CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study:

The birth of a child is one of life’s most beautiful and happiest occasions, therefore, from its very first moment in this world a baby should start to grow up healthy and strong.

In the maternity home the newborn child is carefully weighed and measured in the first minutes of its life – these are the first indicators of its physical health. Today’s babies far outstrip newborn babies at the beginning of the century in both weight and height. But those born today need constant close attention – all babies are born into the world entirely helpless. Their main defense against tall life’s iniquities is physical resilience. One of the simplest means of toughening babies, and the easiest way to provide them is air-bathing\(^1\).

The modern man is the inheritor and custodian of the activities of the ancient man. Before civilization had ushered into the historic arena and before the onset of the machine age, man led a hard and robust life in contrast to the soft and sedentary life of the present day. In other words, the primitive man by the very nature of his daily activities built a strong and sinewy physique superior to that of the civilized man. The primitive man
had to labour very hard for his food. He had to climb trees for fruits, run after animals and hunt them using bow and arrow, spear, etc. He had his abode on trees and withstood the rigors of nature. On ceremonial occasions he reveled in dances and competed in matching his strength, wits and skill with others in wrestling, foot racing, throwing the spear etc. All these contributed to the primitive man and there was no necessity for an organized system of sports participation then.

But as civilization advanced, it brought along its trail the physical degeneration of the human species. In this push-the-button age of labour saving devices the machines had supplanted human labor. The modern man is no longer required to lead an out-door life withstanding the rigors of climate and run about in search of food. In no moment he can get his requirements without much physical exertion. Thus the soft and sedentary life of the present-day man resulted in transforming the primitive physical giant into the modern physical pygmy^2.

In establishing the position of sports participation in the pattern of general education it is important to present the brief role of sports participation in the past. In the past it reflected the Philosophy of people and frequently revealed the dominant purpose of the state. Some people of the past who believed in subjugating the body as a means of elevating the soul
disregarded enjoyable, physical activity. However, the Egyptians, Babylonians and Hebrews encouraged sports and developed more extensive sports participation program.

In India sports participation has always been another of remote reckoning because of the fact that the Hindus cared more for the other world than this. Sports participation was a part of education and not a separate discipline as we find it today; it was meant for developing vigor and preparation for war³. Sport is the interdependence of the mental and physical states of human beings. Since the human psychosomatic organism develops and changes under the influence of external conditions, including the social environment, subjection to physical exercise not only develops that part of the body to which it is directed, but it also has an effect on the human system as a whole- on the personality. A strong bond exists between social and individual development and between the physical and mental development of the individual. Societies are likely to seek to shape this development.

Sports by no means is a matter of fun and games, it has serious functions to discharge:

To contribute to the formation of a harmonious personality,

To socialization and integration,

To political, moral, mental and aesthetic education,
To health protection,
To the development of people’s physical capabilities,
To the accumulation and transmission of knowledge and experience in motor activity,
To rational utilization of free time,
To the forging of international cultural contacts,
To fight for peace and friendship among peoples, and so on.

Sports have become the object of universal attention and interest in contemporary society; they are also in arena for intricate ideological rivalry. The reason for this is that they represent a complex, multifunctional social phenomenon. They are capable of exerting an influence on social production, human behavior patterns and social relationships. They are, in fact, an important factor in ideological education, a means of social integration and of rational utilization of free time. What is more, they are an area of peaceful competition in spirit of friendship between nations. The ideological struggle is being conducted in the area of both theory and practice of sport.

Controlled use of physical culture and sport has great social significance. It would be ideal to study these social phenomena at least from the following viewpoints: educational transmitting socio-historical motor experience, political (the class nature of physical culture and sport), sociological (interaction of
physical culture and sport with other social phenomena, and their value in character formation, psychological (the psyche structure of a person engaging in physical exercise), and biological influence upon a human being’s biological nature).^4

Various people participate in sport for a host of reasons, social, health and fitness, ascetic, aesthetic, vertigo, catharsis, and perhaps others. What is important to understand is that we are each different in our personality and in our physical and mental makeup, and each reason is not more important than another. Recreation and equipment through participation in sports have been common and constant factor found throughout the history of human culture and civilization.

“The contribution of sports towards the overall welfare of human society may be briefly explained in the following points”^5:

• Provide ample & healthy means for recreation and relaxation of human mind and body.
• Sports help in the all round development of human personality.
• Are effective for rehabilitation and social adjustment of the injured, sick and handicapped.
• Provide opportunities for social interaction, there by fostering peace and understanding among different people, nations, races & religions etc.
• Perform preventive and curative function for several diseases and ailments inflicting human body and mind.

• Provide healthy and socially acceptable opportunities for the people and nations to compete against each other, thereby touching height of excellence of human endeavor and attainment.

Keeping in mind the aims, organization and means the sport activities the sports are classified into several areas for example - performance sports, physical education, rehabilitation sports, fitness and leisure sports, adventure sports etc. Each area of sports caters to the requirements and demands of a particular section of the society. The arena of performance sport has gained much more publicity and importance than the other areas.

“The areas of performance sports is not merely a glamorous area of sports, but also fulfils certain valuable-social functions, due to which it has been accorded high importance all over the world”

“Performance sports aim at high sports performance and for that the physical and psychic capacities at sportsmen are developed to extreme limits, which normally does not happen in other areas of human activity.”


6.
“Sport does how-ever have its drawback, it can give rise to injuries and illness, but actually many other activities are injurious/hazardous to health, causing illness or handicapped example – number of injury and death are more than in comparison with the injury and death on play grounds”.

