Chapter V

Summary, Conclusion, Suggestion and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

A sport is an essential element of our culture. The role that sports play is very vital in the modern era of high technology, over population and increasing aspiration for highest standard of living. Sports play a major role in providing opportunities for human contact, which is essential in modern days. The significance of sports is in its participation, and in viewing of sports events regularly. Sports serve as the social and psychological function by providing a sense of excitement, joy and diversion to many people in the society.

The study entitled “Study of sports participation and sports facilities in the state of Goa” under taken by the researcher has been carried out with the help of various research tools like Questionnaire, Interview and observation technique. The data collected has been grouped for the purpose of interpretation and statistical analysis.

The primary data has been collected by administering the questionnaire to the college Principals, college Directors of Physical Education and Sports, President or Secretary of State Association of different games and the University Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports. The Questionnaire was mailed to all the colleges affiliated to the Goa University, The Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports of Goa University, and the President or Secretary of various state Associations, and were
requested to provide data for the purpose of study. However, the significant number of College Principals, College Directors of Physical education and Sports, Presidents or Secretaries of State Associations for different games and the University Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports did not take any cognition of the request of the Investigator. In spite, of sending reminders to concerned authorities there was no positive response. Hence, the researcher took the help of telephone directory and took the appointment for personal meeting with the Principals of the colleges, Directors of Physical Education and Sports of the colleges, President or Secretary of the State Association for the games and the University Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports. After constant efforts and the request for meeting with the respondents, the researcher could succeed in collecting the responses from twenty one college Principals and Directors of Physical Educations and Sports. The Investigator could succeed in collecting responses from seventeen Sports Associations and the University Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports, using questionnaire, Interview and observation technique.

The Goa University has forty affiliated colleges consisting of professional and non professional courses. There are forty State Associations of different games recognized by the Sports Authority of Goa. In this study all twenty one colleges affiliated colleges to the Goa University imparting non professional courses were selected for the purpose of study. Also, Thirty percent of the population of State sports Associations, recognized by Sports Authority of Goa were randomly selected for the purpose of study.
The development and progress in the field of physical education and sports is directly and indirectly related to the teacher imparting the knowledge of the subject. A good teacher has a potential to produce good students. This is evident from the epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata from the Hindu mythology. In this piece of study, an attempt is made to highlight the relationship between the facilities available and the sports participation at the different Institutions of higher learning in the state of Goa.

5.2 Findings

5.2.1 Demographic profile of the college Directors of physical Education and Sports

It is revealed that 57.14 percent of the college Directors of Physical Education and Sports have Master’s Degree, 14.29 percent have M. Phil. Degree and 19.05 percent have Ph.D. Degree. There are 9.52 percent Directors that are without Master’s degree. However, these Directors were appointed prior to 1986 and were qualified for appointment as physical education directors as per regulations in force at the time of appointment. It is concluded that 90.48 percent of the college Directors of Physical Education and Sports have master’s degree in Physical Education which is a significant number.

The age factor of the Directors of Physical Education and Sports was studied by the researcher. There are 42.86 percent of the Directors within the age group of 51 to 60 years. Directors within the age group of 41 to 50 years are 28.57 percent. There are 14.29 percent Directors in the age group of 31 to 40 years. The number Directors below the age group of 30
years is 9.52 percent, whereas the Directors above age group of 60 years are 4.76 percent. This shows that large number of the Directors will be superannuated within the span of another ten years providing opportunity to the younger generation.

As regards to the experience in the job, as Director of Physical Education and Sports of the college, it reflects from the study that 42.86 percent of the Directors have 21 to 30 years of experience in the field of sports. The Directors having experience for 11 to 20 years are 14.29 percent. It is observed that the Directors having experience for less than ten years are 19.05 percent and the Directors having experience for more than thirty years are 23.81 percent of the sample study.

As regards to the gender of College Directors of Physical Education and Sports, it is found that 90.48 percent of the Directors of Physical Education and Sports, working in the colleges affiliated to the Goa University are Males whereas only 9.52 percent of the Directors are Females. This proves that the field of Physical Education and Sports at the college level is being dominated by the Males.

