

INTRODUCTION

Importance of Physical Education and Sports

Imparting, education, education and preparing individual as a socially, emotionally, physically, psychologically fit citizen in true manner is real contribution to the nation. Education is the systematic process by which individual is shaped to fit into society, and maintain and advance the social order. It is a systematic process designed to make man rational, mature and knowledgeable. Education is the modification of human behavior for his own personal happiness, for his better adjustment in society and helping him to be useful citizen contributing something original to the society.

Most schools and university affiliated colleges have physical education as a constituent. The aims of physical education is promoting and developing physical fitness among youth, encouraging budding talents, and the development of social and motor abilities among youth. Here if we see some of the motives for physical education. Physical education is part of all school and college curriculum. It is usually a class eagerly awaited by the students. It is the official allotted time when students can engage themselves in sports and can play on the grounds. One of the important intentions of this education is to introduce an element of joy and recreation into the academically oriented school and college environment.

Physical education aims to provide a daily time period for some sort of physical activity for the students. It is also known as physical training & recreation class. It involves games, sports and exercises which contribute towards getting a refreshing break from the rigorous indoor learning classes. The daily physical activity improves the students' awareness of well being and also teaches the values of maintaining good health. Physical education motivates students to participate in physical activities daily. It also promotes their health well into adulthood.

Physical education programs promote Physical fitness among different age group students. Students take training in various sports which help them to follow different strategies and learn different rules of the games. A very important aspect of this education is that it develops interpersonal skills, **strengthened peer group relationships** among children which make the students socially adjusted in all type of situation. Through physical education, the student develops sportsman spirit, competitive spirit. **Physical education helps student to develop Self-discipline, helps to improved judgment, and helps in stress reduction, also improved self-confidence and self-esteem. Through physical education students learns goal setting skills.**

Physical education also imparts the necessity of personal hygiene among the students. In schools and colleges Physical education teachers teaches the importance of maintaining personal cleanliness throughout life. In physical education classes teacher impart sex education and also help the students to clarify doubts and seeks answers to their queries.

The physical activities that are part of a physical education routine instill discipline in body movements and posture. The sports activities which are part of a physical education routine can develop motor skills in students. An ability to catch balls, hold bats and rackets, and swing bats are examples of motor abilities that develop due to sports. The sport which is part and parcel of physical education routines help the children put time into competitive and fruitful activities.

Involvement in sports makes an athlete feel refreshed. Any games keep both the player and the spectator entertained. Depending upon the level at which an athlete wants to occupy in sports; athlete has to attain proportionate fitness level. The higher the level athlete wants to achieve, the tougher he/she has to mould himself/herself. This calls for a great deal of discipline. But the scope of sports is not restricted only to fitness and discipline. It shapes character and promotes over all personality development. The athlete takes both victory and

defeat gracefully. Hence the words 'sporting,' 'sportingly,' 'sportsmanship' have all come into usages.

Sports and physical education is as old as mankind. It is based upon the biological unity of the mind and the body. Movement is the symbol of life; activity is the base for growth and development of the human being. Health physical and sports activities have played a vital role in human beings life, from the very inception of the civilized world. Physical education activities are educational tools to educate an individual's body through body movements. Physical education has established integrated roots through well designed and inter linked curriculum of games and sports for strengthening health and fitness leading to the flowering of personality as a whole. Educational values promoted through this discipline are felt richly today in the minds of modernized human begin. Since there is a practical realization of the virtues of physical education in shaping and molding power, it is indispensable for an individual's development of personality through acquisition of skills for the total development of personality through acquiring health, fitness, social qualities and sportsman spirit.

Every human being in this world has a fundamental right of access to sports and physical education which are essentials for the all-round development of personality. The freedom to develop, physical intellectual and moral powers through sports and physical education must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in other aspect of social life. Everybody in this world must get full opportunities in accordance with his natural tradition of sports for practicing physical fitness and attaining a level of achievement in sports which, corresponds to his gifts. Special opportunities must be created for young people including children of pre-school age, for the aged and the Physical challenged people

(handicapped) to develop their all-round personalities through sports and physical education programmes suited to their requirements¹

Sports and physical education as an essential dimension of education and culture must develop the abilities like self discipline and will power of every human being to function as a fully integrated member of society. At the individual level sports and physical education contributes to acquire and maintain health and physical fitness. It also provides an opportunity to come out of the stress of modern mechanical lifestyle, other constraints, hypokinetic illnesses and diseases.

