

A SURVEY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH INDIA

¹ Dr. Eswara Naik K.G.

¹ Physical Education Director

¹ Government First Grade College

¹ Vijayanagara, Bengaluru 560 014, Karnataka, India

Abstract: The purpose of education in the past and present is to produce better citizens who can live in a society discharging their duties and responsibilities. Physical Education too contributes to this objective and prepares the student to be a fit citizen with a harmonious blend of development. Sports play a major role in the process of education and are indispensable to a developing country like India. Sports and Physical Education as an essential dimension of education and culture must develop the abilities, will power and self discipline of every human being able to function as a full integrated member of the society. At the individual level, Physical Education and Sports contributes to acquire and maintain health and fitness. Universities play a very important role in developing the youths towards the value based education in the country. It is the largest area which covers maximum youths not only in providing higher education but also preparing the youth for overall quality of life.

Index Terms- Financial Support and Achievements, Universities, South India

I. INTRODUCTION

The youth of the nation has to be moulded with social values, human relationship, self confidence and leadership quality to accept and bear the responsibilities in overcoming the difficulties and to accept the challenge ahead in the future life to come. This is possible with the planned programme of Physical Education and Sports for the youth. The main objective of the university sports in the largest section of the youth is to promote health, fitness, recreation, fun and quality of social life. This helps in breaking the monotony in academics and also youthful stress to overcome heavy problems and experiences during academics. Although facilities and equipment are important, it is the human resources of the profession such as the instructors and the teachers that determines the professional status of a Directorate. A university has only few who devote all or part of their time to the teaching of Physical Education.

Finance is concerned with obtaining and spending it as a narrow sense of the budget in a statement of estimated receipt and expenditures. In a broader sense, it anticipates the needs of a Directorate prior to the time of expenditure and insures the necessary economics. The Physical Education and Sports Advisory Committee generally approves the budget and programmes of the Directorates of Physical Education. Achievement is defined as the level of performance in a given task or in sports contest. Success is the stepping stone of achievement. Success comes in varied forms and frequency. Continuity in success ensures an achievement over a period of time. Such achievement in a man enhances his confidence in life, motivates to lead a quality and standard life. Achievements bring to an individual, a better status and higher rate of financial growth. Sense of achievement in man leads him to aim for realizing higher goals and aspirations.

In view of making the Indian sport most strong and competent in the international and national level, the program of Physical Education and Sports should be given utmost importance at university level by providing all the necessary required facilities, man power and finance for better achievement through the years. Universities are playing a major role in the promotion of sports in the country. Most of the sports persons representing the country are from universities. Thus universities are the nursery for nurturing the budding sports talents. Each university has to contribute to the national team and support the country in achieving medals from international competitions.

