



Sports culture of Indian and Foreign Universities

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Abstract

The overall purpose of the study was to analyse sports infrastructure sports policies and sports achievements of the Indian and foreign Universities. The study was delimited to top four Universities of Sports in India namely Punjabi University Patiala (PU), Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar (GU), Punjab University Chandigarh (PU) and Kurukshetra University in Kurukshetra (KUK). The study was delimited to universities of foreign countries which has excelled in sports on the basis of sports achievements at global competing, which are:

- England: Loughborough University (LU) and University of Bath (UOB).
- United States: University of Southern California (SU), Stanford University (SU), University of California, Los Angeles (USC).
- Australia: Griffith University (GU) and Victoria University (VU).

After a detailed review of the related literature and the research work done in the area of Physical Education and Sports, researcher had developed an insight into the many components that are essential for physical education programme, Infrastructure-facilities, Sports personnel, Financial Provisions and Student participation in sports of universities. To make the data collection more trustworthy and useful, the researcher personally visit the various universities as far as possible to have personal discussion pertaining to the university sports-infrastructure, sports policies and participation in sports. The responses obtained from different universities from India and foreign countries for the survey regarding Sports Infrastructure, Sports policies and students' participation in Olympics and Commonwealth Games particularly in the year of 2016-2019. At National or intervarsity level both countries are doing well in sports but in Olympics and Commonwealth Games foreign universities are leading.

Result

It is revealed that maximum number of students were in UC, GU, USC and VU while there were not big difference of students in rest of foreign and Indian Universities. Overall American universities are leading in physical education and sports employees followed by Australian universities which have maximum number of physical education and sports personals, England university stands on third number and Indian universities have least amount of staff and the ratio of sports personal and students are less as compare to foreign universities. It shows that Indian universities have less area for sports as compare to foreign universities. It is evident that among Indian universities GNDU hold Maka trophy 23 times, PU 14 times, PUP 10 times and KUK has only once. None of the Indian university organize intramural in between the campus. There are no clubs in any university of India. It seems that the income of Indian universities are sufficient but they don't spend sufficient amount on sports except one university but foreign universities are almost equal or we can say not much difference in income and expenditure. In three years GNDU has highest income and expenditure as compare to other Indian universities whereas KUK has lowest budget. Foreign universities show that UC has highest income and expenditure whereas GU has lowest earning and expenses.

Keywords

Sports, University, Infrastructure, Policies, Achievements, Equipment, Observation, Sports facilities, Questionnaire

Introduction

Presently, India has a rising population keen on witnessing and contributing in sports and sporting events. It is therefore, essential to expand the capabilities and quality of sporting amenities and stadiums to accommodate and inspire this demand, keeping in mind the public, sports development, and economic impact (**Uday Kumar Varma, 2019**). Sports in any country is a part of a multifaceted ecosystem involving participants, sports fans, alliances, privately owned businesses, administration bodies and controlling authority. They assume a significant job in the enhancement of games in the nation. When perfectly associated, these different stakeholders have the prospective to drive India's standing on the global sporting stage by suggesting high- Introduction 3 quality facilities and resources that sustain the love for sports in the nation and support the hosting of large sporting occasions (**Gallant Sports, 2020**). After concentrating in purposely into the issue, it has come up to the light that deficient of proper coaching as well as the less developing sports structure, there are a few impeding facts for Indian sports which further generates the main reason of such poor presentation in olympics medal tally (**Sports turf 2019**) There are several new trends in facilities for physical education programs. New flooring materials, new types of equipment, improved landscapes, new building materials, new forms for swimming pools, partial accommodations, and artificial grass are just a few of the many new progresses. Mixture indoor- outdoor pools, physical fitness apparatus for outdoor use, all climate tennis courts and lines that now come in colorful for various games and activities are other new developments (**Bucher A. Charles 1972**). Sporting issues have forced their way into the policy arena: where to site national stadiums and facilities; whether big events should be preserved for free-to-air television; how to encourage basic participation; whether support to fight against obesity; how sport's governing bodies spend their finance; how much public money they receive; and so on. Sport is no longer, if indeed it ever was, 'only a game' (**Jacques Marchand, 1990**).

