CHAPTER – IV
ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

The most important and crucial part of research study is the analysis and interpretation of the data in a systematic and objective manner. The purpose is to present a clear cut picture of the collected material. For the present study information was gathered through a questionnaire from the physical education personnel and players. The collected responses were then converted into percentage and chi square was employed to check significant differences between opinions. The collected data has been presented here as follows:

**Frequency of intramural competitions**

This item of the questionnaire refers to the frequency of intramural competitions that had been organized in the selected universities. Collected responses had been presented in table 4.1

Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 4df = 9.49

The data presented in table 4.1 revealed that 11% physical education personnel were found fully dissatisfied, 22% were dissatisfied.
11% were neutral in their responses. 33% had given their favour as satisfied, and 22% were found fully satisfied regarding the frequency of intramural competitions organized in the selected universities.

Table 4.1 revealed that the attained $X^2$ value of 3.11 was found lesser than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. It showed that significant difference was not found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.1

**Figure 4.1**

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the frequency of intramural competitions

![Graph showing responses in %](image)

**Discussion**

It was found in the results that the respondents had given mixed opinion regarding this item as significant difference was not found among the responses of physical education personnel. It might be attributed to the fact that intramural competitions were being organized in the selected universities but not in a satisfactory number. Therefore, a considerable number of frequencies were also marked in favour of dissatisfied.
Prizes for intramural sports participation

This item of the questionnaire refers to the prizes given to the players to encourage them for intra-mural sports participation. Collected responses had been presented in table 4.2

Table 4.2

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the prizes for intra-mural sports participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The data presented in table 4.2 revealed that 48% physical education personnel were found dissatisfied and 19% were fully dissatisfied. 14% were neutral. 14% had shown their favour as satisfied and 5% marked their opinion in favour of fully satisfied.

Table 4.2 revealed that attained $X^2$ value 10.33 was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. It had shown that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents regarding the provision of prizes for intra-mural sports participation. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.2
Discussion

Although the selected universities had been organizing intra-mural competitions in most of the games, yet the provision of prizes was not found satisfactory. Therefore, a considerable number of frequencies were marked in favour of dissatisfied. It might be interpreted that the selected universities were not giving much importance to intra-mural competitions; therefore, they did not award handsome prizes in intra-mural competitions.

Intra-mural competitions in various games

This item deals with the intra-mural competitions conducted in various games. Respondents were asked to mark the tick against the game in which the intra-mural competition was conducted. Responses were
shown in terms of the number of universities that conducted intra-mural competition in particular game mentioned in the questionnaire. Punjab Technical University Jalandhar was not included in this item because academic courses were not being run in this university. Collected responses from six universities had been presented in table 4.3

Table 4.3

Name of games in which intra-mural competitions were organized by the selected universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the game</th>
<th>Number of universities</th>
<th>Name of the game</th>
<th>Number of universities</th>
<th>Name of the game</th>
<th>Number of universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Meet</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chess</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carom</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lawn Tennis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Table Tennis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kho-kho</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Korfball</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Ball Badminton</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Lifting</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Wt. Lifting</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Best Physique</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softball</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Yoga</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Taekwondo</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings

The data presented in table 4.3 had given information regarding the intramural competitions organized in the selected universities. The data revealed that all the selected universities conduct athletic meets and
intramural competitions in basketball, cricket, football and volleyball. Five universities organize intramural competitions in badminton and table tennis. Four universities conduct intramural competitions in handball, hockey and lawn tennis. Three universities conduct intramural competitions in chess, two in carom and one in squash. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.3
Name of the games in which intra-mural competitions were organized by the selected universities.

**Figure 4.3**

Responses in numbers:

- **Badminton**: 5
- **Table tennis**: 5
- **Handball**: 4
- **Carom**: 2
- **Cricket**: 6
- **Lawn tennis**: 4
- **Basketball**: 6
- **Volleyball**: 6
- **Squash**: 1
- **Athletic meet**: 6
- **Chess**: 3
- **Football**: 6
- **Hockey**: 4
- **Others**: 0
Discussion

The data presented in table 4.3 revealed that all the selected universities conduct athletic meet as their annual feature, being a mother of all sports. This practice in the educational institutes was started from the pre-independence era, because sports competitions in the country came along with modern education in India. Sports were considered an integral part of the educational institutes. Annual athletic meet was an important function of educational institutes, hence this practice still continues in modern times. The other major games such as football, volleyball, basketball, and cricket had been equally in practice in the selected universities. It might be attributed to the fact that now a days the importance of physical activity is being advocated by the international and national agencies like WHO, UNESCO, MHRD and UGC. The educational administrators have become aware regarding the benefits of physical activity and keep these games as part of their university curriculum. The data also revealed that some other games such as badminton, hockey, table tennis, chess, carom and squash were also found in their regular practice. It might be due to the fact that most of these universities are residential universities and most of the students reside in the hostels. During their leisure time students take part in sports and games for fun sake and satisfaction.

Quality of equipment

This item of the questionnaire refers to the quality of equipment provided to the players for practice and for competition. The respondents were required to mark their responses in terms of superior, above average, average, below average and inferior. Collected responses had been presented in table 4.4
### Table 4.4

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the quality of equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superior</th>
<th>Above average</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Below average</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23.05*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $\chi^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.4 revealed that 24% physical education personnel from the selected universities expressed their opinion in favour of superior, 57% were in favour of above average, 19% had marked their opinion in favour of average quality. None of the selected personnel had marked his opinion in terms of below average and inferior.