Physical education includes sports, games, recreational activities, yogic exercise activities. It has been totally accepted as a part of the education system. The above statement has been universally accepted in our Indian education system from pre-primary level to the university level, because the education planners have visualized its centrality in education right from the early years.

It was well established that sports and games form an integral part of any educational system. This truth was known to ancient philosophers like, Socrates and Plato. For proper education everybody looks for “a healthy mind in a healthy body”. So, the importance of sports and games or rather physical education in general can never be overemphasized.

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¹ S.W.Dhabe, “Physical Education for all” **The Journal of All India Physical Education and Allied Teachers Association**. 1(November, 1990).1.

A sport has a dynamic relation with society. As society changes, so does sports, sports has always reflected development in society and has been indeed a mirror of society as it slowly passes from change to change the values of sports as a character builder depends entirely on the possibility of the transfer of the qualities acquired. The value of sports diminished in direct relation to the extent that it becomes a means to an end. Too much emphasis on performances changes the character of sports from the game it should be to a feverish chase after record. In reality the essential nature of sports is to provide happiness and pleasure. The sports today belong to persons of all ages. Ancient man discovered this invaluable trait long ago and “Gymnastics to the body arithmetic to the mind and music to the soul” was the original concept of education which envisaged the excellent relationship between body, mind and soul.²

In reality sports as a life is a place for happiness as well as grief, through activity man builds anxieties, suffers pain, enjoys the tension of life and frequently challenges the promise of life.³

Origin and development of University in India:

The Indian [higher education](#) system includes both public and [private universities](#). Public universities are supported by the [Government of India](#) and the [state governments](#), while private universities are mostly supported by various bodies and societies. The [University Grants Commission](#) (UGC) gives recognition to the [University](#) in India, which draws its power from the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. In addition, 15 Professional Councils are established, controlling different aspects of accreditation and coordination.

² Charles A. Bucher, Foundations of Physical Education 1972 (St.Louis: The C.V. Mosby company), pp.532-533.

³ Howards S. Sluster, Man, Sports and Existence,1967 (Philadephia; Lea and Fiebger),p.8

The types of universities include: Central universities, or Union universities are established by Act of Parliament and are under the purview of the Department of Higher Education in the Union Human Resource Development Ministry. The UGC lists 46 central universities. State universities are run by the state government of each of the states and territories of India, and are usually established by a local legislative assembly act. As of 31st December 2015, the UGC lists 342 state universities. The oldest establishment date listed by the UGC is 1857, shared by the University of Mumbai, the University of Madras and the University of Calcutta. Note that most State Universities are "affiliating universities" in that they administer a large number of "affiliated colleges" (many located in very small towns) that typically offer a range of undergraduate courses, but may also offer post-graduate courses. More established colleges might even offer PhD programs in some departments with the approval of the affiliating university.

"Deemed-to-be-University" or, Deemed University, is a status of autonomy granted by the Department of Higher Education on the advice of the UGC, under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The UGC list from 31st December 2015 lists 125 deemed universities. According to this list, the first institute to be granted deemed university status was Indian Institute of Science which was granted this status on 12 May 1958. The same listing by the UGC covers several institutes. For example, the listing for Homi Bhabha National Institute covers the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and other institutes. Private universities are approved by the UGC. They can grant degrees but they are not allowed to have off-campus affiliated colleges. The UGC list of private universities up to December 2015 is 227 private universities. As of 31st December 2015, the total number of universities in India is 740. There are universities of some kind in each and every of the 29 [states of India](#) as well as three of the [union territories](#)

It was in the year 1857 that the universities were established in India. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. They were the first of their kind in our country.

Accepting the need and scope of physical Education and sports at university level in the year 1929, the Inter-University Board was formed. Four years after Athletic Board was set up in 1932, in spirit of the promising start, hardly any progress could be made in the activities of the athletic board. In the year 1939 the Inter-University sports Board organized Cricket matches. The Inter-University tournament in the games of Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, and Swimming were introduced on a modest scale. The objective of introducing such a sports programme at the Inter-University level was primarily to cultivate qualities essential to the development of balanced human personality.

After a small beginning looking into the complex aspects of organisation, the sports division is contemplating to promote and develop sports in the university sector in a big way. The programme envisages development and creations of new facilities, organising university level coaching camps. Selecting and training of university teams, providing financial assistance for inter-university tournaments, reservation of admission to post graduation, technical education and outstanding sportspersons, programmes organising national and zonal championship in selected disciplines, conducting academic activities like conferences, seminars etc.