Sports in India

India is home to a various population playing a wide range of games the nation over. Cricket is the most noticeable game in India. Field hockey is the top game for India at Olympics in which India has won eight Olympic gold medals. Kabaddi is the most conspicuous game in the nation. Other well-known games in India are Badminton, Chess, Shooting, Football, Basketball, Wrestling, Weightlifting, Gymnastic, Athletics, Boxing, Tennis, Squash, and Table Tennis. Some home-grown games are additionally well known in India, for example, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Fighter kite, Polo and Gillidanda in the middle of others. There are some well-known games which are started in India, for instance, Chess, Snooker and Kabbadi. India has secured Olympic awards in Badminton, Wrestling, Shooting, Weightlifting, Boxing and Tennis. India has also won World Cups in Cricket, Field Hockey and Kabbadi. India has enabled and co-facilitated a few global wearing events including the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the 1987, 1996, 2011 Cricket World Cup, the 1951 and 1982 Asian Games, the 1987, 1995 and 2016 South Asian Games, and 2016 ICC World Twenty20, the 2003 Afro-Asian Games, the 1982 and 2010 Men's Field hockey World Cup, 2016– 17 Men's FIH Hockey the 1989, 2013 and 2017 Asian Athletics Championships, World League, the 1979, 1987, 1991, 2003, 2010, 2013 and 2017 Asian Wrestling Championships, the 2009 BWF World Championships, the 2004, 2007 and 2016 Kabaddi World Cup (Standard style), the 1981 ABC Championship, the 2009 FIBA Asia Championship for Women, the 1989, 2005, 2013 and 2017 Asian Cycling Championships. India has as of late assisted the 2017 FIBA Women's Asia Cup, the 1980, 1992 and 2009 Asian Table Tennis Contests, the 2017 FIFA U-17 World Cup, and the 2017 ISSF World Cup. India has some head inhabited associations in various games which are extraordinarily prominent in the nation (**Sports, <https://en.wikipedia.org>**)

Sports in United Kingdom (UK)

The sport council was established in 1965 and received its charter in 1972. It is an independent constitutional body with overall responsibility for British sport, but in effect a developed policy is now in the hands of the separate councils for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The council(s) have four main aims:

- To increase participation in sport and physical recreation.
- To increase the quality and quantity of sports facilities.
- To raise standard of performance.
- To provide information for and about sport (**Bob Davis2005**)

Sports in Australia

Sport is an important part of Australian culture dating back to the early colonial period. Cricket, Australian Football, Rugby League, Rugby union, and Horse racing are among the earliest organized sports in Australia. Sport has shaped the Australian national identity through events such as the Ashes, the Melbourne Cup and the America's Cup. The country has also twice hosted the Summer Olympics in Melbourne (1956) and Sydney (2000), as well as the Commonwealth Games on four occasions. The city of Melbourne is famous for its major sport events and is often considered the sporting capital (**Sport in Australia** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)

Sport in United States of America (USA)

The United States have been a powerhouse in world sports for a long time. Americans take great pride in their sporting accomplishments, and sports are an important part of their culture. There's no doubt, United States rule in well-known sports such as basketball, baseball and their home grown sport of American football. To keep all these in mind, they mention the long list of great athletes that the U.S. had produced starting with Mike Trout, the famous slugger of today's baseball season. With 49 stolen bases, leading the league with a 10.9 WAR, he unanimously won the American league and still plays outstandingly from his breakout season up to now. On the other hand, football has Tom Brady. This quarterback led his team, patriots, to more division titles than any other team in NFL (National Football League) history. With 293 points, he won 3 Super Bowls and was awarded 2 MVPs (Most Valuable Player) from it. Speaking of popularity, no one ever came close from the Michael Jordan. This man popularized NBA (National Basketball Association) to the world in the 1980s to 1990s. He also was the most well-rounded and marketed athlete of his generation. No wonder, every basketball player looks up to him (**Sports in USA, Topendsports.com**).