5.2.2 Participation in Intercollegiate sports competitions and tournaments

It is evident from the study, that hundred percent of the colleges in the sample study participates in the Football, Cricket, Volleyball and Athletics. The participation in Intercollegiate Badminton, Table Tennis and Kabaddi is 95.24 percent. The participation in Inter-collegiate Chess competition is 90.48 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Kho-kho and Power
lifting competition is 85.71 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Weight lifting competition is 80.95 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Best Physique or Body Building Competition is 76.19 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Judo and Tennikoit competition is 71.43 percent. The participation in Swimming Competition is 61.90 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament is 57.14 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis and Handball Tournament is 52.38 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Hockey Tournament is 47.62 percent.
The participation in other intercollegiate events like Cross Country and Cycling is very low, which accounts for only 4.76 Percent. It has been proved from the study, that none of the colleges participates in the Intercollegiate Softball, Netball, Throwball, Gymnastics, Archery, Water polo, Ball Badminton, Sapaktakraw, and Wrestling Competitions. The participation in Baseball is 9.52 percent and that of Carrom is 14.29 percent. However, it has been found from the documents from University that the department of Physical Education and Sports of Goa University popularly known as sports section of the University has not incorporated the events like Softball, Netball, Throwball, Gymnastics, Archery, Water polo, Ball Badminton, Sapaktakraw, Wrestling, Base ball, Taekwondo and Carrom in the programme of Intercollegiate Sports Organised by the University.
5.2.3 Financial Support or Facilities for Physical Education and Sports in colleges of Goa University

It is revealed from the study, that 38.10 percent of the colleges have sufficient funds for conducting Physical Education and Sports activities for the college. However, it is found that 61.90 percent of the colleges are with insufficient funds for the conduct of the activities.

5.2.4 Awareness and Availed Schemes from Government and Non-governmental agencies

It has been found by the study that about 85.71 percent of Directors of Physical Education and Sports are aware of the schemes available from various Governmental and non-governmental bodies. However, only 52.38 percent of these Directors of Physical Education and Sports have availed these schemes.

5.2.5 Availability of coaches for Sports or Games

The investigator found that 85.71 percent of the sample study has coaching facilities in their Institution. The coaching in various games and sports activities conducted by the colleges is made by the respective Director of Physical Education and Sports of the college. In order to give advanced coaching in certain game specialized coaches are invited by the college to assist the Director. The study found that hundred percent of the colleges have qualified Directors of Physical Education and Sports, which proves that the coaching facility is available in all the colleges. However, it is found that 85.71 percent of the colleges invite specialized coaches for providing advance coaching.
It is found from the study that 52.38 percent of the colleges invite specialised coach for providing advance training in Football. In cricket 42.86 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach for training. In Volleyball, 23.81 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach. It is found that the number of colleges inviting specialized coach in Hockey, Badminton, Chess, Lawn Tennis, Handball and other activities like cross country, and cycling, is 4.76 percent. However, it is also found that the number of colleges inviting specialized coach for Table Tennis, Basketball, and Athletics are merely 9.52 percent. The number of colleges inviting special coach for Weight lifting, Power lifting and Best Physique or Body Building are 14.29 percent.

In case of Judo, the number of colleges inviting special coach for training is 33.33 percent. The percentage of colleges inviting special coach in Kho-kho is 28.57 percent. The number of colleges inviting special coach for Kabaddi is 38.10 percent.

It is found from the study that none of the college invite special coach in the sports events like Softball, Netball, Baseball, Throwball, Carrom, Gymnastics, Archery, Tennikoit, Swimming, Water Polo, Ball Badminton, Sapaktakraw and wrestling.

