional status and pay of physical education personnel should be recognized at par with academic institutions. Each University should appoint a properly qualified director of physical education of medicine, who should have equal status and pay with other heads of departments and every university should make provision for adequate gymnasias playgrounds, and physical education facilities. The Ishwarbhai Review Committee (1981) laid

emphasis on physical education and sports in the curriculum of school education. The Committee suggested including games, yoga, gymnastics, swimming at primary level and at middle level dances, games including training of athletics, gymnastics, swimming and combative activities like boxing, and Judo for both, boys and girls. Sapra (1959) describes the role of physical education in meeting certain needs of college women. According to her, the objectives of college physical education programme should meet the needs and interests of the students. She pointed out that one of the needs of a college woman student is that she should experience social development, which she is more likely to get by participation in group-games.

The objective of the study was to assess the sports management facilities in higher institutions for women.

Procedure & Methodology

A total of 300 students from different women colleges of University of Delhi were randomly selected for the purpose of the study. They were asked to fill the inventory prepared by the researcher after trial run. The response were collected from the students and tabulated. The well-accepted descriptive statistics were the measures of central tendency and variability. Keeping in view the nature of the collected data (normally distributed), Mean as the strongest measure of central tendency, whereas standard deviation as the strongest measure of variability, as well as the compatibility to each other was selected.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Responses by the Students on Facilities, Programmes and Support System in the Selected Women Colleges of University of Delhi

S. No.	Code	Mean	S.D.	Range	Max	Min.
1.	SQ-1	111.87	9.28	26	94	120
2.	SQ-2	94.53	14.15	52	48	100
3.	SQ-3	91.67	7.16	21	79	100
4.	SQ-4	74.40	8.92	27	53	80
5.	SQ-5	47.27	21.39	68	20	88
6.	SQ-6	58.07	19.45	68	20	88
7.	SQ-7	59.33	15.53	49	33	82
8.	SQ-8	50.47	18.26	61	20	81
9.	SQ-9	51.33	17.75	63	20	83
10.	SQ-10	36.27	7.07	26	14	40
11.	SQ-11	73.00	24.19	76	24	100
12.	SQ-12	45.60	29.70	89	20	109
13.	SQ-13	38.13	23.93	89	20	109
14.	SQ-14	29.67	13.71	41	20	61
15.	SQ-15	35.13	12.09	34	20	54
16.	SQ-16	72.60	23.23	60	40	100
17.	SQ-17	45.27	20.18	75	20	95
18.	SQ-18	45.20	6.84	21	38	59
19.	SQ-19	69.87	10.18	37	56	93
20.	SQ-20	85.73	6.62	21	78	99
21.	SQ-21	93.80	8.48	32	68	100
22.	SQ-22	46.27	17.52	58	20	78
23.	SQ-23	65.87	23.94	70	26	96
24.	SQ-24	64.13	20.40	65	29	94
25.	SQ-25	53.47	0.82	74	23	97

N = 600; Min/ min. = Minimum Value; Max. / max. = Maximum Value; S.D. = Standard Deviation SQ = Questions for students

The analysis of data in Table related to the descriptive statistics of the responses by the students from the selected women colleges of University of Delhi on facilities programmes and support system reveals that the mean value of SQ-1 found to be 111.87(S.D.= ± 9.28, range = 26, min.

value = 94 and max. value = 120); the mean value for SQ-2 was 94.53 (S.D. = ±14.15, range = 52, min. value = 48 and the max. value = 100); the mean value for SQ-3 was 91.67 (S.D. = ± 7.16, range = 21, min. value = 79 and the max. value = 100); the mean value for SQ-4 was 74.40 (S.D. = ±

8.92, range = 27, min. value = 53 and the max. value = 80); the mean value for SQ-5 was 47.27 (S.D. = \pm 21.39, range = 68, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 88); the mean value for SQ-6 was 58.07 (S.D. = \pm 19.45, range = 68, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 88); the mean value for SQ-7 was 59.33 (S.D. = \pm 15.53, range = 49, min. value = 33 and the max. value = 82); the mean value for SQ-8 was 50.47 (S.D. = \pm 18.26, range = 61, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 81); the mean value for SQ-9 was 51.33 (S.D. = \pm 17.75, range = 63, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 83); the mean value for SQ-10 was 36.27 (S.D. = \pm 7.07, range = 26, min. value = 14 and the max. value = 40); the mean value for SQ-11 was 73 (S.D. = \pm 24.19, range = 76, min. value = 24 and the max. value = 100); the mean value for SQ-12 was 45.60 (SD. = \pm 29.70, range = 89, min. value = 20 and the max. value a 109); the mean value for SQ-13 was 38.13 (SD. = \pm 23.93, range = 89, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 109); the mean value for SQ-14 was 29.67 (S.D. = \pm 13.71, range a 41, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 61); the mean value for SQ-15 was 35.13 (S.D. = \pm 12.09, range = 34, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 54); the mean value for SQ. 16 was 72.60 (S.D. = \pm 23.23, range = 60, min. value = 40 and the max. value = 100); the mean value for SQ-17 was 45.27 (S.D. = \pm 20.18, range = 75, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 95); the mean value for SQ-18 was 45.20 (S.D. = \pm 6.84, range = 21, min, value = 38 and the max. value = 59); the mean value for SQ-19 was 69.87 (S.D. = \pm 10.18, range = 37, min. value = 56 and the max. value = 93); the mean value for SQ-20 was 85.73 (SD. = \pm 6.62, range = 21, min. value = 78 and the max. value = 99); the mean value for SQ-21 was 93.80 (SD. = \pm 8.48, range = 32, min. value = 68 and the max. value = 100); the mean value for SQ-22 was 46.27 (SD. = \pm 17.52, range = 58, min. value = 20 and the max. value = 78); the mean value for SQ-23 was 65.87 (SD. = \pm 23.94, range = 70, min. value = 26 and the max. value = 96); the mean value for SQ-24 was 64.13 (SD.= \pm 20.40, range = 65, min. value = 29 and the max. value = 94); the mean value for SQ-25 was 53.47 (SD. = \pm 20.82, range = 74, min. value = 23 and the max. value = 97).