Table 4.4 revealed that attained $\chi^2$ value 23.05 was found higher than the tabulated value 13.48 to be significant at 0.01 level. Therefore, significant difference was found among the opinions given by the selected personnel regarding the quality of equipment. Graphical presentation of percentage of responses had been given in figure 4.4
Discussion

Findings of the table 4.4 revealed that all the universities were using good quality equipment as majority of the physical education personnel were found satisfied with the equipment supplied. It may be attributed that the universities were having sufficient funds to purchase good quality equipment for the promotion of sports. Thus, level of satisfaction of maximum number of respondents falls towards the positive side of the scale.

Appointment of university team selectors

In this item of the questionnaire the respondents were asked to give their opinion in terms of various levels of satisfaction regarding the appointment of university team selectors. Collected responses had been tabulated in table 4.5
Table 4.5

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the appointment of the university team selectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27.33*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

It is evident from the table 4.5 that 62% physical education and sports personnel had expressed their opinion in favour of satisfied, 24% were having their inclination towards fully satisfied, however, 14% were neutral in their opinion. None of the selected personnel had given his opinion towards the negative side of the scale.

Attained $X^2$ value (27.33) was found higher than the tabulated value (9.49) to be significant at .05 level. Data presented in the table 4.5 had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.5.
Discussion

It is evident from the data shown in table 4.5 that concentration of frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction regarding the appointment of university team selector lies towards the positive side of the scale. It can be concluded that majority of the physical education personnel from the selected universities were found satisfied regarding the existing procedure of appointing university team selectors. It may be said that the universities appoint qualified and neutral selectors for the selection of various teams that's why none of the respondents was found dissatisfied.

Selection procedure of university players

This item of the questionnaire deals with the selection procedure of university players. The respondents were required to evaluate this item in terms of various levels of satisfaction. Collected responses had been presented in table 4.6
Table 4.6

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the selection of university players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>( X^2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.05*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of \( X^2 \) at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

It is evident from the data shown in table 4.6 that 57% physical education personnel from the selected universities had expressed their opinion in favour of satisfied. 24% were in favour of fully satisfied. 19% respondents were neutral in their opinion.

Attained \( X^2 \) value of 23.05 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Therefore, significant difference was found among the opinions given by the selected respondents regarding the selection procedure of university players. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.6
Discussion

Frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction regarding the selection procedure of university players fall towards the positive side of the scale. On the basis of the findings it might be inferred that significantly higher number of respondents were found satisfied regarding the selection procedure of university players. It may be attributed that universities meticulously appoint the qualified and neutral selectors who had been giving chance only to the deserving players to be member of a university team.

Coaching camps

This item of the questionnaire deals with the coaching camps organized by the universities. Further this item of the questionnaire was divided into two parts i.e. summer coaching camps and before
competition coaching camps. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding coaching camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fully Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer coaching Camp</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32.57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before Competition coaching camp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11.62*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The data presented in table 4.7 indicated that 67% physical education personnel were found fully dissatisfied, 24% were dissatisfied and 9% respondents were neutral in their opinion regarding summer coaching camps. In case of pre competition coaching camps 43% respondents were in favour of satisfied, 19% were found fully satisfied. 29% respondents had given negative responses.

Attained $X^2$ value 32.57 and 11.62 was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at .05 level in both the cases. The data presented in table 4.7 indicated that a significant difference was found in

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the pattern of responses among the respondents in both cases. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.7

Figure 4.7

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding coaching camps

Discussion

It is evident from the results that summer coaching camps were not organized in the professional universities. It might be due to the fact that the students studying in the technical universities were not able to afford long breaks from their hectic academic schedule, hence the selected universities did not arrange summer coaching camps for the students. Whereas, preparatory camps for inter-university competitions were organized by the professional universities in a satisfactory manner. It might be due to the fact that these camps were considered prerequisite to
perform better in competitions; secondly camps were conducted in the morning and evening hours and did not interfere with their studies.

**Duration of pre competition coaching camps**

This item of the questionnaire relates to the duration of coaching camps organized before inter-university competitions. The collected responses had been tabulated in table 4.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

The data presented in table 4.8 had shown that 43% respondents have marked their responses in terms of dissatisfied and 5% in terms of fully dissatisfied. However, 28% were found satisfied and 10% fully satisfied. 14% respondents were neutral in their response.

Attained $X^2$ value of 10.19 was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at 0.05 level. The data presented in table 4.8 indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.8
Discussion

Findings of the data revealed that majority of the physical education personnel were not found satisfied regarding the duration of coaching camps before competition. It might be attributed to the fact that the students of professional courses pay more attention to their academic performance and are not in a position to spare much time for practice. That’s why the universities might have organized camps for shorter duration.

Regularity of players during camps

This item of the questionnaire refers to the regularity of players during the inter-university preparatory camps. Respondents were asked to respond to this question in terms of ‘most regular’, ‘regular’, ‘not regular’. The collected responses had been tabulated in table 4.9.
Table 4.9

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the regularity of players during camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most regular</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Not regular</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.9 revealed that maximum number of frequencies fall in the center as 57% respondents had given their opinion in favour of regular, 29% in favour of most regular and 14% respondents had given their opinion that players are not regular in coaching camps.

Attained $X^2$ value 6 was found higher than the tabulated value 5.99 to be significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.9
Discussion

It is evident from the data presented in table 4.9 that maximum number of frequencies falls in the center and higher percentage goes towards the positive side of the scale. It might be accredited to the fact that the coaching camps organized by the universities were of short duration which didn’t disturb their study.