University sports system

In University Education, Sports play a significant role in the development of combined personality of the youth. With this in view, AIU (Association of Indian Universities) has been organizing inter-university tournaments. Involvement of university students in these tournaments generates a spirit of healthy competition. It Introduction 14 is, therefore, essential that the inter-university tournaments are governed by a set of 'Rules and Regulations', which are modernized from time to time. AIU had framed 'Rules and Regulations' from the commencement of the programme of inter-university tournaments in 1941. The first edition of the 'Rules and Regulations' was circulated in 1945. Subsequent versions were brought out in 1957, 1964, 1968, 1977 and 1985 including the amendments which had taken place during the prevailing periods. The present volume is the seventh edition in the series. All the modifications made till the end of June 1994 have been included in this edition. These instructions are an improvement on the rules contained in the earlier editions to the extent that some ambiguities of language have been detached, the chapter on 'eligibility' has been codified and situations not covered under the previous rules have been taken care of by carrying in new rules on the basis of the experience gained (**K.B. Powar 1994**).

Method

The research was a descriptive type of study which include quantitative technique. A descriptive survey was better to see the present situation of sports infrastructure sports policies and sports achievements of the Indian and foreign universities.

Sampling

Sampling technique was purposive, researcher have chosen universities from India and foreign countries on the basis of their sports performance. Total four universities from India and seven universities from foreign countries were selected. Four universities of Sports in India namely:

- Punjabi University, Patiala. (PU)
- Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. (GNDU)
- Punjab University, Chandigarh (PU) and
- Kurukshetra University in Kurukshetra. (KUK)

Universities of Foreign countries are:

- England: Loughborough University (LU) and University of Bath. (UOB)
- United States: University of Southern California (USC), Stanford University (SU), University of California (UC), Los Angeles.
- Australia: Griffith University (GU) and Victoria University (VU).

Procedure of Data Analysis

The responses obtained from different Universities from India and foreign countries for the survey study method regarding sport infrastructure, sports policies and students' participation in Olympics, and Commonwealth Games were described for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of the findings which were further illustrated by means of simple Bar Diagrams. The research was a descriptive type of study which includes quantitative technique. A descriptive survey was better to see the present situation of sports infrastructure, Sports policies and sports achievements. To analyse the financial resources of various universities the currency of the concerned universities were converted into Indian Rupees.

Analysis and interpretation of results

Results of the analytical study of sports infrastructure, sports policies and sports achievements of Indian and foreign universities are represented in this chapter along with the discussion of findings.

Findings

Findings of the analytical study of sports infrastructure, sports policies and sports achievements of Indian and foreign universities are described table wise. Four universities of India and seven universities of foreign countries were surveyed and evaluated as per their response to the questionnaire. The detailed response in tables are as follows:

Table- 4.1

Physical Education and Sports Employees among Indian and Foreign Universities

S. No.	Name of University	Country	No. of Phy.Edu teachers	No. of Sports Coaches	No. of part time teachers /trainers/ coaches	No. of sports directors	No. of assistant sports director	Total sports and Phy.Edu. staff
1	PUP	India	3	21	0	1	1	26
2	PU	India	3	15	9	1	2	30
3	GNDU	India	4	9	16	1	1	31
4	KUK	India	5	13	0	1	1	20
5	VU	Australia	52	90	65	2	2	211
6	GU	Australia	100	180	102	1	1	384
7	USC	USA	200	240	215	33	17	705
8	UC	USA	270	360	205	58	35	928
9	SU	USA	35	70	50	32	16	203
10	UOB	England	32	83	56	4	4	179
11	LU	England	255	250	149	10	7	671