A participation sport does entail these risks, the danger of physical in-activity are probably much greater. Individuals who are not physically active and who do not exercise there muscles shows decreased bone mineral contains i.e. low calcium in the skeleton and this condition increases the risk of fractures of thighbone, in activities reduces the strength of muscles, joints, tendons and ligaments with the result that a minor accident may have more serious consequences. Inactive people are more likely to gain weight become abases and developed impaired cardiac functions. It has also been possible to demonstrate that people who are physically active and in good condition cop up with illness and injury better than physically inactive people. Physical inactivity is considerably more dangerous than physical activity. It is man’s nature to be active. This amply shows that the provision of Physical Education, Health Education & Recreation up to the first-degree level is justified. The sports activities will thus help the individual youth to develop harmoniously. This can happen only if he/she has an
opportunity to participate in the various sports activities conducted in the institutions.

1.1.1 **History of Sports & Games:**

a) **Vedic Period (Up to 1000 B.C.):**

“The people of Vedic period seemed to have clear vision about the development of physique and for that deliberate efforts were being made by them to achieve the development. Measures like Yayams, Srama, Tapa and Medicinal herbs were employed by them to build-up their bodies and develop the strength and stamina. They seemed to be aware of postural deformity and used to take necessary precautions to prevent the same, or in case, it was located, medical authorities were consulted. According to them, body of a young-man should be very swift, firm and strong; every part of the body should be stable and bear utmost work-efficiency.

Such a development of a strong body was not an end but a means for achieving further goals in life. For them, the strength was the medium of service; it was meant for performing the act of chivalry, for maintaining disease-free state of the body and for doing the act of welfare and helping others.

They showed high regards and appreciation about those who were strong and stout and in possession of vigor and might.
They desired for enjoying long and healthy life of hundred years and wanted to remain active throughout their life

**Types of Sports:** It appears that the Vedic people started their preparations for life from the early period of childhood. The child was taken care of and play-way method was used to educate him. Play of the child was referred to as ‘si-su-krida’.

During the period of education emphasis was laid on following the principles of Brahmacarya. These principles consisted of diet, conduct, health, and exercise. Physical education in the curriculum served four important functions.

1. Preparation for self-defence.
2. Development of physical fitness.
3. Recreation

Subjects like Ksatra-vidya, Devajanavidya were incorporated in their syllabus of study and free participation in outdoor sports like hunting, boxing, dancing, swimming, boating, etc. was encouraged. It was certainly a preparation for meeting the challenges in life. Girls and Women were also given opportunity and scope for self-development. Educational facilities were provided to them.
b) **Epic period (From 1000 B.C. to 200 A.D.):**

“The pattern of education and the curricular contents of epic education have revealed that there used to be systematic study of the science and the art of physical culture. The three basic elements viz. Health, Physical education and Recreation of the programme were properly and conveniently incorporated in the curriculum in the form of three Upavedas viz. Ayurveda, Dhanurveda and Gandharvaveda and training in sixty-four arts. Apart from the study of the three Upavedas the knowledge and practices of Yogasastra and the observant of the rules of Brahmacarya must have given additional safeguard to their physical, mental and moral health.

A further study of the epic literature reveals that there were some competitive sports, games and physical activities prevalent during the period. These sports seemed to be popular even amongst students and they used to participate in them. A review of these outdoor and indoor sports, games and physical activities will certainly help in understanding the extent to which the youth training programme and curriculum of education had given place to these items”⁹.

The following sports were popular at the epic period they are:

1) Mrgaya (Hunting)
2) Mallayudha (Wrestling)
3) Dhanurvidya (Archery)
4) Dancing
5) Competitive (Sports)
   (i) Chariot (ii) Races (iii) Horse (iv) Running
6) Combative
7) Jal Krida (Swimming)
8) Acrobatics
9) Sports for children.

c) **Mediaeval Period (Century 200 A.D. to 1200 A.D.):**

“The Educational system of ancient India seems apparently burdened with religion-philosophical subjects of abstract and mystic thinking. However, a careful study of the curriculum reveals that there had been a definite place for physical education in their programme of education. High ideals seemed to have been placed behind their planning of the programme of physical education.

A realistic philosophy is found backing the programme. A detailed study of the science of exercise including its various factors like diet, season, body-constitution, etc. was undertaken by the students. The laws of maintaining health and physical fitness were made known to them and brought into practice in their day to day life. The students were exposed to a vide range
of activities where they had full scope for selecting the activities and sports of their own choice. But, no one was left free or spared from the basic scheme of health and physical fitness. It was almost a compulsory part of the programme of education. The entire system of education was designed in such a way that there was a fine network of the programme of physical education integrated to such extent that it lost its separate existence and identity and became one with the whole programme of education. This seems to be the specialty of the system of education of the period. That is why there was no special term developed to signify the meaning of the word physical education, and its independent programme^10.

It is evident from the above that the various arts were taught to the students as a part of their education and that these arts included following sports and physical activities:

1) Vyayama - Physical exercise and gymnastics
2) Dancing
3) Swimming
4) Wrestling
5) Hunting
6) Boxing
7) Diving in water
8) Charioteering
9) Horse riding
10) Elephant riding
11) Marksmanship
12) Archery
13) Chess.

1.1.2 History of Higher Education System in India:

It was further argued that the Britishers felt the need for education of the “natives” to provide qualified subordinates to assist them in the governance of the country. To achieve this goal, the British Government, towards the end of the eighteenth century, began to take some interest in educating the “natives”. Acting on this, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the visionary scholar, formed an association of like-minded people to found the Hindu college in Calcutta in 1817. In 1818, the Bishop of Calcutta opened another institution.

