



Comparative Study of Critical Factors affecting Intervarsity Sports

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to critically compare the factors affecting sport from the perspective of undergraduate and postgraduate sports persons at Aligarh Muslim University. The survey approach was adopted for collecting data by using a comprehensive questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) and personal interviews. The questionnaires were administered on experts, coaches, and sports persons of Aligarh Muslim University. Wherever needed, the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed information. In addition to the above methods, information was also obtained through office record reports and brochures. The subjects, 15 administrators, 15 coaches, and 50 players for the present study were randomly selected from the various residential halls of Aligarh Muslim University. 't' test was employed to explore the difference among the various categories of subjects on critical factors influencing the Intervarsity sports. Furthermore, to find the differences among various categories of subjects on the everyday items of the questionnaire, the 'Kruskal-Wallis' test was employed. The results of the study revealed that significant differences were not found between the mean scores of Under Graduate and Post Graduate sportsperson.

Keywords: Factors, Affecting Sport, comparative

Introduction

Howell (1994) has also pointed out that “Sport has a very prominent role in modern society. It is important to an individual, a group, and a nation – indeed the world. There are, for example, more nations competing in the Olympic games than they are participating in United Nations deliberations”. Throughout the world, sports has a widespread appeal among people of all ages and both sexes. Sports competitions offer us heroes and heroines – ideal people that we can look up to, and achievements that we can marvel at. For many youths, sports stars are better known than the leading politicians of a country.

The sports activities have all the more become an essential part of the modern push-button civilization. Numerous researchers have revealed that most of the diseases were caused due to physical inactivity. Thus, it has become necessary by every human being irrespective to one’s age and sex to follow a routine schedule of physical activities to maintain the optimum level of health and vigor to effectively discharge the routine works on one hand and also to have some surplus energy which could be utilized towards the growth and development of the society. It has been noticed that a sense of well-being has prevailed, and the present-day society has become more health-conscious when compared to the earlier generation. A more significant part of the social practice sports for the sake of health, physical fitness, and mental poise. Whereas those who wanted to excel in any sporting event at the national and international level, have to follow a more strenuous and scientifically designed training schedule for a prolonged period to reach the peak of their performance.

In view of increasing value of sports in the society, a systematic approach to train the athletes for higher performance and provide them exposure in competition was realized with the result that various associations, federations, committees, and organizations came into existence. The revival of modern Olympic games in Athens in 1896 provided a befitting climax when sports began to assume the central role in the cultures of all the countries. The Supreme body to control, co-ordinate and monitor the modern Olympic games, the International Olympic Committee came into existence in 1894 with its permanent headquarter in Lausanne, Switzerland. The federation International de Football Association (FIFA) was formed in 1904, the formation of Imperial Cricket Conference (ICC) in 1909, the federation International de Hockey (FIH) was formed on 7th Jan 1924 with its headquarter at Vienna (Austria) and International Badminton Federation was formed in 1934. The Asian Games Federation was formed in New Delhi in 1949. Like Olympic games, the Asian Games

are also held on the pattern of the Olympics every four years, and the countries affiliated have to be Asian Countries. The formation of these bodies gave birth to highly organized sports competitions both at international and national levels. The sports are being organized at every University. Keeping all these things in mind, the researcher thought to conduct a study on Critical Factors affecting Intersports.

Methodology

At the outset, the survey approach was adopted for collecting data by using a comprehensive questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) and personal interviews. The questionnaires were administered on experts, coaches, and sports persons of Aligarh Muslim University. Wherever needed, the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed information. In addition to the above methods, information was also obtained through office record reports and brochures of Aligarh Muslim University. The subjects, 15 administrators, 15 coaches, and 50 players for the present study were randomly selected from the various residential halls of Aligarh Muslim University. ‘t’ test was employed to explore the difference among the various categories of subjects on critical factors influencing the Intersports. Furthermore, to find the differences among various categories of subjects on the everyday items of the questionnaire, the ‘Kruskal-Wallis’ test was employed.