Unfortunately, in our country the contributions of universities are not significant to the national team. Reasons may be many, but it is high time to find out the reasons for this. Perhaps, the infrastructure facilities, programmes in Sports and Physical Education, or financial support to the Directorates of Physical Education are very less. The research scholar felt that there may be many serious problems in this regard. It is the need of the present hour to investigate and find out these reasons. This made the research scholar to carry out the present study.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1. The results of the study may help to find out the present status of the existing universities of southern India with regard to the financial support, programmes, facilities available and the achievements of university in sports and games in all India inter-university competitions.
2. The result of the study may also help to find out whether the existing financial assistance and facilities are adequate enough to manage the Physical Education and Sports Programme in a university.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Bose (1983) studied to find out the achievement of Osmania University men team in the all India inter-university championships and found that the Osmania University has shown good performance in Cricket, Boxing, Athletic and Swimming competition in the inter-university championship. In all the remaining sports events they had shown poor performance. Philomena (1982) conducted study to know the achievement of the University of Kerala in Volleyball in the inter-university competition and inferred that Kerala University has won in the men's section, eight times south zone championship and ten times all India inter-university championship. The Calicut University men's Volleyball team has won the south zone championship five times and all India inter-university once. In the all India inter university competition Kerala university women team won the four times and Calicut have won three times in all India inter-university competition. Sanjeev kumar (1985) investigated on Achievements of Bangalore University in the inter-university Volleyball championships and found that the Bangalore University Volleyball team was not able to win a single place in the inter-university Volleyball championship till 1984. In the year 1980-81 Kerala University conducted the inter-university Volleyball Championship at Trivandrum. In the tournament, Bangalore University team lost in the quarter final.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Twenty six universities of south India were selected for the present study. The selection excluded deemed universities, medical universities, technical university and agricultural science university. The selected universities were the teaching and affiliating universities from all the five states of south India such as Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The data pertaining to the study was obtained from the Director of Physical Education and Sports in-charge of each of the Directorate of Physical Education and Sports of a university. The investigator had selected variable such as financial support and achievements of the universities at the All India inter-university competitions during 2001-04, to conduct the study. Financial Support is a monetary assistance given by the concerned university for the development and organization of sports program for the Directorate of Physical Education. To obtain necessary data, the method used by the researcher was of the survey type. The tool used was a comprehensive questionnaire which is appropriate with the objectives of the study. A questionnaire with 17 questions was prepared initially by considering a) Financial assistance to the Directorates of Physical Education and all these information are asked for a period from the year 2001 to 2004. After obtaining the responses from the 26 universities, all the questionnaires were subjected to tabulation carefully by way of scoring all the responses. They were quantified in terms of infrastructure facilities-gymnasium, indoor hall, swimming pool, inter-university competitions, coaching camps, programme, financial assistance from various sources and achievements of all India inter- university competitions during 2001-04.

TABLE-1: NUMBERS OF SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH INDIA OVER THE YEARS DURING 2001-04.

No. of Sources	2001-04		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	No. Uni	%	No. Uni	%	No. Uni	%	No. Uni	%
4	3	11.3	1	3.8	3	11.3	2	7.6
3	6	23.1	5	19.2	5	19.2	4	15.4
2	10	38.4	10	38.4	6	23.1	10	38.4
1	7	26.9	9	34.6	9	34.6	6	23.1

It is evident from table-1 that during 2001-04, three universities (11.3%) were having four different sources of financial assistance to their Directorate of Physical Education and Sports. Six universities (23.1%) were getting financial support from three different sources during 2001-04. During 2001-04, ten universities (38.4%) were having two different sources of financial support and seven universities (26.9%) were having only one source of financial assistance to their Directorates of Physical Education and Sports. It shows that during the year 2001-02, out of 26 teaching and affiliating universities of south India, only one university (3.8%), was having four different sources of financial assistance, five universities (19.2%) were having three different sources of financial assistance, 10 universities (38.4%) were having two different sources of financial assistance and nine universities (34.6%) were having one source of financial assistance. During the year 2002-03, out of 26 universities of south India, three universities (11.3%), were having four different sources of financial assistance, five universities (19.2%) were having three different sources of financial assistance, six universities (23.1%) were having two different sources of financial assistance

and nine universities (34.6%) were having one source of financial assistance. However during the year 2003-04, two universities (7.7%) were having four different sources of financial assistance, four universities (15.4%) were having three different sources of financial assistance, 10 universities (38.4%) were having two different sources of financial assistance and six universities (23.1%) were having only one source of financial assistance among the 26 universities of south India.