These developments have resulted in many complicated and intricate issues in respect of organisation, administration and management of sports programmes. Physical education and sports at university level organisation need proper infrastructure, facilities, financial resources, modern components, means and methods supported to highly qualified and experienced professional personnel. The operational dimensions of sports council and

physical education department in the Universities and its objectives have to be properly emphasized.

Facilities for Physical Education and Sports:

The importance of adequate facilities for a successful programme of Physical Education in colleges Universities cannot be underestimated. The desired standard in Physical Education and sports can be achieved only through proper programme, adequate infrastructure facilities and proper administration.

Facilities and equipments are important to achieve the goals of Physical Education and Sports. To develop the potentialities of youth at universities they have to be exposed to multifarious activities for this exposure, we require playing facilities in colleges and universities. The programme on a paper comes alive only through proper infrastructure sport facilities under the supervision and care of technical experts.

An examination of track and field facilities available at various teaching and affiliating Universities revealed that a great number of Universities were not having adequate track and field facilities to carry out their sports and physical education programme.

“The importance of adequate facilities for a successful programme of physical education in college and universities cannot be overstated. Adequate standard in physical education can be achieved only through various factors, because a standard in physical education is a requirement in terms of facilities and personnel established by authority, research or general urgent.”⁴

“Although facilities and equipment are important, it is the human elements of the profession the instructors and the teachers, that determines the professional status of

⁴ J.P.Thomas, **Organisation of Physical Education. (Madras: Gnanoday Press, 1967), P.65.**

department. A university has only one man and one woman who devote all or part of their time to the teaching physical education.”⁵

“The effectiveness of any programme of physical education is determined by the quality of the personnel.”⁶

As the Universities and colleges do not have enough resources to make basic facilities provision in the field of games and sports, a suitable system of grants for augmenting the present facilities will have to be formulated. The government has to provide substantial proportion of the total expenditure for an effective programme of compulsory physical education⁷

The programme on a paper comes alive only through proper infrastructure sport facilities under the supervision and care of technical experts who should necessarily form part and parcel of the sports system.

Modern sports facilities and research have proved to be a factor in the development of the standard of sports. Modern sports facilities like indoor stadium, synthetic track, astro turf hockey fields. Technically standardized sports equipment, electronics aids used in the field of sports is some of the examples of developments of modern sports.

Organisation and Administration of Sports and Physical Education Programmes in Universities:

In every University sports administration is one of the major components of the general administration. The Vice Chancellor, who is the head of the university, heads the

⁵ Charles A Forsythe and Ray O Duncan, **Administration of Physical Education**. (New York: Prentice Hall, 1954), P.35.

⁶ William Leonard Hughes and Ester French, **Administration of Physical Education**. (Madras: The Ronald Press Company, 1954), P35.

⁷ Report on Physical Education in Universities and colleges. By Deshmukh committee (New Delhi, Govt. of India, 1967), P.21

policy making committee on sports for which Vice Chancellor is assisted by a sports advisory committee and physical education department. The sports advisory committee and physical education department generally approves the budgets and programmes of the directorates of physical education. The organisational structure in the university is headed by the Director of physical education.

The organisational structure in the Universities is headed by the director of physical education, whose job analysis is as follows:

Organisation in order to function most effectively must have some type of machinery to help them to run effectively, to organize and execute their affairs to keep them functioning smoothly so that the goal for which they have been created will be achieved the machinery is administration. It is the frame work of organisation⁸

The financial resources, infrastructure facilities and technical expertise working in the field sports and Physical Education to improve the standard of sports and to contribute to the all round development of the youth and his personality.

It is true that physical education contributes to develop qualities like team spirit and sportsmanship. At the same time it should not be forgotten that today sports has become more professional and materialistic in their approach and attitude. The present day world affords opportunities to youth excelling in sports. Recognition through sports has been accepted by the society. Social acceptance, recognition, avenues to explore new opportunities has made the youth to take up sports and achieve new greater height.

The university administration should take this concept in the right spirit and make effort to provide opportunities for the youth to excel in sports. Universities should chalk out

⁸ Charles A Bucher, Administration of school and college Health, Physical Education Programmes, (St.Louis:C.V.Mosby Company, 1967),P.79

proper plan of action through organized and planned sports, competitions, long and short-term coaching programmes.