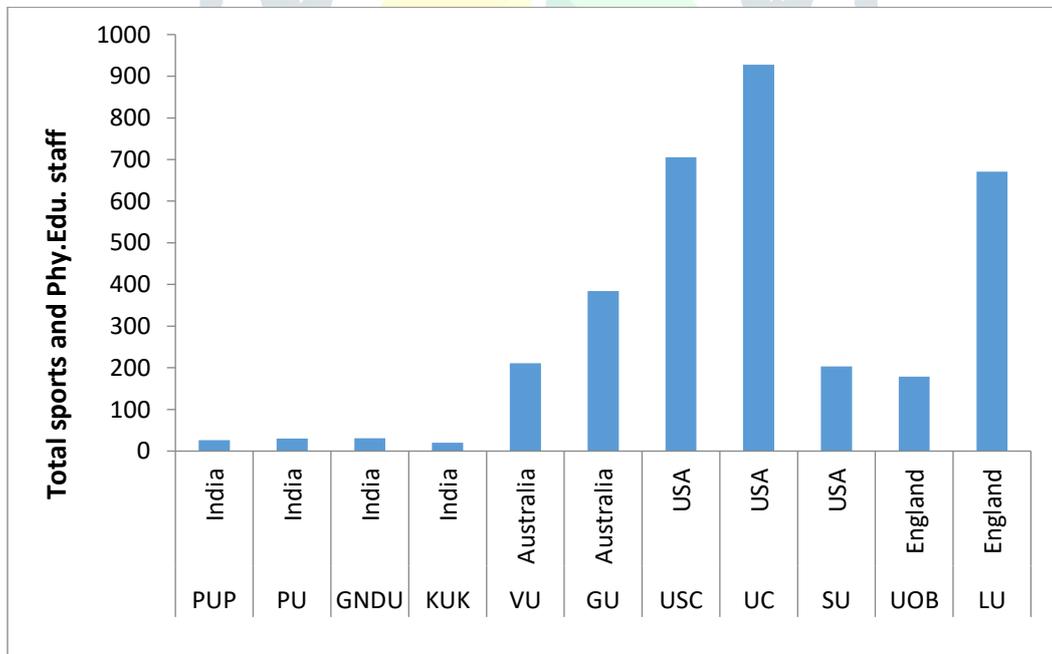


Fig. 4.1: Physical Education and Sports Employees among Indian and Foreign Universities

It is evident from the table no. 4.1 that in GNDU has 31 employees for sports and physical education which are highest among Indian universities whereas PU, PUP, and KUK have 30, 26 and 20 sports employees respectively. It has been observed that UC has maximum number of sports employees 928 followed by USC 705, LU 671, GU 384, VU and SU are same 211 and 203, among foreign universities UOB with 179

employees is at the bottom. The data shows that the staff in foreign universities is much higher as compared to Indian universities.

Overall American universities are leading in sports and physical education staff, whereas, Indian universities have less number of staff as compared to foreign universities.

Table 4.2

Students and Sports Employees Ratio of Indian and Foreign Universities

S. No.	Name of University	Country	Number of Students	Sports Employees	Student Teacher Ratio
1	PUP	India	14000	26	1:538
2	PU	India	17000	30	1:566
3	GNDU	India	11085	31	1:358
4	KUK	India	19063	20	1:953
5	VU	Australia	27695	211	1:131
6	GU	Australia	50000	384	1:131
7	USC	USA	45687	705	1:65
8	UC	USA	251,700	928	1:271
9	SU	USA	16520	203	1:82
10	UOB	England	16910	179	1:95
11	LU	England	17130	671	1:26