Diet money during inter-university camps

Responses of the respondents regarding the provision of diet money during practice before inter-university competitions, had been presented in table 4.10.
Table 4.10

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the diet money during inter-university camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

It is evident from the data presented in table 4.10 that 52% respondents expressed their inclination of satisfaction in favour of satisfied. 24% were in favour of fully satisfied, 14% respondents were neutral and 10% were dissatisfied.

The table 4.10 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value 16.86 at .05 level of confidence is higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 at 4 df to be significant at .05 level. It had clearly shown the significant difference in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. The graphical presentation had been given in figure 4.10
The concentration of frequencies revealing the provision of diet money during practice before inter-university competition lies towards the positive side of the scale. On the basis of analysis of the data it could be said that majority of the physical education personnel had been found satisfied regarding the provision of diet money during practice before inter-university competitions. It might be inferred that the universities were providing adequate diet money during the camps to meet the daily diet expenses of the players.

**Diet money during inter-university competition**

This item of the questionnaire refers to the provision of diet money given to the players during inter-university competitions by the selected universities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.11
Table 4.11

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the diet money during inter-university competitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

The data presented in table 4.11 had shown that maximum number of frequencies (57%) were expressed in terms of satisfied and adequate number of frequencies (29%) were in favour of fully satisfied. 13% respondents were neutral. None of the respondents had given his opinion in favour of dissatisfied and fully dissatisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 24 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Table 4.11 revealed significant difference among the opinions given by the selected respondents regarding the provision of diet money during inter-university competitions. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.11
Figure 4.11

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the diet money during inter-university competitions

Discussion

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.11 apparently indicated the inclination of the respondents towards the positive side of the scale regarding the diet money given to the players during inter-university competitions. It could be concluded that the respondents were satisfied with the diet money given to the players during inter-university competitions. It might be due to the fact that the universities were providing considerable amount of diet money during inter-university competitions.

Sports articles for inter-university competitions

This item of the questionnaire refers to the articles i.e. game kit, track suit and needed equipment provided to the players for inter-
university competitions. The collected responses had been presented in
the following tables and figures.

**Game kit**

Table 4.12.1

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel
regarding game kit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35.95*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

The data tabulated in table 4.11.1 revealed that 81% respondents
favoured that game kit was provided free of cost. 14% were found in
favour of half cost, and 5% commented that kit was provided on return
basis.

Attained $X^2$ value of 35.95 was found higher than the tabulated
value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Therefore, significant
difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the
respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure
4.11.1

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Figure 4.12.1

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding game kit

Table 4.12.2

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding track suit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28.71*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 3 df = 7.82
Findings

The data presented in table 4.12.2 revealed that 71% respondents favoured that track suit was provided free of cost. 29% expressed their opinion that track suit was provided on half cost basis.

Attained $X^2$ value of 28.71 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Therefore, significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.12.2.

Figure 4.12.2

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding track suit
Needed equipment

Table 4.12.3

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding needed equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.95*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 3df = 7.82

Findings

The data had shown that 52% respondents favoured that needed equipment was provided on return basis, 29% said equipment was provided on half cost basis. 19% expressed the opinion that needed equipment be provided free of cost.

Attained $X^2$ value of 11.95 was found higher than the tabulated value of 7.82 to be significant at .05 level. It had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.12.3.
Discussion

It could be concluded from the data that the selected universities were providing these articles to the sportspersons before inter-university competitions. Some of these articles were provided free of cost and some on half cost basis. But the expensive articles, especially equipment, were provided on return basis. It might be due to the fact that universities had been using these types of incentives as a motivational technique to attract students towards sports participation.

Incentives for inter-university participation

In this item of the questionnaire the respondents were asked to give their responses regarding the extent of their satisfaction with the various incentives given for inter-university participation. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.13.
Table 4.13

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the incentives for inter-university participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incentives</th>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Prizes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Concession</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>16.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute recognition</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit of attendance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.14*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of Marks</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>8.86*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Accommodation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>22.57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Mess Facility</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

The data presented in table 4.13 had shown that concentration of frequencies falls in the center in case of cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance and assessment of marks. The data had shown negative inclination in case of fee concession, scholarships, free accommodation and free mess facility.
Table 4.13 revealed that obtained $X^2$ values of 8, 16.29, 6, 7.14, 8.86, 22.57, and 14 were found higher than the table value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level at two degrees of freedom. This had shown that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for these items.

Attained $X^2$ value of 4.57 was found lesser than the table value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level at two degrees of freedom. This had shown that no significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.13.
Figure 4.13

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the incentives for inter-university participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incentive</th>
<th>Responses in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash prize</td>
<td>24, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee concession</td>
<td>29, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute recognition</td>
<td>14, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit of attendance</td>
<td>10, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of marks</td>
<td>14, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td>10, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free accommodation</td>
<td>19, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free mess facility</td>
<td>33, 67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

The respondents had given their opinion regarding the provision of incentives by the universities for participation in inter-university competitions. Results of the study had shown that the respondents were found satisfied up to some extent with the incentives such as cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance, and assessment of marks, whereas the respondents were not found satisfied with the other incentives such as fee concession, scholarship, free accommodation and free mess facility. It might be due to the fact that cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance, and assessment of marks were the common incentives which were given by most of the professional institutions to the sportspersons, but these were not provided as per the expectations of the physical education personnel. It was also found that the professional institutions did not have the provision to felicitate the sportspersons with the incentives such as fee concession, scholarship, free accommodation and free mess facility, therefore, the respondents were not found satisfied.

The opinion of the physical education personnel regarding the probable factors that would hamper the participation of professional students in sports and physical education programmes

This item of the questionnaire had sub-questions refers to the causes which are most responsible for hampering the participation of professional students in physical education and sports activities. The respondents were required to give their opinion in terms of ‘to great extent’, ‘to some extent’, ‘not at all’.
Inadequate playgrounds and equipment

The respondents were asked to mark their opinion regarding this factor considering it a responsible cause for hindering participation of professional students in physical education and sports activities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.14.1.