The man who was primarily instrumental in the laying of the first milestone of higher education was the newly added Legal Member of the Governor General’s Council, Lord Macaulay who wanted to raise a class of persons qualified for high employment in the civil administration of India who would be interpreters between the Ruler and the Ruled, who will be Indians in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morale and in intellect. To achieve this goal, Elphinston College
in Bombay and Fergusson College in Poona were set up during the third decade of the nineteenth century.

In 1836 colleges were established at Hooghly Dacca, Patna; and Calcutta Hindu college were transferred to Government. Later it became the Presidency College. In 1840, two more colleges were established - the Wilson College, Bombay and Madras Christian College. In 1841, Robert Noble founded a college at Masulipatanam, in 1844, Stephen Hislop opened a college at Nagpur and St.John’s College at Agra was established in 1853. Between the years 1845 to 1852, the Medical Colleges were established in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, Engineering education also began at this time. In 1848, Earl of Dalhousie suggested the establishment of an Engineering college in each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Thomson Engineering College at Roorkee, which in 1949 developed into the Roorkee University.

In 1853, the British Parliament, for the first time, instituted an enquiry into the state of Indian education. This resulted in a famous Wood's Dispatch of July 19, 1854, proposing the establishment of Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and if necessary, in Madras or any other part of India where a sufficient number of institutions existed from which properly qualified candidates for degree could be supplied. The proposal
was accepted to set up “affiliating universities” on the model of London University. Calcutta University was established in 1854 followed by the university at Bombay and Madras.

At present there are more than 229 university level institutions, of these 151 are traditional universities while others are professional and technical institutions. Thirty four universities provide education in Agriculture, Forestry, Dairy, Fisheries, Veterinary, and Science, twenty nine Medical services and Engineering Technology. Other specialized institutions are fifteen, which include

*Sanskrit University
*Women University,
*Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya,
*Population Sciences
*Regional Languages
*Hindi Statistics, Law and Journalism – One Each.

One of the main tasks of these universities is to oversee the academic standards of the affiliated colleges or undergraduate or post graduate teaching departments as well as research. Some institutions of higher education have been recognized by the central government as an “Institutions deemed to be universities” this universities should generally aim at the strengthening its activities in its field of specialization.
1.1.3 A Brief History of Sports Division in India:

a) Origin:

The origin of the sports division can be traced to 1928 when Inter University Board (IUB), after its existence of only 4 years, decided to undertake a survey regarding the position of the infrastructure of sports facilities existing in the universities and colleges. As a follow up action an “Interuniversity Athletic Board”, with its headquarters in Patna was set up in 1929. The moving spirit behind this development was Prof. J. S. Armor of the Patna Government College and Prof. Moinulhaq of the Bihar National College who became its first Chairman and Secretary respectively. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Banaras, Lucknow, Dacca and Patna were its founder members. The games initially taken up for organizing Inter-University Competitions were Cricket, Football, Hockey and Tennis.

In spite of the promising start, hardly any progress could be made in the activities of the “Athletic Board” during the next 4 years, on account of the disturbed political conditions in the country. The move was revived in 1934 when IUB at its IX Annual Meeting held in Delhi accepted the proposal of the Universities of Annamalai and Mysore that the youth of the country should be media of sports and debates. The same year, Cricket matches were organized between the University of
Bombay and University of Mysore at Mysore and Bangalore. In 1935, IUB decided that the host university should conduct regular contests in athletics and other games at the occasion of the annual meetings of the Board. The proposal was given effect to at Aligarh in 1936. Concrete steps to project a systematic programme of Inter University Competitions were, however, taken in 1939 when IUB adopted a resolution to frame uniform rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments in the games of Football, Cricket, Athletics, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. The assignment of drafting the rules was given to the University of Patna, Bombay, Punjab, Lucknow, Allahabad and Madras respectively. A Sub-Committee consisting of the following was also constituted to consider the draft rules.

1. Pt. Amar Nath Jha,
2. Khan Bahadur Mian M.Afzul Hussain,
3. Professor Kazi Mohammad Hussain and
4. Mr. R. P. Masani.

The Committee had a meeting in Bombay in March 1940 to examine the draft rules along with the comments received from the other member universities to which the same were circulated and prepared a comprehensive set of uniform rules and regulations in 1941. Tournaments in 3 events viz. Athletics,
Hockey and Tennis were held in 1940-41 in accordance with these rules\textsuperscript{15}.

\textbf{b) Growth:}

The “Interuniversity Athletic Board” was conceived as an independent organization to which subsequently was given the name of “Inter-University Sports Board”. A significant development took place in 1941 when the IUB at its 16th Annual Meeting held at Trivandrum set up an Interuniversity Sports representative committee consisting of one representative from each of the following universities:

1. Aligarh (North Zone)
2. Calcutta (East Zone)
3. Osmania (Central Zone)
4. Travancore (South Zone)

Chairman and Secretary of the Inter-University Board were designated as ex-officio Chairman and ex-officio Secretary. Khan Bahadur Mian M.Afzul Hussain of the Punjab University was co-opted as a member of this committee. The other member universities were given the option to nominate a representative each at their own expenses. This subcommittee was, in fact, the “Inter-University Sports Board” in this “embryo” form. It had its first session in Lucknow on March 24, 1941 which can be termed as the first annual meeting of the Inter-
University Sports Board. The various subjects discussed in this meeting were: (I) recommendations of the rules sub-committee, (ii) adoption of rules regarding management and control of the I.U. Tournaments, (iii) distribution of venues, (iv) eligibility rules, (v) schedule of expenses, (vi) trophies, (vii) merit certificates, (viii) University colours etc. The most important decision of this meeting was that the Inter-University Tournaments will be run under the overall control of the Inter-University Sports Board. For the first time, in 1994-95 a booklet of rules and regulations for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments was brought out. From 1941 onwards, regular annual meetings of the sports Board had been held till 1973 when by a resolution of the Standing Committee of the IUB; the annual sessions of the sports board were discontinued. Instead a Sports Committee was constituted to dispose of the work, hitherto, handled at the annual meetings of the Sports Board.