5.2.6 Plans for Introduction of Facilities in College or Institution

It was found that 90.48 percent of the colleges have plans to introduce new facilities in the department of Physical Education and Sports. However, the activity wise inquiry shows that large many colleges are unwilling to introduce new facilities.
5.2.7 Playground and Equipments facilities existing with the Colleges or Institutions

It was found that the colleges do have playgrounds and equipments facilities. The activity wise playgrounds and equipments facility existing with colleges shows that the colleges having playgrounds and equipments facilities for the Football game are 71.43 percent. In case of cricket game the percentage of colleges having the playground and equipments facilities are 66.67 percent. The playgrounds and equipments facilities for Volleyball game is 80.95 percent. The percentage of colleges with the facilities for Badminton is 66.67 percent. The percentage of colleges with facilities for Hockey is 38.10 percent. The percentage of colleges having Table Tennis facilities are 85.71 percent. The colleges having facilities for Chess are 90.48 percent. The colleges having facilities for Lawn Tennis are 14.29 percent. The number of colleges having facilities for Throwball is 14.29 percent.

The number of colleges with the facilities for Basketball is 28.57 percent. In case of Handball, the number of colleges having facilities for playgrounds and equipments is 62.50 percent. The percentage of colleges having facilities for Carrom is 57.14 percent. The colleges with the facilities for Athletics are 71.43 percent. In case of Judo, the number of colleges having the facilities is 42.86 percent.

The number of colleges with the facilities for Kho-kho game is 76.19 percent and that of Kabaddi game is 85.71 percent. In case of Tennikoit, the number of colleges having facilities for playground and equipments are
66.67 percent. Swimming facilities exists with 9.52 percent of the colleges. The facilities for Weight lifting, Power lifting and Best Physique or Body Building exists with 57.14 percent of the colleges in sample study. It also reveals that the number of colleges having the facilities for the games like Softball, Netball, Baseball, Gymnastics, Archery, and other activities like Cross country and Cycling races are negligible and accounts for only 4.76 percent of the sample size. It is very important to note that none of the college has facilities for Water Polo, Ball Badminton, and Sapaktakraw.

It can be concluded that, colleges have facilities for popular games like Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Badminton, Table Tennis, Chess, Handball, Carrom, Athletics, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Tennikoit, Weight lifting, Power lifting and Best Physique or Body Building.

5.2.8 Preparation of Budget and the sources of income for regular activities of Sports

It is found that 90.48 percent of the respondents prepare the budget for the department of Physical Education and Sports. Further, It is found that hundred percent of the colleges in the sample study has the Sports Fees or Gymkhana Fees as the source of income for running the regular activities of the department. Along with the sports fees, 9.52 percent of the colleges take Donations from parents and public donors as the source of income for the department. Further, 6.67 percent of the colleges take sponsorship from Industrial houses and 14.29 percent of the colleges take sponsorship from well-wishers and Government grants which is considered as the
source of income for the purpose of running the regular activities of the department.

5.2.9 Qualifications of the College Principals

It is found form the study that, 76.19 percent of the college Principals are with Ph.D. Degree and 23.81 percent of the college Principals do not have Ph.D. Degree.

5.2.10 Establishment of Colleges in the state of Goa

It is to be noted that the 61.90 percent of the colleges have been set up in Goa in after establishment of Goa University whereas rest of the colleges (i.e. 38.10) were set before establishment of Goa University.

5.2.11 Management of the Colleges in the state of Goa

The study found that 76.19 percent of the colleges in the state of Goa are managed by the authorities with the help of Government grants. These are aided colleges with financial support from the state government. There are no autonomous colleges in the state of Goa. It is also found that there do not exist unaided colleges in the state. However, there are some colleges, which are fully owned by the government. The percentage of colleges fully owned by government is 23.81 percent.

5.2.12 Nature of the Colleges in the state of Goa

The study shows that 95.24 percent of the colleges in the state of Goa are co-educational. However, only 4.76 percent of the colleges are for women or girls.
5.2.13 Gender of the Principals of colleges affiliated to Goa University

It is found that 76.19 percent of the colleges in the sample study have male Principals. The percentage of colleges having female Principals is 23.81 percent.

5.2.14 Existence of Department of Physical Education and Sports with qualified teacher

The study found that all the colleges in the sample study have the department of Physical Education and Sports with the qualified teacher.