Table 4.14.1

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding inadequate playgrounds and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

It had been manifested from the data presented in table 4.14.1 that 67% respondents had given their judgment in favour of great extent, 33% responses were in favour of some extent, and none of the respondents had given negative opinion.

Obtained $X^2$ value of 14 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It had shown that significant difference was found among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.14.1.
Lack of qualified staff

The respondents were required to give their opinion considering lack of qualified staff in physical education and sports as an accountable factor for hindering sports participation of professional students. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.14.2.

Table 4.14.2

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding lack of qualified staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22.57*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level  

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2 df = 5.99
Findings

The data presented in table 4.14.2 revealed that 81% respondents favoured that lack of qualified staff in physical education affects the participation of students in sports activities up to a great extent. 19% gave their judgement that lack of qualified staff may affect students’ participation up to some extent.

Obtained $X^2$ value of 22.57 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It had shown that significant difference was found among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.14.2.

Figure 4.14.2

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding lack of qualified staff
Lack of interest of students

The collected responses of the physical education personnel perceiving lack of interest of students as a liable cause for inhibiting professional students from sports activities had been presented in table 4.14.3.

Table 4.14.3

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding lack of interest of students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.29*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.14.3 revealed that 38% responses were in favour of great extent, and 62% responses were in favour of some extent. None of the respondents favoured not at all.

Table 4.14.3 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 12.29 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It revealed that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.14.3
Lack of health and fitness awareness

This sub item of the questionnaire deals with the responses given regarding the lack of health and fitness awareness considering this factor accountable for hindering the participation of students in physical education and sports related activities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.14.4
Table 4.14.4

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding lack of health and fitness awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

**Findings**

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.14.4 revealed that 43% respondents gave their responses in favour of great extent. 57% marked their responses in favour of some extent.

Obtained $X^2$ value of 11.14 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It showed that significant difference was found among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.14.4.
Academic load

The respondents were required to give their opinion considering academic load as a responsible cause for hindering sports participation of professional students. The collected responses have been presented in table 4.14.5.
Table 4.14.5

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding academic load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

It is evident from the data presented in table 4.14.5 that 38% respondents favoured great extent, 52% were in favour of some extent, and a few gave negative responses.

Table 4.14.5 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 6 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It showed that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.14.5
Discussion

It was observed that the respondents had considered that inadequate playgrounds and equipment, lack of qualified staff, Lack of health and fitness awareness and academic load were the prominent factors among the other factors that create hindrance in sports participation. It might be due to the fact that inadequate playgrounds and equipment, lack of qualified staff were the requisite factors for participation in sports and physical education programmes. Without the awareness of health benefits of physical activity, one wouldn’t take part in sports activities. In professional institutes students had a hectic academic schedule therefore; the students could not spare sufficient time for sports activities.
Participation of boys in physical education and sports activities

In this item of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to give their opinion in terms of various levels of satisfaction regarding the participation of boys in physical education and sports activities. Their responses had been tabulated in table 4.15

Table 4.15

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the participation of boy students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>(X^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13.05*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of \(X^2\) at.05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.15 disclosed the inclination of responses regarding boys’ participation towards the positive side of the scale. 48% respondents were found satisfied and 24% were found fully satisfied. 14% were neutral in their responses, and 14% showed dissatisfaction regarding boys’ participation in sports activities.

Attained \(X^2\) value of 13.05 was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Table 4.15 revealed significant difference among the opinions given by the respondents regarding boys’ participation in physical education and sports activities. Graphical presentation of percentage of responses had been given in figure 4.15
Discussion

The respondents from all the selected institutes were found satisfied regarding the participation of boys in physical education and sports activities. It might be due to the fact that boys might have keen interest in sports that instigate them to take part in sports activities.

Participation of girls in physical education and sports activities

The respondents were required to give their opinion regarding the participation of girls in physical education and sports activities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.16
Table 4.16

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the participation of girl students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.19*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The data presented in table 4.16 regarding the participation of girl students in physical education and sports activities, revealed that 43% respondents expressed their opinion as dissatisfied, 19% were found fully dissatisfied, and 14% were neutral. 24% gave their judgement in favour of satisfied, and none was found fully satisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 10.19 was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at 0.05 level. It revealed that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.16.
Discussion

The respondents showed dissatisfaction regarding the participation of girl students in physical education and sports activities. It might be accredited that the parents of the girl students don’t allow their wards to participate in sports activities; secondly girl students have been paying more attention to their studies.

Cooperation of other staff

This item of the questionnaire deals with the cooperation of other staff with the physical education teachers for the smooth conduct of physical education programmes. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.17
Table 4.17

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the cooperation rendered by the other staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

The data presented in table 4.17 manifested that 29% respondents disclosed their opinion as good, 57% were in favour of fair, and 14% expressed their opinion that they have rendered poor cooperation from the other staff.

Attained $X^2$ value of 6 was found higher than the tabulated value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level. It revealed that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.17.
The data presented in table 4.17 showed that physical education staff was getting fair or good cooperation from the other staff members in physical education related activities. It might be due to the fact that now the academicians were aware of health benefits of participation in sports and physical education activities; therefore, they might be cooperating with the physical education personnel in conducting sports and physical education activities.