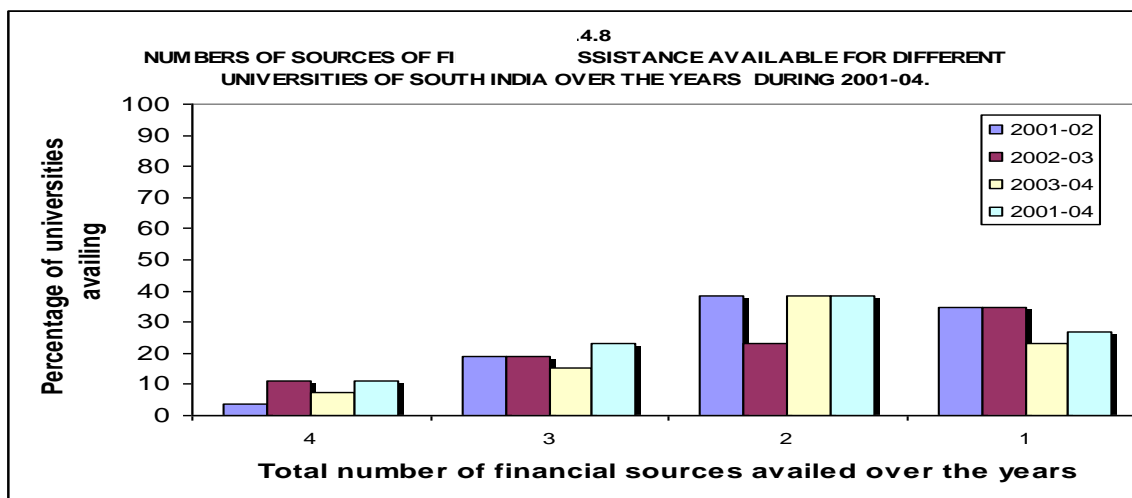


TABLE-2: DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO VARIOUS TEACHING AND AFFILIATING UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH INDIA OVER THE YEARS 2001-04.

Sources	2001-04		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	No. of Uni	%	No. of Uni	%	No. of Uni	%	No. of Uni	%
U.G.C. Grant	4	15.4	1	3.8	3	11.5	2	7.6
A.I.U. Grant	6	23.1	3	11.5	5	19.2	4	15.4
State Government Grant	4	15.4	4	15.4	4	15.4	4	15.4
Sports fee from the students	26	100.0	26	100.0	26	100.0	26	100.0
Affiliation fee	9	34.6	9	34.6	9	34.6	9	34.6
Development fee	3	11.5	3	11.5	3	11.5	3	11.5
Revenues	4	15.4	4	15.4	4	15.4	4	15.4

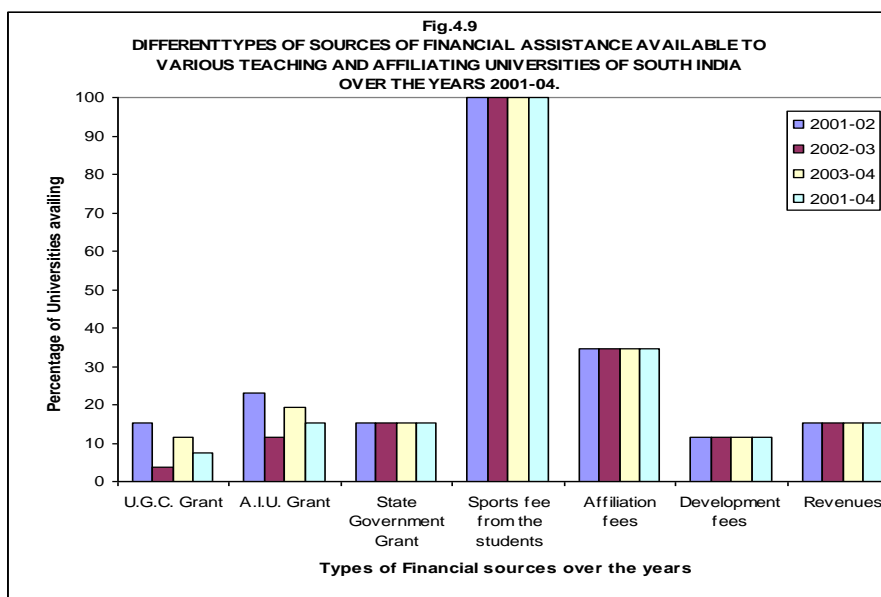
Table-2 shows the financial assistance from different sources to universities of south India during 2001-04. The sources of income were UGC Grant, AIU Grant, state Government grant, Sports fee collected from the students, Affiliation fee, Development fee and Revenues. Out of 26 universities of south India, four universities (15.4%) were getting financial support from U.G.C. grant, Six universities (23.1%) were getting financial support from A.I.U. grant and four universities were getting financial assistance from state Government Grant during the years 2001-04. It is also clear that all the 26 universities (100.0%) of south India were getting financial support from sports fee from the students.