It is the fact that facilities are very important to achieve excellence in the field of sports and live a quality life but for the best utilization of these facilities, the management of facilities is also very essential. To manage the facilities in the proper way managerial skills and ample knowledge is required. The supervisor/ manager ensure not only the proper utilization of the sports facilities but also take care of them. The systematic and appropriate management of the facilities increases the life of the sports facilities. And the facilities in good working condition contribute to the performance of the athletes and bring fame to the institution.

Conclusion & Recommendation: In women colleges, refreshment was provided to the players through proper channel. The laid down procedure was followed while providing refreshment to the students in coaching camps/ trainings / practices and competitions. It has also been noticed that the colleges, who stood in the medal tally have the satisfactory number of sports staff in the physical education and sports department. Interested players were easily procured the sports equipments and were able to return easily. Moreover, the number of equipments were available in enough quantity in these colleges and also the equipments were thoroughly maintained by the sports staff in the college, moreover these college have comfortable sports infrastructure where they organized the practices, open tournament and allied events like sports day, intramurals etc. at regular

intervals. The study also depicted that women colleges of Delhi University indulges in hard practice of teaches students learning preposition of long term and short term training for players providing the opportunity for the general students to participate in the sports and more important aspect is the recruitment of satisfactory number of faculty and sports coaching along with the ground man to manage and maintain the sports facilities of the institution.

To manage the sports facilities a proper plan is required and for developing the better plan, it is important to take the guidance and assistance of the experts of sports organizations, sports clubs, and government sports organization and other sports clubs etc. A committee comprising of stake holders such as players, coaches, parents, coaches, managers, mentors to develop the facility management programme, as they know the better utilization and maintenance and need of the facilities. A proper budget plan is required for the purchase, repair, servicing and maintenance of the equipments. Budgeting is also required for the development and maintenance of play fields. It is important to inspect and review the facilities on the regular basis. Time to time checkup helps to look into the condition/ status of the facilities available. And according to the report the required amendments could be done. The repair and maintenance of should be done with immediate effect to prevent it from further damage. It is necessary to appoint an issue manager or supervisor to take care of the sports facilities, so that the proper record could be maintained. And the damage or the loss can be noticed immediately and may be resolved without delay. For the best utilization and maintenance of the facilities time to time through check up is required of the facilities including structure, equipments, play grounds etc. The equipment should be in good working condition otherwise they can cause injuries. The damage of the equipments should be taken care without any delay otherwise the damage can be increased. The damage equipment may be dangerous/ injurious as well as will lead to financial loss. Indoor facilities needs the proper inspection of seepage, changing rooms, ceiling, lightening, ventilation, flooring, wiring etc. as the worse condition of any of these may affect the performance. In outdoor facilities also requires the proper check on digs of the grounds, surface, condition of the grass, bushes, standing water, wild plants in the sports ground, marking of tracks and courts, water and toilet facilities etc. Adverse condition of any of these may lead to injuries and result in adverse effects. So the issues should be resolved with immediate effects. Different types of equipments are required for the development of different physical fitness components such as flexibility, strength, endurance etc. So the plan of purchasing the equipment should be made as per the requirement. The equipment should be serviced in the proper time like oiling, cleaning, lubricating, change of required parts etc. it not only increase the life span of the equipments but also prevents from the financial loss(un necessary expenditure). Routine checkup of the equipments prevents from the injuries also. The facilities should be easily accessible to the students, so that they can be utilized properly. The well maintained facilities encourage the students to make use of it. The facilities should be of good quality, safe and sustainable. The safe environment and safe playing condition should be provided to the players for safe play and better achievement.

Government has introduced many schemes for colleges and higher institutions in which they provide funds/grants for the development and purchase of the sports facilities. For e.g. in 10th plan "Special development grant for youth" is given to the colleges for the development of sports facilities.

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