Physical education as an elective subject

The respondents were asked to give their opinion whether introduction of physical education as an elective subject would raise the standard of sports in universities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.18.
Table 4.18

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding physical education as an elective subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>disagree</th>
<th>Fully disagree</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32.57*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.18 revealed that 67% respondents expressed their opinion in favour of fully agreed. 24% were in favour of agreed, and a few marked their opinion as undecided.

Obtained $X^2$ value of 32.57 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 9.49 at four degrees of freedom. It showed that significant difference was found among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.18
Discussion

The data revealed that the respondents were in favour of introducing physical education as an elective subject. It might be due to the fact that physical education personnel were favoring their own subject and suggesting it for introducing in academic curriculum. Further it might be inferred that physical education leads to the overall development of personality and it was also recommended by the various committees that physical education should be a part of curriculum.

Cooperation of higher authorities

This item of the questionnaire refers to the cooperation of higher authorities given to the physical education and sports promotion programmes. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.19
Table 4.19

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding cooperation of higher authorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

The data presented in table 4.19 revealing the various satisfaction levels regarding the cooperation of higher authorities showed positive responses of the respondents. 48% respondents were found satisfied and 14% were fully satisfied. 24% were neutral in their responses, whereas 14% expressed their judgment as dissatisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 15.9 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Therefore, significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.19.
Discussion

Findings from the table 4.19 revealed that considerable number of respondents expressed their opinion in favour of satisfied regarding the cooperation of higher authorities for physical education and sports promotion programmes. It might be credited to the fact that now a days higher authorities are having pro sports attitude, therefore, they are providing support to conduct sports activities in the institutions.

Need of sports hostel

This item of the questionnaire relates to the need of sports hostel to raise the standard of sports in the selected universities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.20.
Table 4.20

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the need of sports hostel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.20 revealed the propensity of respondents regarding the need of sports hostel in favour of great extent. 67% respondents conveyed their opinion that there is a great need of sports hostel to raise the standard of sports in universities. 33% expressed their views that sports hostels are required upto some extent. None of the respondents gave his judgment that sports hostel are not required at all.

Attained $X^2$ value of 14 was found higher than the tabulated value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level. It indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.20
Discussion

The results showed positive inclination of the respondents regarding the need of sports hostel. It might be accredited to the fact that favorable accommodation can be conducive to accomplish the training task productively.

Budget allocated for sports

In this item of the questionnaire the respondents were required to give their responses in terms of various levels of satisfaction regarding the funds allocated for sports promotion. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.21
Table 4.21

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.57*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.48

**Findings**

The data presented in table 4.21 revealed that 48% respondents expressed their opinion in favour of satisfied, 19% were fully satisfied, 19% were neutral, and 14% were found dissatisfied. Whereas none of the respondents expressed his opinion as fully dissatisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 12.57 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. The data presented in table 4.21 revealed that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of the responses had been given in figure 4.21.
Discussion

The data presented in table 4.21 showed that a large number of respondents were found satisfied regarding the budget for sports in the selected universities. It might be credited to the fact that universities are spending satisfactory amount of money for the development of sports.

Utility of refresher courses, in-service training and workshops

In this item of the questionnaire the respondents were required to give their opinion regarding the utility of attending refresher courses, in-service training, and workshops. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.22
Table 4.22

Percentage of responses given by the physical education personnel regarding the utility of refresher courses, in-service training, and workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22.57*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

The results presented in table 4.22 showed the inclination of the respondents towards the positive side of the scale. 81% respondents expressed their opinion that refresher courses, in-service training, and workshops are useful to a great extent. 19% were in favour of some extent, whereas, none of the respondents was in favour of not at all.

Obtained $X^2$ value of 22.57 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. It revealed that significant difference was found among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.22
Discussion

It had been observed from the data that the respondents were very much aware of attending refresher courses, in-service training, and workshops. It might be attributed to the fact that such type of training and courses would help them to keep abreast with the latest developments in their field which are ultimately helpful in achieving professional heights and to meet the challenges of their profession effectively. Similar results were found by Kewal Krishan (2001), and Jaiprakash Bhukar (2009).
Availability of various sports facilities

In this item of the questionnaire the respondents were asked to mark their response against the various sports facilities they have in their institute. All the games included in AIU calendar were listed in the questionnaire. They were required to mark their response in terms of ‘up to the mark’, ‘not up to the mark’, ‘not at all’. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.23

Table 4.23

The data presented in the table shows the number of selected universities having playground/court facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of playground/court</th>
<th>Up to the mark</th>
<th>Not up to the mark</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic track 400 m</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kho-kho</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Tennis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise Gymnasium</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pool</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korfball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Multipurpose Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling Velodrome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities for following sports</th>
<th>Up to the mark</th>
<th>Not up to the mark</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball Badminton</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing &amp; Kayaking</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judo</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Lifting, Wt. Lifting, Best Physique</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings

The data presented in table 4.23 revealed that six universities were having up to the mark 400m athletic track and playground/court facilities for badminton, basketball, handball, football, volleyball, exercise gym, and all the selected universities were having playing facilities for power lifting, weight lifting, best physique and table tennis. Five universities were having up to the mark playground/court facilities for cricket, hockey, lawn tennis, and playing facilities for yoga and chess. Four universities were having up to the mark playground/court facilities for the game of kabaddi. Two universities were having swimming pool and indoor multipurpose hall and up to the mark playground/court facilities for the game of kho-kho, and playing facilities for shooting and squash. One university was having cycling velodrome and was having up to the mark playground/court facilities for the games of korfball and netball and playing facilities for baseball, cycling, softball, and taekwondo. The universities which were not having up to the mark playground/court facilities are cricket one, hockey one, kho-kho three, lawn tennis one, kabaddi three, korfball one, netball two, indoor multipurpose hall two, and playing facilities for archery, ball badminton, baseball, boxing and cycling one, gymnastic and judo three. Wrestling, shooting, yoga, softball
and chess two. Following universities were not having playground/court facilities at all for athletic track, badminton, basketball, cricket, handball, hockey, football, lawn tennis, volleyball, kabaddi, exercise gym one, Kho-kho two, swimming pool and korfball five. Cycling velodrome six, indoor multipurpose hall three and netball four. None of the selected universities were having playing facilities at all for the games canoeing & kayaking, fencing, yachting and rowing. Six of the selected universities were not having playing facilities for the games archery, ball badminton, and boxing. Five of the selected universities were not having playing facilities for the games of squash, wrestling, cycling, taekwondo and baseball. Four of the selected universities were not having playing facilities for the games of gymnastics, judo, and softball. Three of the selected universities were not having playing facilities for shooting.