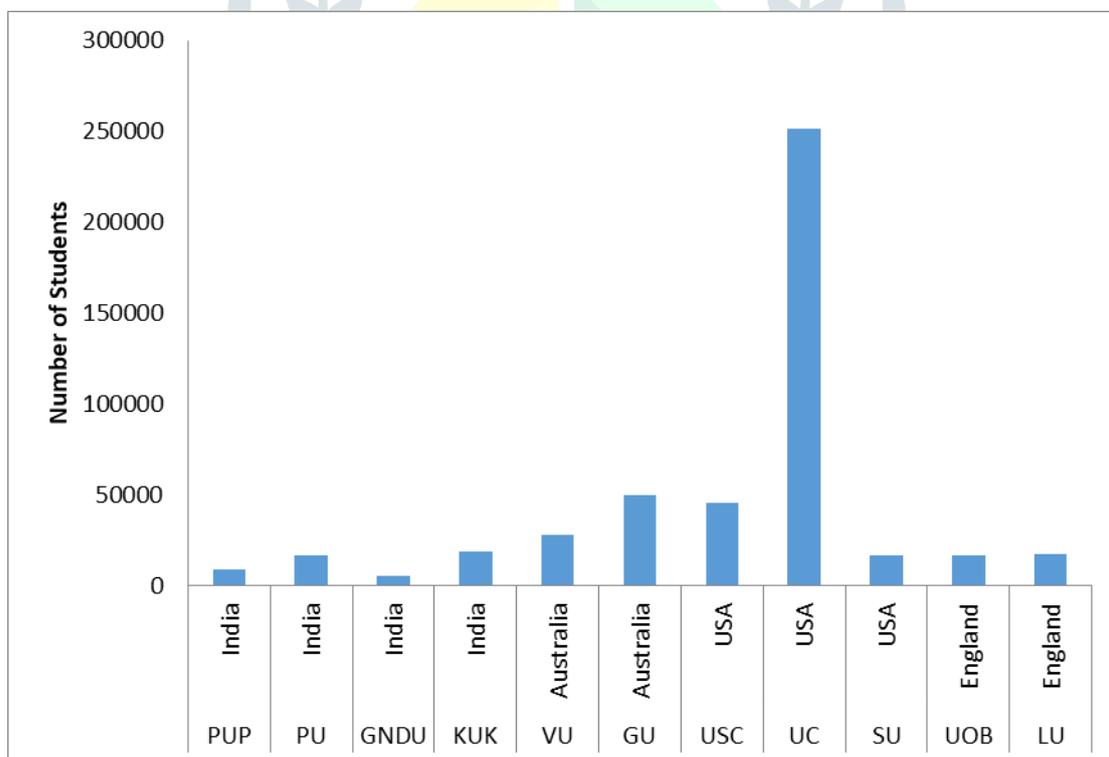


Fig.4.2: Students and Sports Employees Ratio of Indian and Foreign Universities

Table 4.2 indicates the students and Sports employees ratio in Indian and foreign universities, it has been found that there is one physical education personnel for 358 students in GNDU 1:358, PUP, PU and KUK have the ratio of 1:538, 1:566 and 1:953 respectively. On the other hand table 4.3 shows students and Sports

employees' ratio among foreign universities as VU and GU both Australian universities have same 1:131, among American universities UC has 1:271 which is highest in foreign universities, USC and SU have 1:65 and 1:82 respectively. Among English universities, UOB has 1:95 followed by LU which has lowest 1:26 student teacher ratio.

From the table we can conclude that English university LU has the best student teacher ratio among foreign universities that is 1:26 whereas among Indian universities GNDU has the best student employee ratio of 1:358.

Table: 4.3

Area available for Various Sports fields in Indian and foreign Universities

S. No.	Name of University	Country	Area Available (in Acres)
1	PUP	India	34
2	PU	India	45
3	GNDU	India	25
4	KUK	India	20
5	VU	Australia	17
6	GU	Australia	1500
7	USC	USA	245
8	UC	USA	580
9	SU	USA	100
10	UOB	England	89
11	LU	England	440