Another important development in the activities and programmes of the Sports Board took place in 1969, in the wake of reverting from compulsory N.C.C. to optional for the university and college students. In this process two alternative streams were evolved viz. N.S.O. and N.S.S. University students taking part in N.S.O. programmes were exempted from
taking up the N.C.C. or N.S.S. The N.S.O. Scheme originally consisted of:

1. Organizing coaching camps for university and college students.

2. Raising combined Universities teams in selected games and arranging their training and participation in the national level tournaments.


4. Awarding sports talent scholarships for the outstanding University and college students.

The Inter-University Sports Board was entrusted with the responsibility of handling the first two programmes. For the Combined Universities teams to be eligible to participate in the national level tournaments, it was necessary for the Inter-University Sports Board to become a member of the corresponding national sports federations. Appropriate steps had been taken in this direction and sports Board became a member of 9 national bodies viz., (i) Board of Control for Cricket of India, (ii) Amateur Athletic Federation of India, (iii) Indian Hockey Association (v) Badminton Association of India, (vi) Wrestling Federation of India, (vii) All India Lawn Tennis Association, (viii) Rowing Federation of India, (ix) Women’s
Cricket Association of India. Wherever feasible, combined universities teams are selected trained and projected to participate in the national level tournaments\textsuperscript{16}.

1.1.4 Association of Indian Universities:

Reorganization of the Inter-University Board took place when the name of Inter University Board (IUB) was changed to Association of Indian Universities (AIU) in 1973 and the new Memorandum of Association was adopted in 1974. At this stage, the independent identity of the Sports Board was formally merged into AIU. Now it began to function as one of the Divisions of the ‘Association’. At the annual meeting of the AIU held in Annamalai University in December 1983, the separate annual subscription for membership of the Sports Board was also merged\textsuperscript{17}.

**Future:** Making a modest beginning with a limited objective of occasionally organizing the Inter-University Competitions in one or two games purely from the annual of educational values, Sports Board and now Sports Division gradually grew from strength to strength embracing a very wide umbrella of sports programmes. At present, the sports Division is managing annually Inter-University Tournaments in 26 games for men and 15 games for women at 51 university Centers and 80 University
level coaching camps in 10 selected disciplines. Another area activities covered by the Sports Division is selection and training of Indian Universities Teams, Organizing exchange of visits between the Indian University teams and University teams from abroad, working as a coordinating agency between the member University teams from abroad, working as a coordinating agency between the member universities for organizing the Sports programmes, to have a liaison with the Dept. of Sports, Government of India and other national level agencies like the National Institute of Sports for the promotion and development of sports in the University sector. The Sports Division is alive to the changing concept of sports. The emphasis is speedily shifting from the academic concept of educational and recreative values of sports to practical and utilitarian concept of performance. Appropriate steps have been taken to give a new direction to the University sports programmes bearing in mind the changed concept.

The Sports Division is contemplating to promote and develop sports in the university sector in a big way. The programmes envisage:

a) Development and creation of new facilities.

b) Organizing University level coaching camps.

c) Selection and training of combined universities teams.
d) Training of University Teams.  
e) Financial Assistance for the Inter-University Tournaments.  
f) Awarding Sports talent scholarships at the All India Level,  
g) Awarding Sports talent scholarships at the University level.  
h) Organizing National championships  
i) Organizing Zonal championships in selected disciplines.  
j) Conducting academic programmes like seminars, conferences etc.  

The Sports Division is looking forward for a constructive future to play its proper role in the task of improving national sports standards and putting India on the International Sports map.  

1.1.5 Sports Federations And Their Functioning:  
The National Federations/Associations for Games and Sports area affiliated to the respective International Federations. They have their constituents in the states and they control and guide states organization in their activities including tournaments and the promotion and development of games. The National Championships are also under their control and they select the national teams. They also have a large voice in the control of competitions at the international level, no one being allowed to compete in any international level competition without the permission of the National Federation concerned. These
National Federations are responsible for spreading a net work of their units in various parts of the country\(^\text{19}\).

1.1.6 **International Olympic Association:**

The Association controls the organization of the Olympic Games, held once in four years at a centre fixed at the earlier Games. The Olympic Games had their origin in ancient Greece, but they did not survive the city-states. They were revived in 1896 by Baron de Coubertin, a Frenchman interested in creating international understanding through sports. Only amateurs can participate in these games. The International Olympic Committee, as the governing body, prepares the programme of the Games, frames rules and regulations and selects the venue to conduct. Each participating country must have its own National Olympic Committee, recognized and approved by the International Olympic Committee. The National Olympic Committee must be completely autonomous body, free from political, governmental, religious or commercial influences.

1.1.7 **Indian Olympic Association:**

The Indian Olympic Association was formed in India in 1927 with the following objectives:

1. To develop and promote Olympic movement.

2. To encourage physical education and sports among the Youths for development of character, health and good
3. To enforce rules and regulations of International Olympic Committee.

4. To educate the public of the country in the value of amateurism in sports.

5. To encourage states to form State Olympic Associations.

In India, the Indian Olympic Associations is the approved and recognized National Olympic Committee (1927) and it has its affiliated members in the different National Federations of Sports and Games. The Indian Olympic Association takes responsibility for the control of Amateur Sports through the National Federations. Some sports do not, however, fall within the purview of the Indian Olympic Association. Cricket under the Board of Control for Cricket in India, is one such and Lawn Tennis, Badminton and Table Tennis are under the respective National Associations or Federations. These organizations have jurisdiction over all competitions in regard to the selection of teams, their training, transportation etc.  