Discussion

It was evident from the results presented in table 4.23 that the universities are having satisfactory sports infrastructure and playing facilities for the games: athletic, badminton, basketball, cricket, handball, hockey, football, volleyball, power lifting, weight lifting, best physique and table tennis. It may be attributed to the fact that maximum universities might take part in inter-university competitions in these games. Two universities were having swimming pool, only one has cycling track and indoor multipurpose hall. It might be due to the fact that huge amount is involved in the construction of such type of infrastructure.

Players

The responses of players regarding various questions included in questionnaire had been presented as follows:
Frequency of intramural competitions

Table 4.24

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the frequency of intramural competitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.72*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

The data presented in table 4.24 revealed that 25% players were found fully dissatisfied, 31% were dissatisfied. 14% players were neutral in their responses. 20% players expressed their favour as satisfied, and 10% players were found fully satisfied regarding the frequency of intramural competitions.

Table 4.24 revealed that attained $X^2$ value 25.72 in case of players regarding the frequency of intramural competitions was found higher than the tabulated value 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. It showed that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.23
Discussion

It was found in the results that the physical education personnel and players were having differences in their opinion regarding the frequency of intramural competitions. Significant difference was not found in case of the physical education personnel, but in case of the players significant difference was found towards negative side. It might be attributed to the fact that the players were not satisfied with the existing number of intramural competitions; they might have demanded more number of intramural competitions.
Prizes for intra-mural sports participation

This item of the questionnaire refers to the prizes given to the players to encourage them for intra-mural sports participation. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.25

Table 4.25

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding prizes for intra-mural sports participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>186.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The data presented in table 4.25 revealed that inclination of the players regarding the provision of prizes goes towards the negative side of the scale. 55% players were found dissatisfied, 10% were neutral, 23% players expressed their favour as fully dissatisfied, only 12% players were found satisfied. None of the players was found fully satisfied regarding the above said item.

Attained $X^2$ value of 186.33 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. It had shown that highly significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.24
Discussion

It was evident from the results that the players were found dissatisfied with the prizes given to them for intra-mural competitions. It might be accredited to the fact that the universities were not giving much importance to intra-mural competitions that is why handsome prizes were not provided to the students for intra-mural sports participation.

Quality of equipment

This item of the questionnaire refers to the quality of equipment provided to the players. The players were required to mark their responses in terms of superior, above average, average, below average and inferior. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.26.
Table 4.26

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the quality of equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superior</th>
<th>Above average</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Below average</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168.67*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The data presented in table 4.26 revealed that a considerable number of players gave positive responses. 22% players expressed their opinion in favour of superior, and 52% in favour of above average. 26% players marked their opinion in favour of average quality and none of the players expressed his opinion that the provided equipment was of below average or inferior quality.

Attained $X^2$ value of 168.67 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. It had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.25
Discussion

Although, twenty six percent responses were marked in favour of average quality, yet results apparently showed that the universities were using good quality equipment as maximum number of responses were in positive direction. It may be attributed to the fact that the universities are having adequate funds to purchase good quality equipment.

Selection procedure of university players

This item of the questionnaire deals with the selection procedure of university players. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.27
Table 4.27

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the selection procedure of university players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully Satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>282.33*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

The results presented in table 4.27 revealed that the frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction regarding the selection procedure, lies towards the positive side of the scale. 62% players expressed their opinion in favour of satisfied. 27% were in favour of fully satisfied. 11% players were neutral, and none was in favour of dissatisfied and fully dissatisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 282.33 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. Table 4.27 revealed significant difference among the opinions given by the selected players regarding the selection procedure of university players. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.26
Discussion

On the basis of the findings it could be inferred that significantly higher number of players were found satisfied regarding the selection procedure of university players. It may be attributed that the universities had been appointing qualified and neutral selectors who had been giving chance only to the deserving players to be member of a university team.

Duration of pre competition coaching camps

This item of the questionnaire relates to the duration of coaching camps organized before the inter-university competitions. The collected responses had been tabulated in table 4.28
Table 4.28

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the duration of coaching camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

Table 4.28 showed that only 10% players gave their responses in favour of fully satisfied, 23% were satisfied, and 14% were neutral. 37% players expressed their opinion in terms of dissatisfied, whereas 16% players marked their opinion as fully dissatisfied.

Attained $X^2$ value of 47.76 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at 0.05 level. The data presented in table 4.28 had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.27
Figure 4.27

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the duration of coaching camps

Discussion

The findings of the data showed that majority of the players were not found satisfied regarding the duration of coaching camps before the competition. It might be concluded that the students of professional courses might not spare much time for long duration coaching camps due to their busy academic schedule. That’s why the universities might have organized camps for shorter duration.

