



“A SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION ACCESSIBLE IN INDIAN INSTITUTIONS”

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ABSTRACT

This study's goal was to learn more about the state of the sports facilities that are offered at Indian educational institutions. Studies conducted between 1980 to 2018 were taken into consideration; an electronic hunt was done through Google Scholar, Scopus, and Shodhganga to ensure that all studies related to the area were linked. 12 studies that met the criteria were named and scanned completely. The results revealed that Indian institutions warrant sports installations, and the institutions which retain the installations don't pay proper attention in maintain them.



KEY WORDS: Sports Installations, Indian Institutions, Conservation, Operation.

INTRODUCTION:

In the last 30 years sports operation in India has gained great instigation. nearly every sport is being managed well, be it IPL, pro-Kabaddi League, confederation mug, Beach Public Kabaddi Crown, Hockey India League, premier badminton League, Premier Futsal, I- League, Indian Women's League, pro wrestling league, the operation remains the talk of the hour, not only in domestic sports but also in hosting transnational events like ICC world mug, Asian games, public Kabaddi crown, Asian archery crowns, field hockey world mug, south Asian games, Men's hockey crown jewel, world Chess crown, Afro- Asian games, AFC challenge mug, Commonwealth games, south Asian Winter games, 2012 Summer Olympics(2012, New Delhi, Field Hockey, Dhyan Chand public colosseum), Justice T20 ICC world Twenty 20, ICC women's world twenty 20, FIFA U17 world mug.

Although justice is the most passionate in India, other sports like football, hockey, volleyball, basketball, badminton, kabaddi, kho- kho, and table tennis too are popular among the youth moment. The performance of India in the Olympics has always been a pathetic bone. One of the major reasons is the poor stimulant of sports at the academy and council situations. The lack of installations is a major mischievous factor in the development of sports culture in the sodalities. (Londhe, 2013)

According to a rough estimate on average, a person is walking only one thousand ways a day and this veritably lower the chance of people taking up exercise programs beyond this limit. Every work of a mortal being is done through a press button system as a result of which, he or she has come inactive which leads to the degeneration of a mortal being. lately, in a meeting of UNESCO, a resolution was passed, that physical education and sports be made mandatory in all the countries of the world so that this degeneration process may be delayed. (Bhukar, 2012)

Success in any mortal bid depends on the interplay of numerous variables. To exceed in sports, universities, sodalities, and other sports institutions must have acceptable sports installations and outfits readily available. installations and equipment as used then include all playing avenues similar to fields, courts, inner halls, and all tools similar rackets, hockey sticks, balls, thrills, shafts, nets, etc(Jeroh, 2005). Bucher(2003) editorialized that installations are paramount structures that make participation in physical conditioning possible and easy while AwoyinfaandAdeyeye(2007) asserted that sports installations are the laboratories and product centers for athletes and as such their provision and conservation shouldn't be treated with frivolity. (JOSEPH, 2012) therefore, this study aimed to find out the status of sports installations in Indian institutions.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the sports facilities administered in Indian education system.
- To review the literature of sports installation operations in Indian institutions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study has gone through a secondary methodology. The expected optional information was accumulated from various sites, including those shown to the Indian government, magazines, diaries, and different distributions. To draw the inductions and draw discoveries, the information was then analyzed and handled.

SPORTS INSTALLATIONS:

Installations are those whereon sport occurs. The installations for sports obviously set the thing as to what can be achieved and how it'll be achieved. In contemporary sports, it has come all the more essential to have applicable installations and outfits so that experts can prepare sportspersons to achieve the full range of benefits to negotiate their pretensions. (Faridi, 2005)

Physical Education requires installations in the form of playgrounds and swimming pools, class apartment's class cabinetwork, laboratories, libraries, and indeed halls are accepted as essential installations for physical education. (India, 1964)

Sports installations consign to structure installations like playgrounds, outfits, specialized staff, and finances needed for the smooth organization of the conditioning related to sports in Colleges, Universities, and Sports Associations. (Sanji, 2013)

SYSTEM:

In order to detect analogous literature involving both abstract and empirical studies concerning installations operation and dimensions within Indian institutions, an electronic hunt was conducted through Scopus, Google Scholar, and Shodhganga to ensure that all studies related to the field were linked. The hunt keywords used were 'sports facilities available in Indian institutions. Dissonances of these terms were also used to ensure the applicable literature had been linked.

The studies that met the criteria were those that concentrated on sports installations operation or dimension issues in line with delineations of these theoretical underpinnings described above in the preface to the paper. The selection of relevant studies was limited to those published in the English language up to and inclusive of 2018.

