

To Study the Differences of Sports Facilities between Haryana Universities and Punjab Universities

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Abstract – The reason for the investigation was to assess the games offices at chose State a Universities of Haryana and Punjab. The investigation was delimited to the chosen Focal, State and Private Universities. The investigation was additionally delimited to the games offices at chose Central, State and Private Universities of India. Chosen Universities of North India covers different states and association regions, for example, Haryana, Punjab. These states and association regions are the piece of North India. The poll strategy was utilized to gather the fundamental information from the Director, Deputy Director, Registrar, Assistant Recorder and Head of the Department, Department of Physical Education and Sports at chosen Central, State and Private Universities of North India.

Keywords: Physical Education, Sports, Facility, Haryana, Punjab University.

INTRODUCTION

Sports infrastructures are first requirement for promotion and development of sports. The tradition of building infrastructure for sports activities is not new. Even in ancient times sports stadiums were built. The ancient Olympic in Greece is an example. But the accelerated construction of sports structure and facilities began in the 19th century. The first swimming pools were built between 1828 and 1830. The first modern gymnasium was built in the middle of the century. Most of these were built in the style of ancient structures. The revival of Olympic Games in 1896 provided an important stimulus to the construction of sports structures and facilities. In 20th century, sports structures are often important public buildings and brilliant examples of progressive trends in modern architecture.

Modern sports structures and facilities serve more than 50 types of sports. A structure or facility is usually divided into the principal area where training is done and competitions are held (fields, courts, halls), auxiliary areas (cloakrooms, dressing rooms, shower rooms, rooms for officials equipment rooms), areas for the maintenance system (water, heat and electric power supplies) and the spectator area (stand and seats, lobbies, refreshment counters and restrooms). Sports structure and facilities can be indoor.

Sports complexes consists of several specialized structures designed for different spots. Fields and

courts for games and track and field, ice rinks, swimming pools, rowing channels, ski-trails, sledding runs, ski jumps, cycle tracks, and firing ranges are examples of individual outdoor structures and facilities. Stadiums with sports arenas and courts for different spots and equestrian sports centers are outdoor complexes. Indoor complexes include building with multiple arenas, general purpose hall for entertainment and sports and indoor stadiums.

Facilities should be designed with one common purpose in view to serve particular kinds of education programs. Long range effective physical education and sports facilities area the results if through and well organized planning. The time, efforts and expenditure invested will be amplified manifolds in functional facilities. A well organized plan for a present structure therefore helps to clarify the priority needs and hastens the decision to provide the facilities.

Arranging keeping up, and using spaces, structures, and installations for ideal managerial, instructional-recreational, or benefit capacities ought to be founded on standards. Among standards regularly utilized as a part of this territory are openness, departmentalization, detachment, usage, economy, and arrangement for security and sanitation. Hardware and supplies ought to be bought with standards of value and amount' as a top priority. Solidness, utility, and essentialness are factors for which standards and benchmarks are required .

In considering athletic offices it will be accepted that the issues going up against those accountable for the athletic program bargain primarily with format and support as opposed to with development. Isolate treatment would be required for the thought of development information and plans relating to the exercise center, swimming pool, or stadium. Entirely, these are building issues concerning which the physical instruction and athletic men in an educational system ought to be looked for discussion. Encounters that they have had in showing classes or in instructing groups, and also perception of extraordinary offices in schools they have worked in or gone by, are the best wellsprings of data to be passed on to designers or architects.

Offices for sports, amusement, physical instruction, wellbeing training and outdoors programs are an important fixing in the cutting edge group. The dissemination, area and size of these offices are firmly identified with the aggregate group design. Such offices ought to be arranged in connection to the next physical, social and monetary attributes of the group. The premise of every group's end-all strategy must be an investigation by the group of its own needs. Offices ought to be arranged with due respect for the group's current or potential assets. Getting ready for the joint advancement and utilization of offices requires foreordained assention between organizations on strategies and duties. Change is ever present and should be perceived in arranging. The arranging of a far reaching arrangement of interrelated offices for games, amusement, physical training, wellbeing instruction, and outdoors programs, independent of the authoritative support of the projects, ought to be embraced based on the accompanying units or territories.