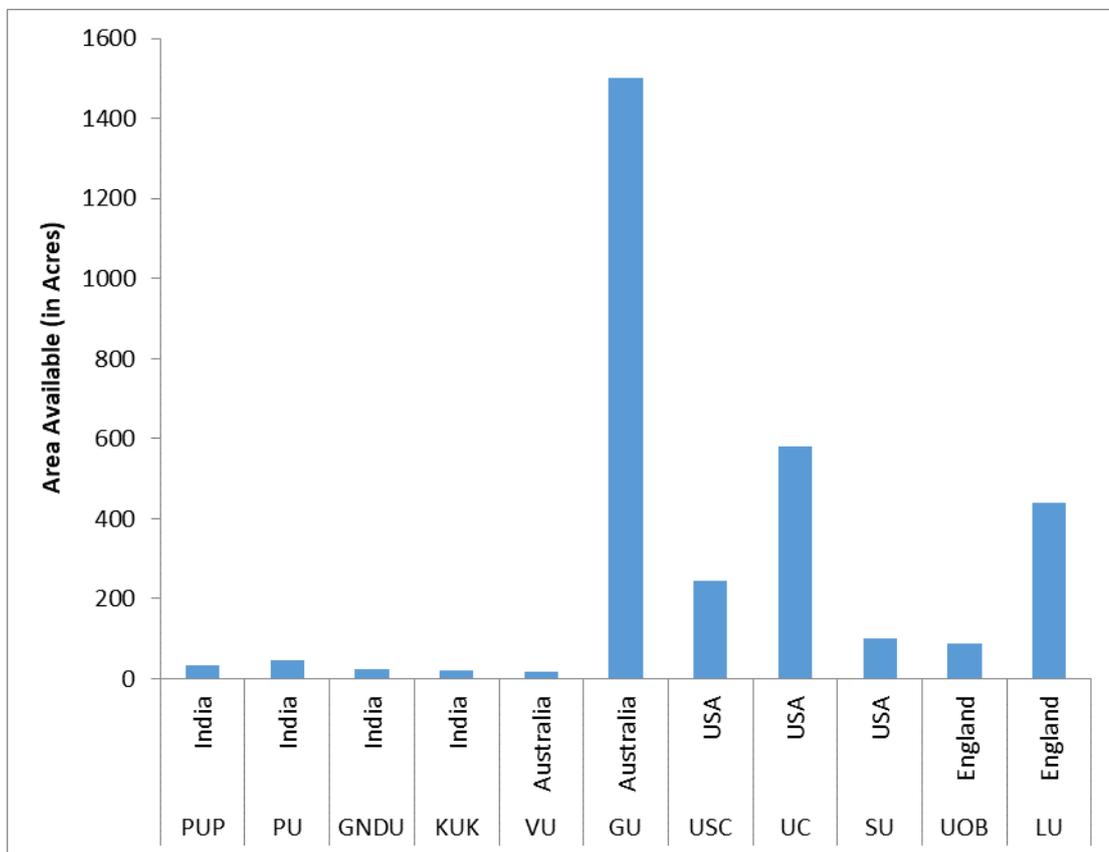


Fig 4.3: Area available for Various Sports fields in Indian and foreign Universities

Table 4.3 reveals that among Indian universities PU has highest area for sports and play fields is 45 acres as compared to PUP 34 acres, GNDU 25 acres and KUK 20 acres. Among Australian universities GU has maximum area of 1500 acres as compared to VU 17 acres. Amongst American universities UC has maximum play field area of 580 acres followed by USC 245 acres and SU has 100 acres of area for play fields. LU of England has maximum area of 440 acres as compared to UOB who has 89 acres of land for play fields.

Overall, GU of Australia have maximum area of 1500 acres for sports and KUK has minimum area of 20 acres for sports.

Table: 4.4

Other facilities provided in different Indian and foreign Universities

S. No.	Facilities	Name of Universities										
		India				Australia		USA			England	
		PUP	PU	GN DU	KU K	VU	GU	USC	UC	SU	UOB	LU
1	Facilities for special students	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Rehabilitation facilities	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Medical facilities (Financial and medical reimbursement)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

It is clear from the Table 4.4 that all selected Indian universities have facility to reimburse medical bills and they give financial help to sportspersons. PUP, PU and GNDU provide facilities for special students and have rehabilitation centre with therapeutic exercises and massage etc. KUK has not such type of facilities. When persuade the data of selected foreign universities they have all facilities for special para athletes including rehabilitation facilities and medical facilities, moreover, they provide financial assistance to sports persons also.