Each composition's full content was reviewed to figure out the needed content of the study, its relationship to former literature in the field, and the results and findings of the exploration. The results and findings were also analyzed in relation to their applicability to previous studies. icing rigor and responsibility of the search results, reference material from each study was also reviewed to ensure that the electronic search linked all applicable studies for the review.

RESULTS:

It was set up that the studies linked for review concentrated on sports installations dimension within fairly analogous surrounds and structures. The relevant studies are included in the table below along with their key findings and outcomes.

Extant literature related to sports installations operation 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 veritably small, the maturity of the institutions had only volleyball courts, and there were no swimming pools and spa halls. The study also revealed that there were no installations available for physically challenged scholars, no sports installations were available for abecedarian academy children, and many or no outfits were available. The study further concluded that the government's station towards the development of new sports installations is below the satisfactory mark. Also, the subventions from the government are veritably less
(SinghO, 2013)	Quantitative	Universities of Punjab Stateand Their affiliated Colleges	The result set up that the training and coaching installations of Punjabi University and Punjab Agricultural University are lower than Guru Nanak Dev University.
(Asai, 2012)	Quantitative	Junior Colleges of Mumbai City	The results revealed that there are no special installations like separate offices for the star, playgrounds, outfits, laboratories, libraries, Gymnasium, inner halls, swimming pool, trainers, Athletics tracks, sports Complex, shooting range, scuffling arena, Slimnastics halls, Velodrome, etc. available in the inferior sodalities.
Bhukar, J. P (2012)	Quantitative	Rajasthan state Universities	80 percent universities of in Rajasthan are floundering for sports installations.
(Prakash, 2011)	Quantitative	Government Schools of Himachal Pradesh	The results of the study indicated that the maturity of seminaries doesn't have playing fields for the games which bear flat and large areas. Also, none of the seminaries had inner sports installations.
(Bhadouria& Kang, 2010)	Quantitative	Universities of SouthIndia	The results showed that 3 universities didn't have justice grounds, 10 universities have only one justice ground, and 4 universities had only two playgrounds, three universities had turf pitches, 12 Universities have only complexion pitches, and 3 Universities have absolutely no justice pitches. Five universities responded saying they didn't 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 complexion face football fields. Five universities weren't having a hockey field. Eleven universities have one hockey field each and two universities responded by saying they enjoy two hockey fields. Also, 44 universities were having turf-face hockey fields. Twelve universities have lawn-face hockey fields.

(Kumar, 2003)	Quantitative	Senior Secondary Schools, of Central Delhi	The results of the study stated that; 90percent of seminaries have play fields of lower than 1 acre, and 17 percent of seminaries have 2 to 4 games installations. 80 percent have 2 or lower and 3 percent have further than 5 game installations.93 percent of seminaries don't have athletic tracks, and 7 percent have 200mt. track, 87 percent of seminaries don't have specialized guiding installations.63 percent do not have indoor installations. 70 percent of seminaries do not have installations for organizing competitions.93 percent of seminaries don't have extension lecture installations. 97 percent of seminaries don't have popular provisions for technical trainers ' appointments. None of the seminaries have any testing outfit.
Sharma (1995)	Quantitative	Indian universities	Results revealed that sufficient sports installations weren't available.
(Singh, 1987)	Quantitative	Boys' High/ Higher Secondary Schools of Himachal Pradesh	Results revealed that the maturity of seminaries has sorrowfully too small playgrounds. None of the schools in Himachal Pradesh had a spa or a swimming pool. Forty-eight percent of the seminaries had no outfit indeed for indigenous sports conditioning. Lack of installations, outfits, and want of interest in games, and overall absence of acceptable coaching in athletics and different games and sports were some of the potential reasons for the poor performance of athletes in different competitions.
(Singh G. , 1984)	Quantitative	Secondary Schools of Punjab	90 percent of the seminaries didn't have sports installations for physically challenged children.
(Sarkar, 1982)	Quantitative	Five Engineering colleges of West Bengal	Results revealed that none of the engineering sodalities had sufficient playground and outfit installations.

CONCLUSION:

Keeping in mind the results attained in the below studies, it can be safely concluded that Indian educational institutions warrant sports installations. Also, the sports installations which seminaries enjoy aren't maintained, and the indoor halls, swimming pools, gyms, and playing fields available in some seminaries are in poor condition due to the lack of proper conservation.

The overall conclusion of this study lays down that, due to the lack of, non-availability of, or poor conservation of sports installations in Indian educational institutions participation in sports don't draw important attention to the scholars, and low participation directly hinders the performance of sportspersons at the situations of achievement and also becomes a handicap in the way of developing a healthy, fitter, and stronger nation.

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