1.2 The Main Purpose of this Study Was:

1) To study the available Sports Infrastructure and Games Facilities in colleges.

2) To study the actual participation of colleges in intercollegiate sports for the period 2003-04, 2004-05 to 2005-06.
3) To study the participation of the men and women students in the various sports activities in intercollegiate sports.

4) To study the rural and urban college students participation in games in Inter Collegiate sports.

5) To study the Participation of men and women students in indoor and outdoor games in Inter Collegiate sports.

The sports participation of the college players mostly depend upon the facilities of sports & games available in the college and the coaching they get. Therefore the study will be significant for studying the participation of the various colleges in different games and sports and at the same time to see the relation of this participation with the management, facilities, incentives, coaching for games sports activities, its proper utilization, the relation between participation and facilities would be seen. Though lot of efforts have been made at different levels to develop the physical education & sports in schools & colleges, yet a lot has yet to be done specially for the elementary school children and also the college students. Since education is a state subject, centre has the limitations for enforcing physical education programme in the states. State Governments have to come forward and accept the central policies on physical education & sports to introduce these in their educational institutions.
Without a substantial effort on the part of state education departments, no satisfactory objective of Physical Education in sports can be achieved. Sports and games are an essential ingredient of human resources development. The state government should intimately involve in promotion and development of sports and helps sports to become truly a mass movement in the years to come.

In order to attain excellence in sports, coaching camps for selected sports persons should be organized for chiseling and sharpening their sporting and physical skills prior to their participation in big competitions. Right type of training, selection and administration remains the key factor in achieving high standards in sports at Interuniversity, national and international level. However, the fact remains whether the affiliated colleges remain a seed ground for breeding such excellent crop of sports person to nourish and nurture the nation. But a million dollar question hangs around our neck like a mythical holy bird Albatross:

“whether we have the required facilities in our affiliated colleges for the well being and upkeep of various sports activities; whether we possess the standards required for facilities to the sports persons; Whether modern or ultra-modern mechanism is available for sports; whether requisite
infrastructure dons an institution; whether colleges also take due interest in requisitioning such required facilities for sports; whether economic crunch comes in the way of up-shooting sports facilities”.

These are some of the mind-boggling queries, which this study has planned to undertake. Very little has been contributing in this scale and whatever has been done elsewhere cannot be generalized or inference in the context of the colleges affiliated to University of Pune. It is the reason that the study has been planned the executed to highlight certain dormant characteristics which cry for the light of the day. Before we deal deep into these details, it is imperative to know about the organization structure of sports in the Colleges and University of Pune, Sports Department, and various schemes available for promotion of sports at University and Inter-University level.
1.3 Organization and Administrative Set-Up of Physical Education and Sports in Colleges:

(Structure of Physical Education and Sports in Colleges)

Principal

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Director of Physical Education

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Sports Clerk / Attendant

Sports peon/Ground man

Principal of the affiliated colleges:

Principal exercises on general control of the College and its premises under his charge, he maintains discipline among the staff and pupils, he prescribes text books, and take regular part in the teaching work, especially in classes and subjects in which his personal guidance is desirable, he guides to arrange games and other extra-mural activities of the pupils, he keeps strict accounts of all money entrusted to him and see that they are properly disposed off in accordance with the rules as laid down in that regard and generally promotes the physical, intellectual and social and moral welfare of the pupils under his charge.
Director of Physical Education of the College:

Director of Physical Education of the affiliated colleges deals with Physical Education and sports in the colleges. He imparts sports training to the players. Director of Physical Education prepares and sends college teams for Intercollegiate, Interzonal sports competitions. It is the duty of the Director of Physical Education to provide and arrange sports facilities for the players with the help of the head of the institution.

Sports Clerk / Attendant:

Any member of the ministerial staff of the college can be deputed to look after the physical education and sports activities by the principal. Sports clerk in addition to his office work assists the Director in Physical Education in sports accounts. During off-season, the sports attendant helps the administrative staff in other departmental works. However, it is found that sports attendants are appointed independently in some colleges to look after the sports activities of the college.

Sports Peon / Ground man:

In colleges, sports peon or Ground man is deputed from ministerial staff by the Principal of the college. Sports peon/Ground man helps the Director in Physical Education in
preparing and marking of the fields and providing facilities to the players for playing various games.

1.3.1 Organizational and Administrative Set-Up of Physical Education and Sports of University of Pune:

The ceaseless and untiring efforts of Dr. M.R. Jaykar resulted in the establishment of the University of Pune in 1948. However, the University came into formal existence on 10\textsuperscript{th} February 1949 with Dr. M. R. Jaykar as its first Vice-Chancellor.

Jurisdiction of the University:

Initially, there were twelve districts under the jurisdiction of the University. In the first year of its existence, the University had 23 colleges with around 8000 undergraduate and 186 post-graduate registered students.

In 1962, the Shivaji University was established at Kolhapur. As a result, the Jurisdiction of the University of Pune was reduced by three districts viz. Kolhapur, Solapur, and Satara were transferred to Shivaji University. In 1974, colleges in Thane, Colaba, and Ratnagiri districts were transferred to the Bombay University. The colleges from Dhule and Jalgaon districts were transferred to North Maharashtra University, after its establishment in 1999 at Jalgaon. Presently, the jurisdiction of the University is covered by three districts of Ahmednagar,
Nashik and Pune, categorised into four zones namely as Pune City, Pune District, Nashik District, and Ahmednagar District. However, in spite of substantial reduction in the geographical area, the number of colleges, under-graduate and post-graduate students studying in University of Pune has continuously increased. Presently there are more than 387 affiliated colleges and 232 institutes under the University of Pune, with more than 3,95,515 students enrolled as regular and in various courses 45,576 as external students.\textsuperscript{21}

In conceiving the future course of the university, the objectives enshrined in the Maharashtra University Act 1994, emphasized that the new University would make provision for imparting education and promoted research in the humanities, learned professions, sciences, especially of applied nature and technology.