Regularity of players during camp

This item of the questionnaire refers to the regularity of players during the inter-university preparatory camps. The respondents were asked to respond this question in terms of ‘most regular’, ‘regular’, ‘not regular’. The collected responses had been tabulated in table 4.29
Table 4.29

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding regularity of players during the camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most regular</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Not regular</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35.74*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at.05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the results presented in table 4.29 revealed that maximum number of frequencies were marked in the centre as 52% players expressed their opinion in favour of regular. Whereas 29% were in favour of most regular and 19% expressed their opinion that the players were not regular in coaching camps.

Attained $X^2$ value of 35.74 was found higher than the tabulated value of 5.99 to be significant at 0.05 level. The data presented in table 4.29 had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.28
Discussion

It might be said that players know the value of participation in inter-university competition that’s why they remain regular in coaching camps. Further, it had been found that camps were organized for shorter duration, that is why it might be feasible for students to attend the camps without affecting their studies.

**Diet money during inter-university camps**

The responses of the players of the selected institutes regarding the provision of diet money during inter-university camps, had been presented in table 4.30
Table 4.30

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding diet money during inter-university camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>130.81*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

Findings

It was evident from the data presented in table 4.30 that the concentration of frequencies revealing the provision of diet money during camps before inter-university competitions, marked towards the positive side of the scale. 22% players were in favour of fully satisfied, 48% satisfied and 14% were found neutral. Only 16% players expressed their opinion as dissatisfied, and none was in favour of fully dissatisfied.

Table 4.30 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 130.81 at .05 level of confidence is higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 at 4 df to be significant at .05 level. It revealed significant difference in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of the data had been given in figure 4.29
Discussion

On the basis of analysis of the data it might be said that majority of the players were found satisfied regarding the provision of diet money during camps before inter-university competitions. It might be inferred that the universities were providing adequate diet money during the camps to meet the daily diet expenses of the players.

Diet money during inter-university competitions

This item of the questionnaire refers to the provision of diet money given to the players during inter-university competitions by the selected universities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.31
Table 4.31

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding diet money during inter-university competitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully dissatisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Fully satisfied</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>190.62*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 4df = 9.49

**Findings**

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.31 indicated the inclination of players of all the selected universities towards the positive side of the scale. 55% players expressed their opinion in terms of satisfied, 23% were in favour of fully satisfied, 12% were found neutral. Only 10% players expressed their dissatisfaction.

Attained $X^2$ value of 190.62 was found higher than the tabulated value of 9.49 to be significant at .05 level. This had revealed significant difference among the opinions given by the selected players regarding diet money during inter-university competitions. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.30
Discussion

Keeping in mind the results presented in table 4.31 it could be concluded that the players were found satisfied with the diet money given to the players during inter-university competitions. It might be due to the fact that the selected universities were providing considerable amount of diet money during inter-university competitions.

Sports articles for inter-university competitions

This item of the questionnaire refers to the articles i.e. game kit, track suit, needed equipment provided to the players for inter-university competitions. Responses of the selected players had been presented in the following tables and figures:
Game kit

Table 4.32.1

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding game kit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>217.47*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 3df = 7.82

Findings

The data presented in table 4.32.1 revealed that majority of responses were in favour of free of cost. 67% players said that game kit was provided free of cost, 12% were in favour of half cost, and 21% players commented that kit was provided on return basis.

Attained $X^2$ value of 217.47 was found higher than the tabulated value of 7.82 to be significant at .05 level. It had shown significant difference among the opinions of respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.31.1
Figure 4.31.1

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding game kit

Track suit

Table 4.32.2

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding track suit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses in %</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$X^2$ value</td>
<td>154.08*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 3df $= 7.82$
Findings

The data presented in table 4.32.2 revealed that 76% players were in favour of free of cost and 24% players expressed their opinion that track suit be provided on half cost basis. None was in favour of return basis and not provided.

Attained $X^2$ value of 154.08 was found higher than the tabulated value of 7.82 to be significant at .05 level. Therefore, significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses has been given in figure 4.31.2.

Figure 4.31.2
Percentage of responses given by the players regarding track suit
Needed equipment

Table 4.32.3

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding needed equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free of cost</th>
<th>Half cost</th>
<th>Return basis</th>
<th>Not provided</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>214.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 3df = 7.82

Findings

Table 4.32.3 revealed that 67% players expressed their views that needed equipment be provided on return basis, 18% players said that equipment be provided on half cost basis, and 15% players expressed the opinion that needed equipment be provided free of cost.

Attained $X^2$ value of 214.5 was found higher than the tabulated value of 7.82 to be significant at .05 level. The data presented in table 4.32.3 had indicated that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.31.3
Discussion

It could be concluded from the data that the selected universities were providing these articles to the sportspersons before inter-university competitions. Some of these articles were provided free of cost and some on half cost basis. But the expensive articles, especially equipment was provided on return basis. It might be due to the fact that the universities had been using these types of incentives as a motivational technique to attract students towards sports participation.
Incentives for inter-university participation

Table 4.33

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding satisfaction with the existing incentives for inter-university participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incentives</th>
<th>To great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Prizes</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42.77*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Concession</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>249.03*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute recognition</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit of attendance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52.66*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of Marks</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.89*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>152.83*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Accommodation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>225.71*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Mess Facility</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>191.43*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at 0.05 level for 2df = 5.99
Findings

The data presented in table 4.33 revealed that players marked maximum number of frequencies in the center in case of cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance and assessment of marks. Whereas, they expressed negative inclination in case of fee concession, scholarship, free accommodation and free mess facility.