Organisation and administration of university sports should have a sound organisational structure, administration including qualified staff. Infrastructure facilities and financial support is imperative for the conduct of competitive activities at university level. Opportunity will help the student community to become competitive. Competitive sports provide living experience in education; physical education and sports activities mould them into decision makers and help them to take responsibilities. They also promote team sports. Inter university competitions provide opportunities to students with special talent to develop further and utilizes the same talents fully in organized competitions with the students of similar abilities from other universities.

The well organised and well conducted inter university competitions are potent tools for accomplishing of educational objectives in universities. They provide an opportunity for youth to achieve total fitness, to serve as a means of motivation to wholesome, vigorous, and challenging activities which can be used throughout life. They allow each one to develop skills in sports suited to his/her individual choice; interest and ability to provide a wholesome means for the release of tension.

Realising the importance of playground in India, Swami Vivekananda once said, "India needs playgrounds, not Bhagwat Geetha." The quality of sportsmanship, co-operation, courage, unity, scarifies and leadership can be created better in playfield than in classroom. The planning process is important, as a first step, the need of a new facility must be clearly established. The need must be based on factors such as departmental philosophy, educational goals, and student's interest, community use and future projections. The physical education

facility must be an integral part of the school or campus master plan. It is also important to determine the architect's interest and experience in designing a physical education facility.

The aim of physical education, which is so inclusive that it might also serve as the aim of all education, is stated below: It is individual experience that influences the limits of the capacity which helps individual to adjust successfully in society, to increase and improve his/her wishes and to develop the ability to satisfy his/her wishes.

And it also requires close supervision of the facilities, materials, supplies and equipments essential to the organisation. Sound organisation and administration are concerned with setting up or planning the total purpose and activities of the department or unit and carrying these out to the end so that all important aspect is accomplished.

In the physical education department the major phase with which organisation and administration is concerned with the functions and responsibilities essential to the achievement of established goals, through associated effort. It is also concerned with the group of individual who are responsible for directing, guiding, coordinating and inspiring the associated effort of individual members so that the purpose for which an organisation can be effective and efficient.

For the development of sports and physical education at the university level, the university is expected to accomplish the purpose of the organisation with the staff, facilities, equipment and finance available. Society is not static, when society changes educational goals changes. Very often these changes are inhibited or enhanced by the type of facilities that are available in the universities. New facilities if they are to be adequately designed for the future must be considered in relation to the trends in education in general and physical education athletics in particular.

Sports are important elements in modern society. Sports and games are influenced by changes that occur within our society. In today's modern society sports play very important role in spreading sports awareness through media attention & technology. There is also alternative sports experience having immediate enjoyment, relaxation as its main characteristics.

The sports participation by the students will increase demands with regard to sports-infrastructure, sideline activities, swimming pools that are all needed to adjust to the standards of the various sports disciplines.

The Deshmukh committee has made the following recommendation. Certain norms should be developed to ensure optimum utilization of the available resources. It is necessary that each college should aim at having five to ten acres of land for play grounds. Each university should have at least two cricket fields, two hockey fields, two football field, four basketball courts, six volleyball court, twelve tennis courts, a sports stadium with the running track, a cricket pavilion and gymnasium hall for gymnastics, badminton, table tennis and wrestling. Similarly each college should have at least one cricket field, one hockey field, one football field, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, a sports stadium with running track, swimming pool and a gymnasium hall.”⁹

Sports and Physical Education in Universities:

There are more than 740 universities and thousands of colleges in India. The cream of the youth community is studying in the universities. It is however a pity that more than 740 universities have not done enough justification, hardly few youth are available to represent their existence as the number of sports persons they have given to the country is very low.

⁹ S.W.Dhabe, op.cit., p1

This may be due to lack of proper administration of sports in general and University sports in particular.

Youth at university level reach the peak of physiological and psychological maturity and at this level a well balanced psycho-physical unit is deemed essential. If proper training, coaching, infrastructure facilities, equipment, time are given there is no doubt in reaching the heights in the field of sports and games.

Physical education plays an important role in educating the students. Physical education contributes directly to development of physical fitness. Physical education also helps students understand the value of leading a physically active lifestyle. The physical education can affect both academic learning and physical activity patterns of students if the students are physically fit. The healthy, physically active student is more likely to be academically successful, motivated and alert. In the preschool and primary years, active physical activities have positive effect on motor abilities and cognitive development of the students. Quality physical education programs in our nation's schools are essential for developing motor skills, physical fitness and understanding of concepts that foster lifelong healthy lifestyles. Throughout the school years, quality physical education programme can promote social, cooperative and problem solving competencies. As children grow older and enter into the adolescence age, physical activity may enhance the development of a positive self-concept as well as the ability to pursue intellectual, social and emotional challenges.