In consonance with these expectations, the University in its eventful history of 60 years has taken wide strides for promoting education in such fields as science, art, management, information technology, industrial technology, environment, planning and architecture. Carefully natured by committed academia, the University has carved a niche for itself in the academic, sports and cultural fields.
Regarding the organization and administration of Physical Education in the University, there is an independent department to run the sports activities, teaching and research in Physical Education. The administration and organization of these departments have been discussed separately. To run the sports activities in the university sports, Board of Sports have been formed for which Director Sports of University is Ex-officio Secretary of the council.

**Ordinance No. 7: Board of Sports:**

(1) **University Board of Sports:**

University Board of Sports shall be the principle sports body of the University which shall consist of the following:

1. The Vice – chancellor – Ex-officio – President;
2. The Pro-Vice Chancellor - EX-officio- Vice President;
3. The Director; Students’ Welfare
4. Two nominees of the Management Council;
5. The director, Board of Sports - Ex-Officio – Secretary
6. Four Directors of Physical Education, approved as such by the University, nominated by the Vice Chancellor
7. Four experts of Sports who have participated as players at Inter University / Inter - State - tournaments nominated by the Vice chancellor;
8. The chairman of four Zonal Committees;
For the purpose of this ordinance ‘Board’ means Board of Sports and ‘Institute’ means affiliated colleges and recognized Institutes.

(2) **Term of the office:**
The terms of office of members mentioned in sub-clauses numbers: (IV) and (VI) and (VII) of clause (I) shall be three years provided that chairman of Zonal committee shall cease to hold office as member, if he ceases to be the chairman of the concerned Zonal Committee. Only Principals of Colleges / Heads of Recognized Institutions and chairman of the University Post-Graduate Gymkhana shall be eligible for election to the office as a chairman of the Zonal Committee.

(3) **Objects of the Board:**
The objects of the Board shall be:

- To promote, organize and control sports in the Poona University area;
- To inculcate and enhance sense of discipline and the spirit of true sportsmanship.
- To undertake and conduct Inter-collegiate, Inter-Zonal, Inter-University and such other tournaments as may be decided by the Board of Sports form time to time.
- To foster team spirit and sportsmanship of the players.
(4) **Meetings of the Board:**

The Board of Sports shall ordinarily meet thrice in a year on the days to be fixed by Director of the Board in consultation with the President of the Board. In addition to this the President, Board of Sports may, whenever he thinks fit, direct the Secretary Board of Sports to call meeting on any day fixed by him.

(5) **Quorum of the Meeting:**

The President shall preside over all meetings of the Board. In his absence vice – President shall preside. In absence of President and Vice – President the meeting shall elect its own President. Four members shall form the quorum for the meeting. In the absence of quorum, the meeting may be adjourned and the adjourned meeting may commence after thirty minutes for which members present shall form the quorum.

(6) **The Powers and Functions of Board:**

The Powers and functions of Board of shall be:

I) to exercise an overall control over the conduct of the Inter Collegiate and Inter-Zonal Tournaments;

II) to decide the various Inter – University Tournaments in which University teams should participate;
III) to appoint sub-committees and such other Committees, as it deems fit and to assign duties to them and to take appropriate decision on the recommendations of such committees;

IV) to appoint an organizing committee and such other sub committees to conduct Inter – University tournaments as and when allotted by the Inter University Board of Sports to this University;

V) to levy and receive pro-rata contribution from each Institute whether participating in the tournaments or not at the rate of Rs. 20/- per student or such other rate as may be specified by the Board from time to time against University contribution.

VI) to prepare the annual budget of Board for presentation to the Management Council;

VII) to appoint coaches and managers for various University teams;

VIII) to allot suitable funds to the zonal committees or to the colleges for organizing Inter – Zonal tournaments;

IX) to organize coaching camps for different games.

X) to adjudicate on all appeals against the decision of Zonal Committees arising out of the conduct of tournaments;
XI) to supervise, advise and make suggestions to colleges and zonal committees regarding promotion and conduct of sports;

XII) to do all such other acts which are incidental and conducive for the attainment of the objects of the Board.

(7) **Failure to pay pro-rata contribution:**
If Institute fails to pay pro-rata contribution within the time specified by the Board, the board may impose one or more penalties mentioned below on defaulting institute:

i) Non-participation in any Inter collegiate / Inter Group/Inter-University or other tournaments

ii) Fine

iii) Such other penalty as may be specified by the University from time to time.

(8) The requirements of the University Board of Sports for the conduct of tournaments and sports shall have priority over the Institute with respect to the use grounds and other sports facilities of the Institute and the Zonal Committees.

(9) **Standing Committee of the Board:**
Local members of the Board may form the Standing Committee. This Committee shall have the power to advise and decide upon urgent matters as may be specified by the Board of Sports. The President and in his absence vice-
President may call an urgent meeting of the Standing Committee to advise and decide upon such urgent matters as which are within purview of the board.

(10) **Allowances of the Members:**

Members of the Board, Standing Committee and of the Sub-Committees appointed by the Board attending the meetings shall be eligible for traveling, halting and conveyance allowances as per rules of the University.

