

## SURVEY OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN RAJASTHAN STATE UNIVERSITIES

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### 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 six Rajasthan state Universities. For this purpose a questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) has been used to collect the data from 87 randomly selected technical experts belonging from different universities of state. The questionnaire consisted of general information about various play ground i.e. different play fields, track & field, indoor gymnasium and swimming pool facilities. The responses obtained from subjects were tabulated and item-wise tallies were given to responses. Chi square non-parametric statistical tool was used which was based on frequency distribution. More than 77% technical experts had given their opinion in favour that most of the state universities do not possess up to mark playing facilities in the university campus except the University of Rajasthan-Jaipur.*

Key words: *Track & Field, Indoor Gymnasium Swimming Pool Facilities*

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### INTRODUCTION:

The present day life of human being has become very fast, competitive and luxurious. Under these circumstances, people find little time to undertake some physical activities. 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 (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 Rajasthan 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 Rajasthan, the scholar has decided to take up the study. And to find out root cause for the inability of the universities of Rajasthan 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. History is the testimony that Rajasthan has glorious history of great warriors and their rough and tough life style.

#### METHODOLOGY:

A survey type study has been designed to examine the facilities, sports in Rajasthan state universities.

Eighty Seven technical experts including serving and retired have been selected as subjects for the study. This covers lecturers in physical education, Directors and Assistant Directors of physical education, Sports coaches belonging to these six universities, were randomly drawn for the study. Their breakup is as under:

- Eighteen experts from University Of Rajasthan, Jaipur (UOR)
- Twelve experts from Mahershi Dayanand Sarasvati University, Ajmer (MDSU)
- Eighteen experts from Mohan Lal Sukharia University, Udaipur (MLSU)
- Fifteen experts from Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur (JNVU)

- Twelve experts from University of Bikaner, Bikaner (UOB)
- Twelve experts from University of Kota, Kota (UOK)

The scholar had taken pain to contact the team coaches/experts of Rajasthan state university separately and requested them to fill up questionnaire and the doubts were cleared on the spot. Researcher also visited each university and contacted the staff working in the department of sports/ department of physical education, and requested them to give their free and frank opinion asked in the questionnaire. Questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) was used to collect the data from technical experts. The questionnaire was mainly to find out the existing sports facilities in universities funded by the state. It included various play grounds, track and field, indoor gymnasium and swimming pool.

#### RESULTS:

(a) Play Grounds :

TABLE – 1  
Responses of Experts of Rajasthan State Universities Regarding  
their Views about Various Physical Facilities  
+ve <----- Responses -----> -ve

*N* = 87

Sl. No.	University	No.	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark	Not at all	X <sup>2</sup>
1.	Jaipur	18	10	8	0	17.00**
2.	Ajmer	12	3	7	2	03.50
3.	Udaipur	18	7	9	2	04.82
4.	Jodhpur	15	6	9	0	08.4*
5.	Bikaner	12	0	2	10	14.00**
6.	Kota	12	3	7	2	03.50
		87	29 (33.3%)	42(48.2%)	16(18.3%)	

\*\*Significant at.01% level as  $P > 9.21$

\* Significant at.05% level as  $P > 5.99$

Table-1 depicted that out of 87 experts 58 had given their opinion in favour of “not up to mark/ not at all” existing sports facilities in the state, specially the UOB where obtained  $X^2$  value was found highly significant in favour of “not at all”. In case of UOR  $X^2$  (17.00) was found highly significant in favour of up to mark facilities. Track & Field Facilities

TABLE – 2  
Responses of Experts of Rajasthan State Universities Regarding  
their Views about Track & Field Facilities  
+ve <----- Responses -----> -ve

*N* = 87

Sl. No.	University	No.	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark	Not at all	$X^2$
1.	Jaipur	18	9	9	0	16.50**
2.	Ajmer	12	0	2	10	14.00**
3.	Udaipur	18	4	13	1	12.98**
4.	Jodhpur	15	4	10	1	08.4*
5.	Bikaner	12	0	1	11	18.50**
6.	Kota	12	2	9	1	09.50**
		87	19(21.8%)	44(50.5%)	24 (27.5%)	

\*\*Significant at.01% level as  $P > 9.21$

\* Significant at.05% level as  $P > 5.99$

Table-2 illustrated that out of 87 experts 19 had given their opinion regarding track facility in favour of “up to mark, 44 had given in favour of not up to mark where 24 believed that T&F facilities doesn't exist in their university, especially in UOB & MDSU, as the obtained  $X^2$  value were highly significant in favour of “not at all”.

## (b) Indoor Gymnasium

TABLE – 3  
Responses of Experts of Rajasthan State Universities  
Regarding their Views about Indoor Gymnasium  
+ve <----- Responses -----> -ve

N = 87

Sl. No.	University	No.	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark	Not at all	X <sup>2</sup>
1.	Jaipur	18	11	7	0	18.50**
2.	Ajmer	12	0	0	12	24.00**
3.	Udaipur	18	5	11	2	06.98*
4.	Jodhpur	15	4	11	0	12.40**
5.	Bikaner	12	0	1	11	18.00**
6.	Kota	12	0	9	3	10.50**
		87	20 (23%)	39(45%)	28(32%)	

## (c) Swimming pool

TABLE – 4  
Responses of Experts of Rajasthan State Universities regarding their Views about swimming pool  
+ve <----- Responses -----> -ve

N = 87

Sl. No.	University	No.	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark	Not at all	X <sup>2</sup>
1.	Jaipur	18	5	13	0	24.50**
2.	Ajmer	12	0	0	12	24.00**
3.	Udaipur	18	0	2	16	25.32**
4.	Jodhpur	15	5	10	0	10.0**
5.	Bikaner	12	0	0	12	24.00**
6.	Kota	12	0	0	12	24.00**
		87	10 (11.5%)	25(28.7%)	52(59.7%)	

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS:

The results indicated that most of the experts were of the opinion that existing playgrounds were not up to mark in most of the universities except UOR-Jaipur, where play ground facilities were up to mark. This up to mark responses involves maintenance, utilization of play fields. All these responses show that universities of Rajasthan state were badly starving the availability of playgrounds other than UOR-Jaipur. Similar results have been found by Mishara(1980) conducted in schools and colleges of Orisa state.

The results indicate that existing track & field facilities were up to mark in UOR-Jaipur, out of six state universities. UOB-Bikaner and MDSU-Ajmer did not have track & field facility in their university campus. And in MLSU-Udaipur, JNVU-Jodhpur and UOK-Kota the existing track was not maintained or utilized properly may be due to lack of fund or ground staff.

The results indicated that indoor gymnasium facility of UOR-Jaipur was up to mark standard. Whereas, in all other five state universities, either this facility was not at all in existence or it might not up to mark. 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. 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 none of the state universities has up to mark standard swimming pool facility. As only two universities out of six, has swimming pool, in their campus but that also not up to the mark. Whereas other four universities did not have swimming pool facility. The non availability may be due to lack of sports budget. As this type of facility consumes major part of sports fund. This facility needs regular maintenance and regular staff to look after its management.

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 Jefferies (1984) that adequate sports facilities developed the ability of sports talent in the USSR.

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