Physical education plays a vital role in achieving the all round development of the personality of the present day youth at the university level. In India the Universities offers the necessary physical education training to the students which act as a nucleus in building the student character. On the other hand physical education helps in improving the standard of sports in our country.

To offer a valid physical education and sports, adequate resources like staff and facilities are needed to implement the programme successfully. The physical education programme should be administered properly. Physical education and sports administration are especially concerned with achievement – proof that the organisation is attempting its goal. Achieving these results satisfactorily requires an understanding of human relationship and the ability to foresee the future and plan for any eventuality and its demands that is the capacity to coordinate with human personalities.

Financial Assistance to universities:

A budget is basic to financial management, the financial assistance or resources enable the head of the physical education and sports department to be aware of the funds available to operate their programme. It should be on the needs of the organisation and administration of the department. The financial management and resources stands as the one of the most important factors for the successful management. The universities in India many a times face financial crunch, thereby providing low priority in sanctioning funds for sports and physical education department in terms of development activities. Many university physical education and sports department programmes are financially speaking in the “bigger class” despite all that has been advocated in defense of the physical education and sports values. Few universities make provisions for completely financing these programmes.

The foundation of an efficient administrative organisation is based on obtaining money and spending systematically. Physical education and sports requires the largest outlays of fund in order to organize the programme like intercollegiate, intramural, interuniversity completions, coaching camps for different sports and games, academic activities such as refresher courses, orientation courses, conferences, workshops, clinic and seminars. For the purchase of equipment and maintenance of playfields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, there

must be a sound financial support is very much required. The universities fully depend on bodies like University Grant Commission, Universities and Human resources development ministry of financial resource.

In modern times when many corporate bodies come forward to provide financial assistance to sports bodies this has not come true in the field of university sports. The sponsorship is the best avenue for modern system of sports for getting financial assistance. It is high time that the universities should make a policy in this regard and attempt to involve sponsorship to promote sports in universities.

The association of Indian universities and the universities should also impress on the state and central government to provide more financial assistance to various Universities of India. Another major difficulty in the financial aspect is the most part of the budget provision goes for salary of employees of the physical education department. The university may serve the cause of sports in better manner; the other source of raising the financial resources is to collect separate sports fee from every student of the affiliated colleges. It should lead to raising a separate sports fund of the university. Addition to this the university authority impresses the local bodies, public sector undertakings, international organizations like Rotary club, Lions club, World Health Organizations, UNESCO, United Nations and International Sports Organizations for sponsorship to promote the sports and physical education activities in the Universities. This has greatly helped in providing adequate financial resources for the development of University sports.

The reasons for the poor performance of Indian universities sports for men and women could be attributed to the lack of financial assistance to physical education and sports department. Unless a sound financial support to put forth towards this end, it may not be possible for our country to make mark at the national and international sports arena.

One of the common complaints about Indian sports at large is that the country performance in the sports arena is disproportionately small in comparison to its huge population. Customarily India's dismal record in the Olympics often serves as the most emphatic point of illustration that all is not well with the promotional aspects pertaining to sports. There are no clear cut sports policies, no planned development of sports infrastructure, not well conceived ideas of sports administration; all these are actually affecting sports promotion in India.

'Catch them Young' is the byword in the identification and nurturing of sports talents. In a country where the ordeal of earning two square meals is prime daily concern of a great majority of its people, we cannot expect sports stars to be generated in a torrent. Yet if we find an outstanding sports persons like Shivaramakrishnan, Kunjurani Devi, Sunil Gavaskar making it big despite their humble back grounds and severe constraint of resources, it is only because of their perseverance. They excel despite the multitudinous deficiencies in the system but the point to be noted is that countless others foil by the way side because of the system. India's performance at the Olympics as a result, never shows the slightest sign of improvement.

It is here that the role of our Universities comes into sharp focus. Of course the university alone cannot deliver the goods. At the best they can only fine tune talents by that time the student enters the portals of higher learning. A young man will be eager to get going.

Be that as it may, a sportsman entering the University will look forward to the right kind of facilities there to pursue his skills but a great majority of universities in India hopefully fall short of his expectations.

The research scholar gleaned through the literature pertaining to the infrastructure facilities, budgetary allocations, and administration of the sports council and physical

education departments in the universities, staffing pattern and programmes. It has been observed that very few efforts have been made to conduct an investigation in this area. This is the major concern at the present hour to investigate why our universities are failing to feed sports persons to the national teams as usually seen in the western countries.