5.2.15 Participation in Physical Education and Sports activities from Principals perceptive

It is found from the study that the participation in the activities of the department of Physical Education and Sports is optional. However, hundred percent of the colleges in the sample study participates in the Intercollegiate sports activities organised by the University.

Study reveals that, hundred percent of the colleges in the sample study participates in the Football, and Volleyball. The participation in Intercollegiate Cricket, and Table Tennis is 95.24 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Chess competition, Badminton and Athletics is 90.48 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Kabaddi and Weight lifting competition is 71.43 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Power lifting competition and Best Physique or Body Building Competition is 76.19 percent. The participation in Intercollegiate Judo, Kho-kho and Tennikoit competition is 66.67 percent. The participation in Swimming Competition and Basketball Tournament is 52.38 percent. The participation in
Intercollegiate Hockey Tournament is 47.62 percent. The Participation in Lawn Tennis is 42.86 Percent. The participation in Handball is 38.10 Percent. The participation in Carrom is 19.05 percent. The participation in other Intercollegiate sports like Cross Country and Cycling is only 14.29 Percent. The participation in Gymnastics is only 4.76 percent. It has been proved from the study, that none of the colleges from the sample study are participating in the Intercollegiate Softball, Netball, Throw ball, Baseball, Archery, Water polo, Ball Badminton, Sapaktakraw, and Wrestling Competitions.

5.2.16 Playgrounds and Equipments facilities existing with the colleges or Institutions from Principals’ Perceptive

According to Principals perceptive, colleges having playgronds and equipments facilities for the Volleyball, Table Tennis, Chess and Kho-kho games are 95.24 percent. In case of Cricket, Football, Kabaddi and Athletics, the percentage of colleges having the playground and equipments facilities are 90.48 percent. The percentage of colleges with the facilities for Badminton is 80.95 percent. The percentage of colleges with facilities for Hockey, and Basketball is 47.62 percent. The colleges having facilities for Lawn Tennis, Swimming, and Throwball are 19.05 percent. In case of Handball, and Judo, the number of colleges having facilities for playgrounds and equipments is 57.14 percent. The percentage of colleges that have facilities for Carrom and Tennikoit is 76.19 percent.
The facilities for Weight lifting, Power lifting and Best Physique or Body Building exists with 71.43 percent of the colleges in sample study. It also reveals that the number of colleges having the facilities for the games like Softball and Netball are 9.52 percent while that of Baseball, Gymnastics, Archery, Wrestling and other activities like Cross country and Cycling races are negligible and accounts for only 4.76 percent of the sample size. It is very important to note that none of the college has facilities for Water Polo, Ball badminton, and Sapaktakraw.

5.2.17 Plans for introduction of new facilities in college/institutions department of physical education and sports from principals perspective

The study shows that 85.71 percent of the Principal have plans to introduce the new facilities. The study reveals that 47.62 percent of the colleges have plans to introduce indoor as well as outdoor facilities for the department of physical education and sports. It also found that 28.57 percent of the colleges have the plan to introduce only indoor facilities required for the activities of the department. Further, the study observed that only 9.52 percent of the colleges have plans to introduce outdoor facilities. The most important observation made in this study is that 14.29 percent of the colleges do not have any plan to introduce the new facilities for the activities of the department of physical education and sports.
5.2.18 Monetary sources for introduction of new facilities to the department of physical education and sports

The study shows that 95.24 percent of the colleges wish to develop or introduce new facilities with the financial support of the state government. The colleges willing to take financial support from UGC or Central Government are 90.48 percent. There are some colleges wishing to introduce new facilities for sports and physical education activities by taking contribution from their students. Such colleges accounts for 28.57 percent of the total. The colleges wishing to introduce new facilities for sports with the help of Donations, contribution from well-wishers, Sponsorships, and charity shows are 9.52 percent. The colleges also wish to take monetary contribution from its staff members. The numbers of such colleges is however, merely 4.76 percent.