Results and Discussion

Table Indicating the comparison between the mean scores of Under Graduate and Post Graduate sports persons on items related to critical factors influencing the Intersports:

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-values	P
Item-1: Playfield facilities					
Under Graduate	21	3.44	1.75	1.01	> 0.05
Post Graduate	29	3.73	1.67		
Item-2: Indoor gymnasium facilities					
Under Graduate	21	2.32	1.01	0.92	> 0.05
Post Graduate	29	2.47	0.89		
Item-3: Services of some other reputed coaches					
Under Graduate	21	2.57	1.29	5.06	< 0.01

Post Graduate	29	4.66	0.53
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Group	N	Mean	SD	t-values	P
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Item-4: Methods of coaching used by coaches

Under Graduate	21	2.51	1.29		
				3.60	<0.01

Post Graduate	29	1.37	1.02
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Item-5: Behavior of coaches

0.78 > 0.05

Under Graduate	21	3.08	1.06
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Post Graduate	29	3.21	0.96
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Item-6: Sympathetic attitude of coaches

Under Graduate	21	3.63	0.95		
				0.06	> 0.05

Post Graduate	29	3.64	0.93
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Item-7: Monitoring the progress of performance

Under Graduate	21	3.60	0.72		
				4.90	< 0.01

Post Graduate	29	2.75	0.99
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Item-8: Criteria of Selection of players for coaching camps

Under Graduate	21	2.14	1.20		
				3.99	< 0.01

Post Graduate	29	3.96	1.30
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Item-9: Encouragement received from parents for rigorous training

Under Graduate	21	3.24	1.23		
				5.45	< 0.01

Post Graduate	29	4.20	6.74
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In the above table Significant differences were not found between the mean scores of Under Graduate and Post Graduate sports persons playfield facilities,($t = 1.01, p > 0.05$), indoor gymnasium facilities ($t = 0.92, p > 0.05$), behavior of coaches ($t = 0.78, p > 0.05$), sympathetic attitude of coaches($t = 0.06, p > 0.05$),

Under Graduate sports persons scored significantly higher than the Post Graduate sports persons on services of some other reputed coaches($t = 4.15, p < 0.05$), methods of coaching used by the coaches ($t = 3.60, p < 0.01$), monitoring the progress of performance ($t = 4.90, p < 0.01$), criteria of Selection of players for coaching camps($t = 3.99, p < 0.01$),The data computed through Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance by ranks to examine the differences between the subjects on playing facilities, equipment, and incentives are presented here.

Playing facilities

Concerning playing facilities, table value indicated that the probability associated with the occurrence is smaller than the set level of significance. It is concluded that the perception of administrators, coaches, and players concerning playing facilities varies significantly.

Incentives

In the case of incentives, the table value indicated that the probability associated with the occurrence is more significant than the set level of significance. It is concluded that the perception of administrators, coaches, and players concerning incentives did not differ significantly.

Reputed Coach

As far as the reputed coach is concerned, the table value indicated that the probability associated with the occurrence is more significant than the set level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that the perception of administrators, coaches, and players concerning the reputed coach did not differ significantly.

Conclusion

It is concluded that Significant differences were not found between the mean scores of Under Graduate and Post Graduate sportspersons; playing facilities, indoor gymnasium facilities, the behavior of coaches, a sympathetic attitude of coaches. The undergraduate sports persons scored significantly higher than the Post Graduate sports persons on services of some other reputed coaches; methods of coaching used by the coaches, monitoring the progress of performance, and criteria of Selection of players for coaching camps. The findings suggest that the Aligarh Muslim University Games Committee seems to have great concern about creating the largest playing facilities and sports infrastructure in order to create a sporting environment for the masses in the University. The finding also revealed that the University Games Committee provides the incentives for the excellent performance of its athlete at All India, North Zone Intersports Competitions.

The main aim of establishing the University Games Committee was to nurture the talent under the specialized coaches in order to produce elite sportspersons who could bring laurels to the state during national and international competitions. It is observed that the University Games committee has succeeded to a minimal extent in the achievement of this goal.

The University Games Committee does not hold meetings of administrators very frequently to share the views on policy matters, including the development of sports, and there is a lack of communication between senior administrators and coaches.

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