There could be various reasons in this regard. But it is high time efforts are made to find out the problems and constraints in this area. Contribution of Universities to Indian sports is very meager. This motivated the research scholar to take up the investigation to conduct a survey of facilities, financial assistance to universities for organisational set up and administrative functions of the department of physical education and sports in the universities from north India and East India.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to conduct a survey on Facilities, Financial Assistance for Organisational Set Up and Administrative Functions of the Departments of Physical Education and sports in the different Universities of North India and East India.

Delimitations

1. The study was further delimited to 15 universities from North India and 15 universities from East India.
2. The study was delimited to survey of Facilities, Financial Assistance, Organisational set up and Administrative Functions of the Departments of Physical Education and Sports in the Universities of North India and East India through Questionnaire.

Limitations

1. The Present study was conducted through survey method. Even though all effort were made to obtain accurate information regarding the Facilities, Financial Assistance to Universities for Organisational set up and Administrative functions of the Departments of Physical Education and Sports in the Universities of North India and East India, the responses given by the heads of the departments may be biased which is considered as one of the limitations.
2. The information obtained through the questionnaire survey shows only the present status of the facilities and financial supports to the Universities for any new creation of infrastructure facilities, any other source of income enhancing the financial supports, after obtaining the data is considered as another limitation of the study.
3. Questionnaire was sent to 23 universities from north and 23 universities from east India out of which only 15 universities from the North Zone and 15 universities from the East Zone responded is considered an limitation of the study.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference on the Facilities, Financial, Assistance Organisational Set Up and Administrative functions of the Departments of Physical Education and sports in the Universities of North India and East India

Definition and Explanation of Terms

Facilities

Facilities for physical education and sports are play areas or space which may be located out of the door or inside the building like gymnasium, swimming pools, stadiums, sports

complex, running track, small area games such as volleyball, handball, basketball, wrestling, Tennis, field games such as Cricket, hockey, football, sports library etc.

The word facilities in physical education have a changing definition according to the needs of the students and status of the institution. For the purpose of this study the term 'facilities' refers to playing materials, equipment, playing areas, swimming pool and partial shelters etc.

Finance:

Finance is concerned with obtaining the money, spending it in narrow sense of the budget in a statement of estimated receipt and expenditures, in broader sense it anticipates the needs of the department prior to the time of expenditure and insures the necessary economics¹⁰

Organisational Set Up:

All physical education and sports programmes are centered in one department under one man engaged in organising, administering and imparting instructions in physical education at university level¹¹

Administrative Functions:

Administration is concerned with the functions and responsibilities essential to the achievement of established goals through associated effort. It is concerned with the groups of individuals who are responsible for directions, guiding, coordinating and inspiring the

¹⁰ J.F.Williams, C.L.Brownell and E.L.Vernier, **The Administration of Health Education and Physical Education**. (5th ed. Philadelphia:W.B.Saunders Company, 1955), P.55.

¹¹ R.G.Osterhoudt, **The caution Ethics as a Principals of Moral conduct in sports**, (Monograph XIX 121 NAPEAM: University of Madras Chusettes, Amhevert, January,), p.143.

associated effort of individual members, so that the purpose for which an Organisation has been established may be accomplished in the most effective and efficient manner possible.¹²

Significance of the Study

1. The result of the study may help to find out the status of existing facilities available in the sports council and departments of physical education in the universities of North India and East India.
2. The result of the study may help to know the fact that why universities from North India dominate in all India inter university games as compared to universities from East India.
3. The result of the study may help to formulate appropriate staffing pattern adequate budget, facilities and programmes for proper functioning of the sports council and physical education departments in the universities.
4. The result of the study may help to reveal whether the existing facilities are adequate to conduct various competitions at Zonal and National level.
5. The result of the study may help reveal the organisational set up and administrative functions of the sports council and department of physical education in the Universities of North India and East India in terms of hierarchy and staffing pattern.
6. The study may help to find out the financial resources and administrative functions of the sports council and department of physical education in the universities of North India and East India
7. The study may also motivate researchers and planners to conduct further researches in similar direction by taking more broad view.

¹² Charles A. Bucher, **Foundations of Physical Education** 1972 (St.Louis: The C.V. Mosby company), pp.5.

8. The study may also motivate the government to enable them to make suitable changes in their plans accordingly.