(11) **The University area shall be divided into four zones as follows:**

1) Pune City Zone
2) Pune District Zone
3) Ahmednagar Zone
4) Nashik Zone

**Pune City Zone:** Comprising of Post-Graduate Gymkhana of the University and Such Institutes which are within Pune Municipal Corporation Area Pune Cantonment Board Area excluding the extended areas such as Hadapsar, Yerwada, Kondhwa, Vadgaon, Dhayri, Tathwade, Khadki, and Dapodi and as may be specified by the Board from time to time.
**Pune District Zone:** Comprising of all the institutes in Pune district except those included in Pune city Zone in clause (i) above.

**Ahmednagar Zone:** Comprising of all institutes in Ahmednagar District.

**Nashik Zone:** Comprising of all institutes in Nashik district.

(12) **Constitution of the Zonal Committee:**

The Zonal committee shall consist of the principals of all Colleges, Heads of all recognized Institutions comprised in the respective Zone. In Pune city area zone, the chairman of the University Post Graduate Gymkhana shall be Deemed to be the Principal for the purposes of constitution of the concerned zonal committee.

(13) The Zonal Committee may co-opt, if necessary, three experts from its area for one year. The principal may authorize Director of Physical Education(senior wing) in his college and if there is no Director of Physical Education in his college a teacher in his college to attend the meeting of the zonal committee in his absence.

(14) **Election of Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer:**

Every Zonal Committee shall elect every year its Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer from amongst themselves. The committee shall appoint an Auditor.
(15) **Meetings of the Zonal Committees:**

The quorum for a meeting of the zonal committee shall be 1/3rd the number of its members. If there is no quorum the meeting may be adjourned meeting may commence after thirty minutes for which members present shall form the quorum.

(16) Every Zonal committee shall meet thrice in a year and Whenever the chairman may fix necessary on such days and at such a place as.

(17) The Chairman shall preside over all the meetings and in his absence; the members present shall elect one of them to preside over the meeting.

(18) The powers and functions of the Zonal committee shall be:

I) To elect its office bearers;

II) To appoint such committees as may be required from time to time and to assign duties to them;

III) To conduct inter collegiate tournament. The programme of tournaments for the year shall be drawn taking into consideration the programme of the University Inter Zonal tournaments so as to not to clash with it;

IV) To appoint committee to settle all disputes arising out of the conduct of the inter-zonal tournaments. An appeal against the decision of the above committee of the
respective zone shall lie with the Board of Sports such appeal should reach the office of the Director of Board within 5 days, after the decision of the zonal committee. The decision shall be final and binding.

V) To levy and receive pro-rata contribution from each Institutes in the Zone whether or not participating in Inter Collegiate tournaments, within time limit prescribed by the zonal committee at the rate of Rs. 5/- per student or at such other rates specified by Board from time to time.

(19) The Zonal Committee shall finalize the accounts of the current year and the budget for the following year 22.

1.3.2 Hierarchical Structure of the Board of Sports in University Of Pune:

Table: 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Staffing pattern</th>
<th>Existing Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director of Physical Education</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3.3 Financial Resources of Board of Sports:

The major financial resources of the Board of Sports are through the prorata fees collected per annum from the affiliated colleges.

Every student shall pay to the college Gymkhana Fees of Rs.80/- per head per annum at the time of admission to a course and also for every succeeding year. Out of the total amount received by the Recognized/Affiliated Colleges/Institution of the University the Sports Prorata Fee @ Rs. 20/- per head per annum is transferred to the University of Pune, Board of Sports accounts.

1.3.4 Department of Physical Education (Teaching):

The Department of Physical Education has been started in academic year 2004 to train the Physical Education Teachers for schools and colleges. The Department has started Master in Education (Physical Education) i.e., M.Ed. (Physical Education) course of two years. The Department of Physical Education also falls under U.G.C. scheme. The following is the faculty position of the department
1.3.5 Hierarchical Structure of Department of Physical Education of University of Pune (Teaching):

Table: 1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Number of Post</th>
<th>Non-Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Number of Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reader</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attendant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.6 Office of Directors of Student’s Welfare (D.S.W.):

The office of D.S.W. deals with the sports activities of the University campus in addition to the welfare of all University students. In addition to sports activities the office of D.S.W. also looks after other co-curricular activities such as N.S.S., Earn & Learn Scheme, Social programme, and Cultural activities of the students etc.

The hierarchy of the office is given below:

Table: 1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Staffing pattern</th>
<th>Existing Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director of Student’s Welfare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Clerk/ Assistant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peon</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3.7 Organization and Administration of Physical Education and Sports in the Colleges of University of Pune:

The organization and administration of the colleges is almost identical to the organization and administration of the University with some variations in number of sanctioned posts as regards to the Directors of Physical Education and Sports, Ground Staff and office staff. However, the Board of Sports of the University conducts the sports activities related to the Inter-College, Inter-Zonal and All India Inter-University Competitions. The formation of the teams for the Inter-University Competition is made from the players belonging to the different colleges on the basis of their performance level assessed by the selectors appointed by the University Sports Board.

1.4 Emergence of the Problem:

Though the population is steadily increasing the major problem of sports participation is faced by each institution, state and that too in all sports. The reasons behind this havoc of participation are many; some are directly related to the participant and other indirectly related in the decrease of participation. This is also faced by the affiliated colleges under University of Pune. This study is to probe into the serious matter
of participation, which is expected to be the most essential in context with the further overall human development.

The researcher himself is a sportsman and worked as the Director of Physical Education in the affiliated college of University of Pune and presently is working as a Director of Sports, University of Pune. He participated at school and college level different, sports tournaments. He has organized many District, State, National, and All India Inter University sports tournaments of various games. The researcher has personally experienced that at the intercollegiate sports tournaments very few college teams participate in the tournament.

