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A comprehensive survey of sports infrastructure among government and private colleges of DAVV Indore

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to explore the sports infrastructure among government and private colleges affiliated to the DAVV Indore. The study was descriptive in nature and the data was collected through comprehensive survey method using self-made questionnaire. The sample of the study was 50 colleges (25 governments & 25 private) selected through random sampling technique. Percentage method was used to analysis the data. To study the association between the colleges (Government and Private College) and all the responses related to sports infrastructure and facilities in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Cross tabs and Contingency coefficient was used. The results revealed that Government colleges of the DAVV Indore are ahead in availability as well as in providing of facilities to the sports person/students for the promotion of games and sports. The present paper recommends that government colleges are better conditions with respect to information about sports officers.

Keywords: Sports infrastructure, government, private colleges, contingency coefficient, sports officers

Introduction

Sports infrastructure plays a crucial role in achieving excellence in the global arena of sports. It not only helps in producing sports persons of international repute but also encourages the young population of a country to participate in sporting activities with the objective of creating a culturing of sports. The university regulates all the schools within the three campuses. There are many other colleges affiliated to the university in Indore division. The university has more than 300 affiliated colleges imparting education at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in basic and professional disciplines. The university has 9000 students in its campus and total over 300,000 students in affiliated colleges. Indian people are by nature sedentary and as such, the load of life style diseases is increasing on the health system of the country exponentially. Keeping in view the fact that a fitter nation is better in performance in all parameters, it is important that the University Grants Commission (UGC) supports the development of sports infrastructure in its various colleges and universities to provide an opportunity for the students to participate in sports in a big way. The Scheme would provide the basic infrastructure and equipment in various colleges and universities for promotion of sports. This is also an attempt to fruitfully engage the students in their leisure time^[3]. The first sports policy was prepared in the year 1989 & its re-evaluation was done after five year & subsequently a new sports policy was introduced in 1994. In this policy though all round development of sports were being included but the policy could not survive due to paucity of funds. It was therefore necessary to bring a concrete sports policy so as to achieve the objectives, in which sports & physical education may be included along with the academic syllabus. It will help identify the hidden talents of rural & tribal areas.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the sports infrastructure of government and private colleges of DAVV Indore in relation to sports officers.
2. To study the association between the colleges (Government and Private College) and all the responses related to sports officers in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

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Material and Methods

The total 50 affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya were randomly (Simple Random Sampling) selected from eight districts of Indore division were taken as the sources of a data in this study. For the purpose of the study data was collected through primary sources, secondary sources and from the constructed questionnaire from affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Indore. Scores obtain from the primary and secondary sources and from the self-made constructed questionnaire will act as the criterion measure for the study.

The copies of the questionnaire with covering letter and self-addressed envelope were mailed and send by post to Principal of colleges/sports officers of selected 50 colleges of Indore division. The investigator herself tried to visit some places of Indore division personally for administration of questionnaires. Request was forwarded to the selected colleges of Indore division for providing the desired information for successful completion of the study.

Results, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

After the data was accumulated and processed by SPSS- 20 version software, the research objectives were analyzed using percentage Cross tabs and Contingency coefficient was used. The results are presented in following tables.

Table 1: Summary of Percentage of a regular sports officer in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges		Yes	%	No	%
Government colleges	Response	14	56	11	44
Private colleges	Response	16	64	09	36
Overall colleges	Response	30	60	20	40

From Table 1. It indicates that 14 (56%) Government colleges and 16 (64%) Private colleges were having regular sports officers. 30 (60%) colleges (Government and Private) were having regular sports officers. Government colleges were having more regular sports officers in comparison to private colleges of DAVV Indore.

Table 2: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to a regular sports officer in college.

Types of colleges	Yes	No	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2- sided)
Government colleges	14	11	.333	.564
Private colleges	16	09		

From table 2. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is.333 which is not significant ($p > .564$). It indicates that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response of the sports officers.

Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is not rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and response of the sports officers were found to be independent of each other. In other words, it may interpret that response pattern of sports officers on a regular sports officer in college does not differ significantly.