During 2001-04, nine universities (34.6%) were getting financial support from Affiliation fee. Also three universities (11.5%) were getting financial support from Development fee, and four universities (15.4%) were getting financial support from Revenues. It is evident from table that during 2001-02, only one university (3.8%) was getting financial support from UGC grant, three universities (11.5%) from AIU grant and four universities (15.4%) were getting financial support from state Government grant. All the 26 universities of south India (100.0%) were getting financial support by Sports fee from the students, nine universities (34.6%) were getting support from Affiliation fee, three universities (11.5%) were getting financial assistance through Development fee and four universities (15.4%) through Revenues.

For the year 2002-03, three universities (11.5%) were getting financial assistance from UGC grant, five universities (19.2%) from AIU Grant, four universities (15.4%) were getting from state Government grant and all the 26 universities (100.0%) were getting financial assistance through Sports fee from the students. Nine universities (34.6%) got support from Affiliation fee, three universities (11.5%) were supported by Development fee and four universities (15.4%) were getting financial assistance from the Revenues.

During 2003-04, two universities (7.7%) were getting financial assistance from UGC grants, four universities (15.4%) were getting financial assistance from AIU grant and state govt. grants respectively. All the 26 universities (100.0%) were getting financial assistance from Sports fee, nine universities (34.6%) through Affiliation fee, three universities (11.5%) by Development

fee and four universities (15.4%) were getting financial assistance from Revenues. Thus, the various teaching and affiliating universities of south India were getting various financial supports from different sources through the years 2001-04.



V. FINDINGS

The information collected through the Questionnaire was tabulated according to each question. The data obtained from each question were scored into numerals. Percentage was calculated for every variable chosen for the survey. Interpretation of the tabled data was done through findings and discussions to arrive at conclusions.

1. The Directorates of Physical Education and Sports of all the 26 universities were getting financial assistance from different sources during the years 2001-04. The main source of income for all the universities was the Sports fees from students.
2. Out of 26 universities, Directorates of nine universities were getting financial assistance from only one source and those of three universities were getting financial assistance from four different financial sources.
3. Out of 26 universities, the Directorate of Physical Education and Sports of Bangalore University was getting the highest financial assistance and that of Periyar University was getting the lowest financial assistance during the years 2001-04.
4. Kakathiya University won the highest number of medals, from the all India inter-university competitions in different sports and games during 2001-04 with highest number of gold, silver, and bronze medals.
5. Alagappa University and University of Hyderabad could not win a single medal in any of the sports and games of all India inter-university competitions during the years 2001-04.
6. Sri Krishnadevaraya University won only a gold medal from the all India inter-university competitions during the years 2001-04 and was the lowest in the medal tally.
7. Most of the achievements of the universities were not up to the mark according to their facilities, financial assistance and coaching camps conducted during 2001-04.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the teaching and affiliating universities of south India are not getting enough financial assistance to carry out various Sports and Physical Education Programmes. Hence the financial assistance to the universities may be enhanced through various sources.

REFERENCES

- [1] **Subhas Chandra Bose P. (1983)** "Achievement of Osmania University Men Teams in All India Inter-University Championship", Unpublished Master's Degree Theses, Bangalore University, Bangalore.
- [2] **Philomena P.S. (1982)** "Study of the Achievement of the Kerala in Volleyball", Unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, Bangalore University, Bangalore.
- [3] **Sanjeev Kumar K. (1985)**, "Achievements of Bangalore University in the Inter-University Volleyball Championship", Unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, Bangalore University, Bangalore.