5.2.19 Awareness and availed schemes from government or non-governmental agencies from principals perspective

It was found that hundred percent of the college Principals’ are aware of the schemes prepared by the Government and other bodies like UGC. However, the schemes availed by the Principals for their colleges are limited. It is found that only 38.10 percent of the colleges have availed the schemes for the development of infrastructure and other facilities. The table 4.6 and Figure 4.15 shows that only twenty percent of the college from sample study have availed the scheme for preparation of playground. It is found that none of the college has availed scheme for construction of compound for the playground. The state government has a scheme for
construction of Gymnasium facilities. The upper limit for the financial support for the construction of gymnasium is rupees fifty lakhs. However, it is found that only 19.05 percent of the colleges has availed the scheme. It is also found that there exists a scheme for purchase of Sports equipment or apparatus. It is depicted from the study that the scheme is availed by only 14.29 percent of the colleges. The scheme for purchase of Sports books, Magazines, and Journals is availed by only 4.76 percent of the colleges. The other schemes like organisation aid for conferences, Seminars, and Workshops is availed by only 9.52 percent of the colleges.

5.2.20 Source of income for regular physical education and sports programme from principals perspective

It is evident from the study that the main source of income for running the Physical Education and Sports programmes is the Sports Fees or Gymkhana Fees collected from the students at the time of admission to the course at the beginning of the academic year or Semester. It is found that hundred percent of the colleges from sample study charge Sports Fees or Gymkhana Fees. The amount of fees collected from each student is rupees one hundred and seventy four. This amount of fees is charged as per the University guidelines for fees charges.

It is also found from the study that 9.52 percent of the college from the sample raise funds from other sources like sponsorship from Industrial houses. The percentage of colleges that has sponsorship from well-wishers as the source of income is 14.29 percent whereas only 4.76 percent of the
colleges have the source of income as the Donations from parents and other public donors.

5.2.21 Budgetary provisions made by the colleges for the department of physical education and sports

The study found that the colleges prepare their annual budget taking into consideration all academic and administrative purposes. It was found that the colleges do not make the budgetary provision separately for each department. However, general budget is made by the colleges which include provision for all academic as well as sports activities. It is also known through the interview technique that the amount spent for activities of the department of physical education and sports does not exceed the amount of Sports fees collected from the student. Apart from the expenditure made on travelling and other allowances to the sportspersons, some other provisions are also made in the budget.

It is found from the study that 57.14 percent of the colleges make the provision for purchase of non-consumable sports equipments. The percentage of colleges making provision for maintenance of existing playfields is 33.33 percent while only 23.81 percent of the colleges make provision for construction new playfields. This shows that the colleges give least importance to the activities of physical education and sports.
5.2.22 Measures for increase of funds for the activities of physical education and sports department

The study shows that 85.71 percent of the college principals suggested the measure to increase the sports fees or gymkhana fees charged to the student to increase sports funds. About 14.29 percent college principals suggested shifting of the financial burden on the students participants in sport. On the other hand, about 23.81 percent of college principles suggested increase in the management contribution towards sports.

5.2.23 Coaching in sports activities for higher performance in games

The study found that 90.48 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach for coaching college teams for achieving higher performance in the competitions. It is also found that 80.95 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach occasionally. Data reveals that 19.05 percent of the colleges regularly invite specialized coaches for coaching the college teams. These coaches are invited to coach the college team in addition to regular Director of Physical Education and Sports of the college. The event-wise percentage of colleges inviting specialized coaches is as under.

It is found from the responses from college Principals’ that around 57.14 percent of the colleges invites specialised coach for providing advance training in Football. In cricket 38.10 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach for training. In Volleyball, and Kabaddi, 33.33 percent of the colleges invite specialized coach. It is found that the number of colleges inviting specialized coach in Badminton, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Tennikoit and Power lifting is merely 4.76 percent. However, it is
also found that the number of colleges inviting specialized coach for Hockey, Chess, Athletics, and Weight lifting are 9.52 percent. The number of colleges inviting specialised coaches for Handball and other games like cross country race, cycling event are 14.29 percent. The percentage of colleges inviting special coach in Kho-kho is 29.41 percent. In Judo, specialized coaches are invited by 28.57 percent colleges in the sample study. In Basketball 19.05 percent of the colleges invite special coach for advance training.