Table 3: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.081	.564
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 3. The value of contingency Coefficient is .564. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and Response of sports officers. Further, the value of contingency coefficient is insignificant as its p-value is 0.081 which is greater than .05.

Table 4: Summary of Percentage of a Contractual sports officer in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges		Yes	%	No	%
Government colleges	Response	11	44	14	56
Private colleges	Response	19	76	6	24
overall colleges	Response	30	60	20	40

From table 4. It indicates that 11 (44%) Government colleges and 19 (76%) Private colleges were having contractual sports officers. 30 (60%) colleges (Government and Private) also were having contractual sports officers. Government colleges were having fewer contractual sports officers in comparison to private colleges of DAVV Indore.

Table 5: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to number of contractual sports officers.

Types of colleges	Yes	No	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2- sided)
Government colleges	11	14	5.33	.021
Private colleges	19	06		

From table 5. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 5.33 which is significant ($p < .05$). It indicates that there is significant association between types of colleges and the response of sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and the response is rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and the response of sports officers was found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that the response pattern of sports officers in the question “number of contractual sports officers” in Government colleges and Private colleges differ significantly.

Table 6: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.310	.021
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 6. The value of the contingency Coefficient is .310. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and Response of sports offices. Further, the value of the contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.021 which is less than .05.

Table 7: Summary of Percentage of a Number of sports officers in each affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges	Government colleges		Private colleges		Overall colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0%	6	24%	6	12%
1	23	92%	14	56%	37	74%
2	01	04%	05	20%	6	12%
3	01	04%	0	00%	1	2%
4	0	0%	0	00%	0	0%

From table 7. It indicates that Government colleges were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 number of sports officers 0(0%), 23 (92%), 1 (4%), 1 (4%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Private colleges were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 number of sports officers 6(24%), 14 (56%), 5 (20%), 0 (0%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Government colleges and Private colleges combined were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 number of sports officers 6(12%), 37(74%), 6 (12%), 1 (2%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Government colleges were having at least one sports officer while some of the private colleges were not having a single sports officer, it means Government colleges of DAVV Indore are in better condition in comparison to Private colleges with respect to number of sports officers.

Table 8: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to how many sports officers are there in your college.

Types of colleges		01	02	03	04	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided)
Private colleges	6	14	5	0	0		

From table 8. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 11.856 which is significant ($p < .05$). It indicates that there is a

Table 10: Summary of Percentage of Number of sanction posts of sports officer in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges	Government Colleges		Private Colleges		Overall, Colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0%	5	20%	05	10%
1	23	92%	16	64%	39	78%
2	02	08%	04	16%	6	12%
3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

From table 10. It indicates that Government colleges were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 sanction of sports officer post 0(0%), 23 (92%), 02 (8%), 0 (0%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Private colleges were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 number of sports officer sanction post 5 (20%), 16 (64%), 4 (16%), 0 (0%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Both Government colleges and Private colleges combined were having 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 number of sports officers 5(10%), 39 (78%), 6 (12%), 0 (0%) and 0 (0%) respectively. Most of the Government colleges were having sanction post of sports officer one while Private colleges were having sanction post two in good condition in comparison to Government colleges.

Table 11: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to number of sanctioned posts in your college.

Types of Colleges		001	02	03	04	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided)
Private Colleges	5	16	4	0	0		

significant association between types of colleges and the response of the sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and responses of the sports officers were found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that the response pattern of sports officers on how many sports officers are there in your college differs significantly. It may, therefore, be said that Government colleges found more sports officers in their colleges than Private colleges.

Table 9: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.438	.008
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 9. The value of the contingency Coefficient is .438. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and the Response of sports officers. Further, the value of contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.08 which is less than .05.

From table 11. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 6.923 which is significant ($p < .05$). It indicates that there is significant association between types of colleges and the response of the sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and response of the sports officers were found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that the response pattern of sports officers in the question “number of sanctioned posts in your college” differs significantly. It may, therefore, be said that Government colleges sanctioned more sports officers post than Private colleges.