The researcher worked as a member of selection committee for various sports activities at the intercollegiate and inter-zonal sports events. So he got the opportunity to visit almost all affiliated colleges of the University of Pune. During this visits he noticed that many affiliated colleges were lacking sports infrastructure, sports facilities, non-availability of sports goods and equipments was major problem among many of the colleges. The required staff for the sports department was not found to be adequate, the attitude of college authority was not found positive toward sports in many colleges. These all factors affected the participation of students in sports activities in the colleges.
After taking into consideration all these above problems of the college administration towards sports, the researcher was motivated to conduct this study.

1.5 **Statement of the Problem:**

The title of the study is "*An Evaluatory study of participation of students in sports activities from the affiliated colleges of Pune University*".

1.6 **Assumptions:**

1) The study was based on the data collected through the questionnaire prepared by the researcher and this data was collected from Directors of Physical Education and Principals of various affiliated colleges of University of Pune and also from attitude inventory collected from non-participating students of selected affiliated colleges. Therefore there are certain limitations while preparing the report. Thus the information collected does not necessarily reflect the answers to the entire questions.

2) Every human being has inherent instinct to play.

1.7 **Objectives:**

i) To determine the actual Participation of colleges in the sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level.

ii) To determine the participation of Male & Female students in the various sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level.
iii) To find out the availability of sports equipments & alsports facilities in the college.

iv) To study the nonparticipating students attitude towards the sports activities in the college.

v) To suggest the remedial measures for improvement of infrastructure and also mass participation of students in the sports activities.

1.8 Definitions:

1) **University**: Universities are the organizations engaged in the advancement of knowledge, they teach, train examine students in a variety of scholarly; scientific and professional fields. Intellectual pursuits in universities define the highest prevailing levels of competence in these fields. The universities confer degrees and provide opportunities both for member of their teaching staff and for some of their students to do original research.  

2) **Affiliated Colleges**: Means a college which has been granted affiliation by the University of Pune.

3) **Inter collegiate tournaments**: Tournaments of affiliated colleges of University of Pune, which are organized by district zonal sports committee under asepses of Board of sports, University of Pune.
4) **Zonal Committee**: A committee of the affiliated college of the respective zone as categorized by the University of Pune,

a) **Pune City Zone**: Comprising of Post-Graduate Gymkhana of the University and Such Institutes which are within Pune Municipal Corporation Area, Pune Cantonment Board Area excluding the extended areas such as Hadapsar, Yerwada, Kondhwa, Vadgaon, Dhayri, Tathwade, Khadki, Dapodi and as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

b) **Pune District Zone**: Comprising of all the institutes in Pune district except those included in Pune city Zone in clause (i) above.

c) **Ahmednagar Zone**: Comprising of all institutes in Ahmednagar District.

Those included in Pune city Zone in clause (i) above.

d) **Nashik Zone**: Comprising of all institutes in Nashik district.

5) **Urban**: An Urban area is defined as follows:

a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area.

b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

i) A minimum population of 50,000.
ii) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

6) Rural: - It will be noticed from the above definition that criterion (b) would generally include places which would otherwise have been considered as rural i.e. villages.

7) Attitude:-
   i) A tendency to respond positively or negatively to courses of activity and events.
   ii) Readiness to respond positively or negatively to objects or symbols in the environment.

8) Non Professional Colleges:-
   All affiliated colleges under jurisdiction of University of Pune where courses related to Arts, Commerce and Science faculty are conducted.

9) Non Participating students of the Colleges:-
   All students who do not participate in Inter collegiate, Inter zone and Inter university sports tournaments organized as per Association of Indian Universities from the affiliated colleges of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty under jurisdiction of University of Pune.
10) **Participating students of the Colleges:**
A bonafide student of the college and who has represented his own college at inter collegiate level competition organized by respective zonal sport committees.

1.9 **Hypothesis:**

\[ H_1 \rightarrow \text{There is significant difference between the non-participating boys and girl's attitude towards Intercollegiate sports activities.} \]

\[ H_0 \rightarrow \text{There is no significant difference between the non-participating boys and girl's attitude towards Intercollegiate sports activities.} \]

1.10 **Limitation:**

1) The study includes only non professional affiliated colleges of University of Pune

2) The study was based on the data collected through the questionnaire prepared by the researcher and the data collected from Directors of Physical Education, Principals of various affiliated colleges of University of Pune and also attitude scale of non-participating students of selected affiliated colleges. Therefore there are certain limitations while preparing the report. Since the
information collected does not necessarily reflect the answers to the entire questions.

3) The researcher could not visit all the affiliated colleges personally and thus the related data supplied by various Directors of physical education of colleges and concerned Principals through questionnaire was collected and the acquired data was totally depended on the colleges concern.

4) The opinions expressed by the respondents are in relation to the responsibility undertaken by them and such differences are likely to arise in the responses which ultimately might have affected the findings of this project.

1.11 Delimitation:

1) This study includes all non-professional colleges affiliated to the University of Pune.

2) This study was conducted for the period from academic years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-2006.

3) This study includes the participation in the intercollegiate sports conducted by the four zonal sports committee i.e. Ahmednagar / Nashik / Pune City / Pune District of the University of Pune.
4) The study was further conducted only for organization and participation of sports, which are specified by A.I.U. and participated (Played) in the university.

5) The study was further conducted only in respect of sports participation and also related to sports infrastructural facilities and which are specified by A.I.U.
1.12 References:


10. Ibid: pg.152.

12. *Ibid*: P.14


15. *Ibid*: P.11

16. *A History of Inter University Athletics Meet (Men) in India (1941 to 1983-84)* Banaras Hindu University, Ed.1. 1985 pg. 03.