It is derived from the above, that none of the colleges invite special coach in the sports events like Softball, Netball, Baseball, Throwball, Carrom, Gymnastics, Archery, Swimming, Water Polo, Ball badminton, Sapaktakraw and Wrestling.

5.2.24 Sports participation of Goa University at interuniversity tournaments

It is found that the University participates in the Interuniversity Tournaments in the Sports activities mentioned as under:

Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Hockey, Badminton, Table Tennis, Basketball, Handball, Baseball, Athletics, Judo, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Swimming, Weight Lifting, Power Lifting, Body Building or Best Physique.

5.2.25 Playground and equipments facilities existing with the Goa University

It is found that the University has the facilities for the sports event mentioned as under:
Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Hockey, Table Tennis, Chess, Basketball, Handball, Baseball, Throwball, Carrom, Athletics, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Tennikoit, Weight Lifting, Power Lifting.

It is depicted from the study that the University is dependent on the facilities existing with the Sports Authority of Goa and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs, Government of Goa, in case of Sports events for which the University does not possess the facilities.

5.2.26 Period of establishment of the associations

It is found that the only one association was established during the Portuguese rule in the State of Goa, namely, Associacao Futebole de Goa in 1959, presently known as Goa Football Association.

It is found from the study that 94.12 percent of the state sports associations are established in the state of Goa after its liberation from the Portuguese rule. Further, it is found that 58.82 percent of the associations were established after Goa achieved Statehood.

5.2.27 Nature of the association

It is found that the percentage of the association that promotes sport for male as well as female is hundred percent. This shows that there is no association that is meant only for Males and also there is no association that is meant only for females. All the associations are meant for both.

5.2.28 Participation of state teams in national level competitions

It is found that the associations depute teams for participation in senior category at National level competitions in Male as well as Female category.

It is also found that 76.47 percent of the associations depute teams for
participation at National level competitions in Junior and Sub-junior category, in male as well as female category. However, it is found that hundred percent of the associations depute teams for participation at the national level tournaments or competitions in at least one category.

5.2.29 Sports facilities with associations

It is found that only 11.76 percent of the associations have their own playgrounds and equipment facilities. The percentage of associations inviting SAG coaches regularly for training is 17.65 percent and those inviting coaches occasionally are 82.35 percent. It was found from the study that 11.76 percent of the associations wish to develop their own sports facilities. The study finds that all associations in the sample are willing to develop their own playground and other sports facilities if 100 percent grants are given to the associations by the State Governments. The percentage of association that wishes to develop their own sports facilities through central government grants, and the donations collected from public donors are 47.06 percent. There are some associations that wish to develop their own sports facilities through the contribution from well wishers and sponsorship. The percentage of such associations is about 64.71 percent. The percentage of associations wishing to develop their own sports facilities through Sponsorship is 82.35 percent. On the other hand the number of associations wishing to develop their own sports facilities through organisation of Charity shows is only 23.53 percent.
5.2.30 Awareness and schemes availed from government or non-governmental agencies by state associations

The study found that 94.12 percent of the associations are aware of the various schemes prepared by government or non-governmental agencies for development of the Sports facilities. However, it is found that only 41.18 percent of the associations have availed these schemes. It is also found that none of the associations have availed schemes for preparation of playgrounds, construction of compound for the playground, construction of Gymnasium and purchase of sports books, Magazine and Journals. Some associations have availed scheme for purchase of sports equipments or apparatus. The percentage of such association is 17.65 percent. The associations have availed other schemes like financial support for organisation of Seminars or Workshops is 23.53 percent.

5.2.31 Sources of income for regular activities of sports association and budget preparation

It is found that 94.12 percent of the associations prepare their annual budget. It is evident that 82.35 percent of the associations take sponsorship from well wishers. This is considered to be one of the main sources of income for carrying on the regular activities of the respective association. However, it is found from the study that the associations that are recognised by the SAG receive grants from the state government for its regular activities. Number of associations that has the source of income as government grants is hundred percent
The percentage of association that has source of income as club affiliation fees is 58.82 percent. The percentage of associations that has source of income as participation and entry fees is 52.94 percent. It is found from the study that 41.18 percent of the associations receive sponsorship from the Industrial houses which serve as the important source of income of the association.