Table 12: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.349	.031
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 12. The value of the contingency Coefficient is .349. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and the Response of sports officers. Further, the value of the

contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.031 which is less than .05.

Table 13: Summary of Percentage of Academic qualification of sports officer in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges Qualification	Government colleges		Private colleges		Overall colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
M.P.Ed/ M.P.E.S	16	64%	03	12%	19	38%
M.Phil.	01	04%	05	20%	06	12%
Ph.D./ N.E.T./J.R. F	08	32%	17	68%	25	50%

From table 13. indicates that Government colleges sports officer. having M.P.Ed/M.P.E.S, M.Phil. and Ph.D./NET/JRF qualifications 16(64%), 01 (4%), 08 (32%) respectively. Private colleges sports officer. we're having M.P.Ed/M.P.E.S, M.Phil. and Ph.D./NET/JRF qualifications 03(12%), 05 (20%), 17 (68%) respectively. Government colleges and

Private colleges combined were having M.P.Ed/ M.P.E.S, M.Phil. and Ph.D./NET/JRF qualifications 19(38%), 06 (12%), 25 (50%) respectively. Most of the Private colleges' sports officers were having Ph.D. /Net/JRF in comparison to Government colleges sports officers.

Table 14: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to academic qualification of sports officer.

Types of colleges	M.P.Ed/M.P.E.S	MPhil	Ph.D./NET/J.R.F	Chi-Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided)
Government colleges	16	01	8	14.801*	.001
Private colleges	03	05	17		

From table 14. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 14.801 which is significant ($p > .05$). It indicates that there is significant association between types of colleges and the response of the sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and response of the sports officers were found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that the response pattern of sports officers on academic qualification of sports officer in your college differs significantly. It may, therefore, be said that Government colleges sports officers had better qualifications than Private colleges sports officers.

qualification of appointed sports officers according to U.G.C regulation. Above tables also reveals that Government colleges are in good condition in comparison to private colleges with respect to qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation.

Table 17: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to Qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation

Types of colleges	Yes	No	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided)
Government colleges	25	0	4.38*	.037
Private colleges	21	04		

From table 17. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 4.38 which is significant ($p < .05$). It indicates that there is significant association between types of colleges and response of the sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is rejected. It, may, therefore, be said the types of colleges and response of the sports officers were found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that response pattern of sports officers on Qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation differs significantly.

Table 15: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.478	.001
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 15. The value of the contingency Coefficient is .478. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and the Response of sports officers. Further, the value of the contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.001 which is less than .05.

Table 16: Summary of Percentage of a Qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges	Response	Yes	%	No	%
Government colleges	Response	25	100	0	0
Private colleges	Response	21	84	4	16
Overall colleges	Response	46	92	4	8

From table 16. It indicates that 25 (100%) Government colleges and 21 (84%) Private colleges were qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation. 46(92%) colleges (Government and Private) also were

Table 18: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers.

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.283	.037
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 18, The value of the contingency Coefficient is .283. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and the Response of sports officers. Further, the value of the contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.037 which is less than .05.

Table 19: Summary of Percentage of a Sports officer get salary according to standard norms of U.G.C in affiliated colleges of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya.

Types of colleges		Yes	%	No	%
Government colleges	Response	18	72	07	28
Private colleges	Response	10	40	15	60
Overall colleges	Response	28	56	22	44

Above From table 19. It indicates that 18 (72%) Government colleges and 10 (40%) Private colleges were appointed sports officer who would get the salary according to standard norms of U.G.C. 28 (56%) colleges (Government and Private) also were appointed sports officer who would get the salary according to standard norms of U.G.C. The government colleges provide salary according to standard norms of U.G.C to his maximum number of sports officers in comparison to the private colleges.

Table 20: Type of College and Response – Wise Observed Frequencies and Chi-Square Value in relation to Sports officer getting salary according to standard norms of U.G.C.