Table 4.33 revealed that all obtained $X^2$ values were found higher than the table value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level at two degrees of freedom. This had shown that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for these items. Graphical presentation of the responses had been given in figure 4.32
Figure 4.32

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding the incentives for inter-university participation

Responses in %

- Cash prize
- Fee concession
- Institute recognition
- Benefit of attendance
- Assessment of marks
- Scholarship
- Free accommodation
- Free mess facility

To great extent
To some extent
Not at all
Discussion

The players expressed their opinion regarding the incentives given by the selected universities for participation in inter-university competitions. The result of the study had shown that they were found satisfied up to some extent with the incentives such as cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance, and assessment of marks. But, the players were not found satisfied with other incentives such as fee concession, scholarship, free accommodation and free mess facility. It might be due to the fact that cash prizes, institute recognition, benefit of attendance, and assessment of marks were the common incentives which were given to the players by most of the selected universities. But these were not provided as per the expectations of the players. It was found that the selected universities did not have the provision to facilitate the sportspersons with the incentives such as fee concession, scholarship, free accommodation and free mess facility. Therefore, the players were not found satisfied.

The responsible causes which may hamper the participation of professional students in physical education and sports activities

This item of the questionnaire had sub-questions which refers to the causes which are most responsible for hampering the participation of professional students in physical education and sports activities. The respondents were required to give their opinion in terms of ‘great extent’, ‘some extent’, ‘not at all’.

Inadequate playgrounds and equipment

The respondents were asked to mark their opinion regarding this factor considering it a responsible cause for hindering participation of professional students in physical education and sports activities. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.34.1
Table 4.34.1

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding inadequate playgrounds and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>107.17*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

The data presented in table 4.34.1 revealed that 65% respondents expressed their judgment in favour of great extent, 28% responses of players were in favour of some extent, and 7% players gave negative opinion.

Table 4.34.1 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 107.17 was found higher than the tabulated value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level at two degrees of freedom. It showed significant difference in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.33.1
Discussion

It was found that maximum responses were marked in favour of great extent considering inadequate playgrounds and equipment a responsible cause for hindering the participation of students in sports activities. It might be attributed to the fact that adequate playgrounds and equipment are essential requirements for attracting students towards physical education and sports activities.

Lack of qualified staff

The players were required to give their opinion considering it a responsible factor for hindering sports participation of professional students. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.34.2
Table 4.34.2

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding lack of qualified staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

**Findings**

The data presented in table 4.34.2 revealed that 52% respondents were in favour of great extent, 34% were in favour of some extent, and 14% expressed that this factor did not create any hindrance at all.

Attained $X^2$ value of 45.8 was found higher than the table value of 5.99 to be significant at .05 level for two degrees of freedom. It revealed significant difference among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.33.2.
Discussion

The data presented in table 4.34.2 indicated the inclination of players towards great extent regarding this factor. It might be attributed to the fact that only qualified staff could make students aware of sports participation and could impart them proper training for physical education and sports activities.

Lack of interest of students

The responses of players perceiving lack of interest of students as a liable cause for inhibiting professional students from sports activities, have been presented in table 4.34.3
Table 4.34.3

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding lack of interest of students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30.2*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.34.3 revealed that 51% responses were in favour of great extent, 27% were in favour of some extent; Whereas, 22% players expressed their views that this factor did not create any hindrance at all.

Table 4.34.3 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 30.2 at .05 level of confidence was found greater than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. This had shown significant difference in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.33.3
Discussion

On the basis of the findings it could be inferred that lack of interest of students might affect their participation negatively in various types of sports activities, as maximum responses of players supported this statement. It might be attributed to the fact that without interest it would not be feasible to attract students towards physical education and sports activities.

Lack of health and fitness awareness

This sub item of the questionnaire deals with the responses given regarding the lack of health and fitness awareness. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.34.4
Table 4.34.4

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding lack of health and fitness awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>64.37*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at 0.05 level for 2df = 5.99

Findings

Analysis of the data presented in table 4.34.4 revealed that 58% players marked their responses in favour of great extent. 28% were in favour of some extent, and 14% players expressed their opinion that this factor did not hinder sports participation at all.

Attained $X^2$ value of 64.37 was found higher than the tabulated value of 5.99 to be significant at 0.05 level. The data presented in table 4.34.4 revealed that a significant difference was found in the pattern of responses for this item among the respondents. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in figure 4.33.4
Considerable number of responses favoured that health and fitness awareness could affect the participation of students to a great extent. It might be attributed to the fact that the students who are not aware of the health benefits of physical activity could not be motivated towards physical education and sports participation.

**Academic load**

The players were required to give their opinion considering academic load as a responsible cause for hindering sports participation of professional students. The collected responses had been presented in table 4.34.5
Table 4.34.5

Percentage of responses given by the players regarding academic load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>$X^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>108.37*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

Table value of $X^2$ at .05 level for 2df = 5.99

Results

The data presented in table 4.34.5 revealed that 67% players marked their opinion in favour of great extent, 18% were in favour of some extent, and 15% players expressed their responses in favour of not at all.

Table 4.34.5 revealed that obtained $X^2$ value of 108.37 at .05 level of confidence was found higher than the table value of 5.99 at two degrees of freedom. This had shown that significant difference was found in the pattern of responses among the respondents for this item. Graphical presentation of responses had been given in the figure 4.33.5
Figure 4.33.5
Percentage of responses given by the players regarding academic load

Discussion

It might be interpreted that the majority of the players favoured that academic load significantly affects the participation of professional students. It might be attributed to the fact that as a consequence of hectic academic schedule, professional students might not be able to spare much time for physical education and sports activities which require considerable time and vigorous training.