5.2.32 Suggestion for increase of funds for the associations

It is found from the study that hundred percent of the associations suggests that government grants provided for the associations must be increased. It is also found that 76.47 percent of the associations suggested that the participation fees charged by the concerned sport association must be increased. It is suggested by 76.47 percent of the associations to collect revenue by issuing Souvenir or Donation coupons and the percentage of associations suggesting to get more sponsorships is also 76.47 percent. It is also found from the study that 70.59 percent of the associations suggested for increase in club affiliation fees. The percentage of associations that suggested increasing of fund by other ways such as contribution from members of the associations is 17.65 percent.

5.2.33 Financial analysis of sources of income and expenditure of associations

a. Analysis of income

Funds raised by the Associations are broadly classified into three heads: 1) Grants from Government and Federations; (2) Donations or Advertisement or sponsorship from industry and well-wishers; 3) Other Income like
affiliation fee, participation fee, gate collection and other income sources. The analysis of the selected associations shows that for the period 2005 to 2010, 70.0 percent of Income on an average for all Associations was contributed by primarily in the form of grants. Donations and advertisements on an average for all the Associations for the period under consideration contributed 21 percent of total income. Other income contributed during the said period is about 9.0 percent of the total income (see Graph 4.25). Further, analysis shows that the highest contribution of grants in percentage terms is seen in case of Goa Baseball Association (97.6 %), Goa Saptakraw Association (93.7 %), Goa Kabaddi Association (87.5 %), Goa Judo Association (78.0 %), Goa Swimming Association (74.5 %) and Goa Badminton Association (64.0 %) as an average for period 2007 to 2011. The lowest contribution of grants to the total income is seen in case of Goa Softball Association (35.2%), Goa Football Association (38.5 %) and Goa Kho-kho Association (59.2%) (see graph 4.26). As far as contribution of donations and advertisements are concerned the highest contribution is observed in case of the Goa Softball Association (64.5 %), followed by Goa Kho-kho Association (36.1 %) and Goa Football Association (25.0 %). For rest of all other associations the contribution of donations and advertisement is less than one percent.

With respect to other income it is revealed that highest income is seen in case of Goa Football Association (36.5 %). For Goa Football Association the major part of the other income comes from gate collection. The other Associations having higher contribution from other sources are Goa
Badminton Association (35.3 %). The Goa Judo Association shows higher income from other income source which is about 22 %.

b. Analysis of expenditure

The expenditure pattern of all Associations in the sample study together indicates that 33.5 percent of the total expenditure is made by the Associations in organisation of events or games, 29.7 % of the expenditure is incurred on the participation in different national level events, 3.6 percent of total expenditure is made on Coaching Camps. About 7.6 % of the total expenditure is incurred on consumable goods like Jerseys, track suits, shoes and other items. Other expenditure which includes publicity, professional charges and auditor’s fee, printing and stationary and other is 25.4 percent. This indicates that bulk of the expenditure is made by the Associations on organisation of events and administration and participation. Actual expenditure made on the training or Coaching of participants and consumables is very low, which is about 11.3 percent.

Association wise expenditure analysis shows that the highest organisational expenditure to the total expenditure is incurred by the Goa Swimming Association (79.9 %) followed by Goa Football Association (68.1 %), and Goa Kho-kho Association (55.7 %). Other association spends less than 50 percent of the total expenditure on the organisation of the events. As far as expenditure on the participation is concerned the highest expenditure is observed in case of the Goa Kabaddi Association (71.2 %) followed by the Goa Baseball Association (56.1 %) and Goa Softball Association (35.1 %). This study also depicts that the Goa Swimming
Association’s participation expenditure is lowest (0.05 %) amongst the all other Associations under the study.