The two engineers and clients of athletic offices concur that the most productive format for a building or complex of structures has not yet been found. A similar proclamation could be made as far as finding the one most practical arrangement of development for wide-traverse structures or the one perfect playing surface. New thoughts, new strategies, and new materials are being produced each day. In the event that offices are to be intended for the future, the fundamental norms of estimation ought to include the metric framework. In this manner the outline for another track, or pool or field house ought to be regarding meters and additionally feet and inches.

There are numerous new patterns in offices for physical instruction programs. New clearing materials, new kinds of gear, enhanced scenes, new development materials, new shapes for swimming pools, halfway safe houses, and engineered grass are only a couple of the numerous new advancements. Mix indoor-outside pools, physical wellness hardware for open air utilize, all-climate tennis courts, and lines that now come in multicolor

for different amusements and exercises are other new advancements.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature gives clear picture of the problem to be solved which is a pre-requisite to actual planning and conducting the study. The review of past investigations serve as guide to the researcher in his own endeavour. Thus, the review of related literature is an indispensable step in any research.

Following literature is related to the proposed study:

NOSRAT 1, SHABANI2, MAHDI BASHIRI1 AND JABBAR BASHIRI

(2013) The aim of the study was to compare the status of private and governmental sport facilities productivity in East Azerbaijan province. The research method was descriptive-comparative and data were collected using a questionnaire. The statistical community is including 273 private and 198 governmental sport facilities. Sampling was carried out as categorization-randomly using Morgan Table. The researcher distributed 200 questionnaire at private sport facilities and 150 ones at governmental sections. To analysis the data, an inferential statistics including Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Friedman and Mann-Whitney U tests were applied. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the productivity and its five-dimensions at private and governmental sport facilities. Also, ranking the five-dimensions of productivity at sport facilities showed that ranking the dimension is significant at both private and governmental sections.

DABAS (1982) surveyed the facilities and equipments of sports physical education in engineering colleges and conducted that the student teacher ratio in physical education was satisfactory and only one college had provided special coaching personnels for different games sports. Out of five engineering colleges, had sufficient playground facilities as per minimum norms laid down by National Plan of Physical Educational Recreation. The study revealed that all the engineering colleges did not possess sufficient number of equipment playgrounds as per their student strength.

KELLEY (1984) conducted a comparative study of percentage increase in total operating budget of universities with percentage increase in budget of Athletic departments, those Universities according to percentage increase in consumer price index. From the results of his study he conducted that there was increase of budget in different departments in the preceding years and recommended that there should be appropriate increase in the budget of the different

departments keeping in the increase in consumer price index.

SINGH, BHAGAT (2007) the study was on "Critical Analysis of sports clubs for the promotion of sports in Northern India" the finding of research was that sports club of Himachal Pradesh Rajasthan states have lesser sports facilities than Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana. There was much more need to allocate the funds to the sports clubs and due attention should be paid to the management and administration of sports.

VERMA MONIKA (2012) studied on recreational needs activities of interest and facilities available at C.D.L.U campus Sirsa. The purpose of the study was to find out recreational needs, activities, interest and facilities available in the campus for the Ch. Devi Lal University student sixth subjects were selected of both sexes randomly. Data was collected through self-made questionnaire in seven areas of recreation, need and interest. The data were analyzed by frequency and percentage. The most popular recreational activities were tried out in major games, minor games, cultural activity, outing activities, hobbies, social activities simultaneously recreational activity of interest during off time and facilities available on the campus were also found out.

Mizuguchi (1970) studied the young men physical instruction program in the lesser and senior secondary schools in Honolulu, Hawaii. The territory was studied, and the overview technique for look into was utilized. The Matison Score Card for the assessment of the young men physical training program for middle school and senior secondary school were used to acquire the accompanying information: instructional staff, offices, program Organization, program exercises, and expert help. The study was an endeavor to fundamentally assess the present status of physical training programs for young men and to screen the discoveries and educate all concerned in regards to the assessment. He arrived at the decision that program all in all was not sufficient and was beneath the typical measures. In contrast with junior school senior schools had some stretch out of better program.

Duke controlled a poll to the mentors of the seventy one chose schools of the Louisiana secondary school of Atlantic Association to overview the need and issue of between educational athletic program.