Types of colleges	Yes	No	Chi- Square Value	Asymptotic Sig. (2- sided)
Government colleges	18	07	5.195*	.0023
Private colleges	10	15		

From table 20. It can be seen that the Chi-square Value is 5.195 which is significant ($p > .05$). It indicates that there is significant association between types of colleges and response of the sports officers. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant association between types of colleges and response is rejected. It, may, therefore be said the types of colleges and response of the sports officers were found to be dependent on each other. In other words, it may interpret that response pattern of sports officers on Sports officer getting salary according to standard norms of U.G.C is differing significantly.

Table 21: Contingency Coefficient for the Data on Types of Colleges Response of the sports officers

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.307	.023
N of Valid Cases	50	

In Table 21. The value of the contingency Coefficient is .307. This is a measure of association between types of colleges and the Response of sports officers. Further, the value of the contingency coefficient is significant as its p-value is 0.023 which is less than .05.

Discussion of Findings

On the basis of the results, it was concluded that government colleges were in better condition with respect to Sports officer in colleges affiliated to the DAVV Indore i.e. Regular sports officer, contractual sports officer, number of sports officer and sanction post of sports officer, academic qualification of sports officer, qualification of appointed sports officer and getting salary according to the standard norms of UGC and significant association was found between types of colleges and response of sports officers in relation to contractual sports officer, number of sports officer , academic qualification of sports officer qualification of appointed sports officer and getting salary according to the standard norms of UGC and Government colleges were found better condition than Private

colleges except contractual sports officer , this might be due to that in M.P. there is only government colleges and private colleges, Government college appointed the sports officer according to the standard norms of UGC no purpose to earn money while in private college they do not appoint the sports officer up to mark and not provide salary attractive way. Private colleges appointed maximum teacher on contract basis at a minimum payment. Pavan Kumar and PK Joshi (Aug 2017) conducted study on Status Study of Infrastructure Availability in Government Degree Colleges of Uttarakhand and concluded and suggest that the government and other relevant authorities are uninterested in enhancing higher education, particularly in rural areas of the state. After analyzing the data, it was discovered that the government places a greater emphasis on announcements of new educational institutions than on their correct establishment and adherence to regulatory organizations’ norms and standards. Due to a lack of infrastructure, a huge number of institutions built in the previous 10-15 years are operating in distant locations with very low enrolment rates faculties of education Most of these colleges lack a defined vision and are unable to deliver employable and high-quality education to those living in poorer and more rural places. Higher education is the most potent weapon for building a knowledge-based society for the future; hence this is a critical issue for the state. Prior to the construction of new colleges, the government should ensure that all existing institutions have basic infrastructure and permanent teaching and non-teaching staff. Because teaching staff is the foundation of every educational institution, it is critical to guarantee that qualified teachers are hired in colleges who can contribute to the imparting of knowledge and skills to students, ensuring that they do not fall behind in any discipline. The present study was supported by the study conducted by (Kumar & Joshi, 2017) [10].

Conclusions

1. Government colleges (56%) and Private colleges (64%) were having regular sports officers in their colleges. The response patterns of Government colleges and Private colleges on the issue of regular sports officers do not differ significantly.
2. Response pattern of sports officers in the question “number of contractual sports officers” in Government colleges and Private colleges differs significantly Maximum private colleges have contractual sports officers and minimum in Government colleges.
3. Response pattern of sports officers in the question “how many sports officers are there in your college” differs significantly. Government colleges were having more sports officers in colleges than Private colleges.
4. Response pattern of sports officers in the question “number of sanctioned posts in your college” differs significantly. It may, therefore, be said that Government college sanctioned more sports officers in its college than Private colleges.
5. Response pattern of sports officer in the question “academic qualification of sports officer in your college” differs significantly. It may, therefore, be said that private colleges sports officers had better qualifications than Government colleges sports officers.
6. Response pattern of sports officers in the question “Qualification of appointed sports officer according to U.G.C regulation” differs significantly and Government colleges appointed more sports officers according to U.G.C regulation than Private colleges.

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