It is found that Coaching Camp Expenditure is highest. This is 21.2 percent in case of Goa Kabaddi Association followed by the Goa Baseball Association (0.43 %) and the Goa Kho-kho Association (0.31 %) It is to be noted that the Goa Swimming Association, Goa Judo Association and the Goa Football Association spends very low proportion of their total expenditure on coaching or training camp.

Analysis of consumables expenditure of the associations to the total expenditure on an average clearly indicates that the Goa Softball Association spends highest amount (18.3 %), followed by the Goa Sapaktakraw Association (14.7 %) and Goa Judo Association (13.7 %). It is important to note that the Goa Kho-kho Association, Goa Kabaddi Association and Goa Football Association’s expenditure on consumable goods is very low proportion of their total expenditure.

The study also depicts that other expenditure which is inclusive of administrative expenditure like salaries and wages for administrative staff, auditors fee, printing and stationary, administrative and other expenditure to the total expenditure is highest in case of Goa Sapaktakraw Association (56.1 %) followed by the Goa Judo Association (40.5 %) and Goa Badminton Association (32.0 %). This study also indicates that the Goa Kho-kho Association’s proportion of Other Expenditure to the Total Expenditure (9.8 %) is the lowest among all the associations.
From the expenditure analysis it is observed that major expenditure in the total expenditure is done on organisation of events, participation in events and on the administration and miniscule amount on training of players.

5.3 Conclusions

Major conclusions drawn from above finding are as under

- All the colleges (hundred percent) participate in Intercollegiate Football, Cricket, Volleyball and Athletics which are popular games in the State.

- About 90 percent of the colleges participate in Badminton, Table Tennis, Chess and Kabaddi at Intercollegiate Tournaments majority of which are individual games where individual players take interest.

- None of the colleges participates in Softball, Netball, Archery, Gymnastics, water Polo, Ball Badminton, Sapaktakraw and Wrestling, as the University does not organise Inter collegiate competitions in the above mentioned sports events.

- It is found that the colleges have Playground and Equipment facilities for Football.

- The Directors are of the opinion that funds allotted for sports activities are insufficient.

- It is found that all the associations depute their teams for participation in the National level competitions under the sub junior, junior and senior category. The sports associations from Goa depend on SAG and DSYA for facilities of their respective sports event.
• None of the associations has appointed its own coach for coaching their game. **All associations depend on SAG and DSYA for coaches.**

• The main source of financial support of associations is through government grants but few of the associations also raise their funds by way of sponsorship or donation from industrial houses and well wishers etc.

• Sports facilities created by the SAG and DSYA are quite adequate and Colleges, University and State Sports Associations depend on SAG and DSYA for its sports facilities.

5.4 **Recommendations and Suggestions**

• Facilities for cycling, swimming pool, and gymnasium may be created at the university campus for university and college students. University may create synthetic track for athletic event.

• University may organize inter collegiate competitions in sports event like netball, softball, archery, ball badminton, Sapaktakraw, gymnastics and wrestling so that the college and university students will get an opportunity for participation.

• Colleges may introduce facilities for sports events like softball, netball, Sapaktakraw etc. so that students can avail the facilities for purpose of practice and excellence.

• Physical Education and Sports must be considered as compulsory or optional subject of teaching. It should not be considered as mere co-curricular activity.
• Government should provide more job quota for sportspersons.
• Similar research study may be carried out in different states of India.
• Institution for higher learning in the field of Physical Education and Sports with facilities for research may be established in the state with the support of the State or Central government for development of human resource required for the Goa state in near future.
• Procedure for availing government schemes for development of sports facilities for colleges may be simplified so as to enable college authorities to develop the sports facilities required for their college.
• Government may provide special grants to the colleges for sports activities organised by the colleges for their students.
• Colleges may prepare separate budget exclusively for the activities of Physical Education and Sports.
• Research may be carried out in other areas such as students’ participation in different sports and the duration of sports facilities used by the students.
• Similar research may be carried out by some other researchers, by taking into consideration all other factors which are not covered under this study.
• Similar study may be conducted to survey the facility and sports participation at inter schools and junior colleges.