The outcomes demonstrates that a dominant part of mentors were very much arranged in educator instruction. They trusted that mentors ought not be held obligated for athletic wounds. Mentors were come up short on for their obligations and duties and showed a requirement for budgetary help of bury educational athletic program. Players teach was considered as an issue, principals and mentors

supported the partition of physical training from instructing.

Loughrey(1988) influenced a status to think about utilizing a poll and a meeting with one hundred and eighty six physical training instructors in sixty optional schools in Indiana. The investigation uncovered shortcomings, for example, deficient offices, extensive gatherings, insufficient instructional setting, absence of inspiration, absence of adjusted projects in physical training, absence of chance for proficient development and have work stack.

Patrick considered on young men of physical training program in secondary schools gives the accompanying conclusions :

- (1) Instruction Staff - Physical training educators were all around arranged in their topics
- (2) Facilities - (an) Adequate territory (b) Placement of structures on school site seemed satisfactory (c) Inadequate indoor and open air offices, (d) Hardware satisfactory in the senior school than in Junior school (e) A couple of schools had exercise room.
- (3) Program Organization - (a) Percentage of understudies satisfactory (b) Sufficient time distribution (c) Physical examinations of understudies were lacking (d) The extent of the class was bigger (e) Larger load for educators.
- (4) Program Activities - Intramural program was feeble.
- (5) Professional Assistance - (a) Sufficient books and magazines for secondary teacher than Junior high SGhool, (b) Comprehensive expert library accessible for educators at area head quarters.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of research study are used for the purposes which underlines the goals which are to be achieved. In order to evaluate the sports performance various documents , which include annual reports of sports budget, expenditure and item uses expenditure, equipment purchase detailed. All these are to be collected, as a secondary source of data.

In order to know about sports facilities the survey method is used in study to collect the first hand information, there are 25 respondents of each University are to be taken under the study. The respondents are to be surveyed Sports Directors of Universities who used to deal the sports matters similarly, the corresponding figures of the current officials, sports men and women who have already

won the laurels in their respective field of sports. A self structured questionnaire will be used in data collection .the questionnaire was prepare with great care in consultation with the supervisor, colleagues, experts and the research scholars also by going through the literature on the subject. The questionnaire will be prepared in English. The main items included in the questionnaire are as under :

- Playing Facilities
- Coaching Facilities
- Holding of coaching camps
- Equipments
- Selection procedure
- Incentives for players
- Refreshment

Right and solid outcomes rely on the precision and unwavering quality of information. A definitive achievement of an exploration venture depends generally upon the technique utilized in that. In this part the technique received for gathering information, steps embraced in building the survey, poll improvement, organization of survey, and strategy for examination of the information are portrayed.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRIETATION

Results of the evaluation of sports facilities of physical education and sports in universities of Haryana and Punjab are represented in this chapter along with the discussion of findings.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S. No.	Name of University	Area available (In Acres)
1	MDU	3
2	CCS	5
3	GJUST	15
4	PAU	8
5	GND	5
6	IKGPTU	10

It is evident from Table - that maximum area for sports was available in GJUST, while the minimum area for sports was available in MDU.

Table 2. Total Number of Football Grounds Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S. No.	Name of University	Grounds Available	
		Grassy	Non Grassy
1	MDU	Nil	Nil
2	CCS	Nil	4
3	GJUST	1	1
4	PAU	Nil	1
5	GND	1	1
6	IKGPTU	1	2

It is evident from Table – 2 that CCS has maximum NON grassy grounds while MDU, CCS, PAU have no grass grounds.

Further it was revealed that maximum non grassy grounds are available in CCS have no grassy grounds.

Table 3. Total Number of Cricket Grounds Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S. No.	Name of University	Grounds		Wickets		
		Grassy	Non Grassy	Turf	Cement	Indoor
1	MDU	-	1	-	-	-
2	CCS	-	2	-	4	-
3	GJUST		-	1	1	1
4	PAU	-	"	-	2	-
5	GND	1	1	2		1
6	IKGPTU	-	1	-	-	-

It is evident from Table – 3 that GND have maximum no. of grass cricket grounds where as RVU. IKGPTU, PAU.CCS and MDU don't have the grassy cricket grounds.

Maximum non grassy grounds were found in CCS while GJUST, PAU, don't have a single non grassy cricket grounds.

It was further revealed that only GND and GJUST has the tuft wicket in the Universities. Cement wickets were found in four Universities. Only two Universities have indoor wickets.

Table 4. Haryana and Punjab

S. No.	Name of University	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	MDU		2	2
2	CCS	-	4	4
3	GJUST	1	3	4
4	PAU	2	-	2
5	GND	-	2	2
6	IKGPTU	2	-	2

It is evident from the Table -4 that maximum number of basketball courts were available in and least number.

It was further revealed that only GJUST, MLSV, and IKGPTU have indoor basketball courts facilities in the state,

Table 5. Total Number of Badminton Courts Available In Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S.No.	Name of University	Outdoor	Indoor			Total Number
			Cemented	Synthetic	Wooden	
1	MDU	"	1	-	-	1
2	CCS		1	-	2	3
3	GJUST	1	3	-	-	4
4	PAU	2			"	2
5	GND	2	-	"	1	3
6	IKGPTU	-	2	-	-	2

It is evident from Table – 5 that RU have maximum no. of badminton courts while MDU and RVU have least number of badminton courts Outdoor courts facility is available only in GJUST, PAU, GND and RU.

TABLE 6 Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Outdoor Court	Indoor Court	Total Number
1	MDU	2	-	2.
2	CCS	7	-	7
3	GJUST	5	"	5
4	PAU	4	-	4
5	GND	2	2	4
6	IKGPTU	"	2	2

It is evident from Table - 6 that CCS has maximum no. of volleyball court while IKGPTU, MDU and BV have least number of volleyball courts.

Indoor courts were available in GND and IKGPTU.

Table No. 9. Total Number of Kho-Kho courts Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S. N.	Name of the University	Number of the Courts
1	MDU	3
2	CCS	2
3	GJUST	Nil
4	PAU	2
5	GND	Nil
6	IKGPTU	Nil

It is evident from Table - 7 that only CCS, PAU have Kho-Kho courts whereas MDU. GJUST. GND, IKGPTU don't have only facilities for Kho-Kho.

Table 10. Total. Number of Softball Grounds Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Number of Grounds
1	MDU	Nil
2	CCS	1
3	GJUST	Nil
4	PAU	Nil
5	GND	Nil
6	IKGPTU	Nil

It is evident from Table - 8 that only one university, CCS has the softball ground. No other universities in Haryana and Punjab have facilities for softball.

Table No. 11. Total Number of Volleyball Courts Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Number of Courts
1	MDU	2
2	CCS	4
3	GJUST	3
4	PAU	3
5	GND	2
6	IKGPTU	4

It is evident from Table - 9 that highest number of Kabaddi courts were available in RU and RVU while BV and GND have least number of kabaddi courts.

MDU do not have any kabaddi court.

Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Number of Court
1	MDU	1
2	CCS	1
3	GJUST	Nil
4	PAU	1
5	GND	2
6	IKGPTU	Nil

It is evident from Table - 10 that RU have maximum number of handball courts MDU, GJUST and IKGPTU don't have any handball facility.

Table No. 11. Total Number of Volleyball Courts Available in Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Court Available		Total
		Cemented	Wooden	
1	MDU	-	"	Nil
2	CCS	1	1	2
3	GJUST	-	2	2
4	PAU	-	-	Nil
5	GND	1	-	1
6	IKGPTU	-	-	Nil

It is evident from Table - 11 that only CCS, GJUST, and GND have the squash courts facilities where as MDU, PAU, IKGPTU and **don't** have squash court.

Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Track 400/200	Long Jump p It	High Jump P/t	Shot Put Sector	Javalion Sector	Discuss throw Sector	Hammer throw Sector
1	MDU	400	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	CCS	400	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	GJUST	400	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	PAU	Nil	"	-	-	"	Nil	Nil
5	GND	400	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	IKGPTU	400	1	1	1	1	1	1

It is evident from Table - 11 that only two universities; PAU do not have Athletic Track. Whereas remaining 7 Universities have one 400 m. Track each.

Table -13

Total Number of Table Tennis Table Available In Different Universities of Haryana and Punjab

S.N.	Name of the University	Number of the Tables
1	MDU	4
2	CCS	12
3	GJUST	5
4	PAU	8
5	GND	10
6	IKGPTU	12

It is evident from Table - 13 that RU have maximum number of Table Tennis Table where as MDU and BV have minimum number of table tennis table.

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