Table 4.5

Sports Culture of different Indian and foreign Universities

S. No.	Name of University	Country	No. of Intramurals	No. of Clubs	Highest award in Sports won by University	
					Award	Number of time
1	PUP	India	0	0	Maka trophy	10
2	PU	India	0	0	Maka trophy	14
3	GNDU	India	0	0	Maka trophy	23
4	KUK	India	0	0	Maka trophy	1
5	VU	Australia	25	27	National champion	19
6	GU	Australia	16	42	National champion	16

7	USC	USA	25	50	National title	11
8	UC	USA	29	30	NCAA championship	38
9	SU	USA	27	19	Director's cup	24
10	UOB	England	33	48	Top sports university	1
11	LU	England	30	40	Kerslake trophy	40

It is apparent from the table 4.5 that amongst Indian universities GNDU won Maka trophy 23 times, PU 14 times, PUP 10 times and KUK has won only once. None of Indian universities organize intramural in the campus. There are no clubs in any university of India. Whereas, among foreign universities LU hold Kerslake trophy maximum 40 times which is the highest trophy for interuniversity competition whereas UC got national championship 38 times and USC got minimum 11 times, SU won Directors cup about 24 times, VU and GU won National championship 19 and 16 times respectively. Furthermore, UOB honored with top sports university award couple of years ago. All foreign universities organize intramural competition in their campus in which UOB organize maximum 33 intramural competition in campus whereas GU organize 16 intramural competition. Every selected foreign university have clubs for different sports in which USC having maximum number that is 50 of sports clubs and SU having less number of sports clubs that is 19.

Table: 4.6

Sports Camps Organized in different Indian and foreign Universities

S. No.	Country	Name of University	Training camp	Duration	Off Season camp	Duration
1	India	PUP	✓	8 weeks	✓	12 weeks
2	India	PU	✓	6 weeks	✓	3 weeks
3	India	GNDU	✓	8 weeks	✓	4 weeks
4	India	KUK	✓	3 weeks	✓	3 weeks
5	Australia	VU	✓	4 weeks	✓	8 weeks
6	Australia	GU	✓	1 week	✓	4 weeks
7	USA	USC	✓	6 days	✓	4 weeks
8	USA	UC	✓	3 weeks	✓	5 weeks
9	USA	SU	✓	7 weeks	✓	8 weeks
10	England	UOB	✓	Whole year	✓	8 weeks
11	England	LU	✓	16 weeks	✓	8 weeks

Table 4.6 displays that all Indian universities organize training camps and off season camps but PUP and GNDU organize training camps for 8 weeks duration which is longest whereas, the duration of training camp in KUK is comparatively less that is 3 weeks. PUP organizes off season camp of 12 weeks duration of off season camps followed by GNDU 4 weeks, PU and KUK have minimum 3 weeks duration of off season camp. Foreign universities show that UOB organize training camp whole year followed by LU for 16 weeks, SU for 7 weeks, VU for 4 weeks, UC for 3 weeks, GU for 1 week and USC 6 days only. On the other side, VU, SU, UOB and LU have maximum duration of 8 weeks off season camps followed by UC for 5 weeks and GU and USC have less duration of off season camps that is 4 weeks.

Table: 4.7

Different Benefits for Elite Athletes provided in different Indian and foreign Universities

S. No.	Benefits to elite athletes	Name of Universities										
		India				Australia		USA			England	
		PUP	PU	GN DU	KUK	VU	GU	USC	UC	SU	UOB	LU
1	Direct admission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Time table assistance and class flexibility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Assessment and exam flexibility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Opportunity to study with other institution	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Funding for specific sporting events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Access for physiotherapy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Tutoring assistance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Above table 4.7 illustrates that all selected Indian universities have the facility of direct admission to elite athletes, they adjust time table during their busy schedule and arrange class and exams accordingly with full education assistance. Besides this, they provide funds for specific sports and provide physiotherapy service to the athletes. PUP, PU and GNDU help to elite athletes to take admission in any stream with any institution whereas KUK does not provide such type of privilege. It is revealed from the table that all chosen foreign universities have the facilities of direct admission to elite performer with the assistance of class time table and exam flexibility with full education help even they provide the chance to athletes to study with

another institution as well. They provide funds for specific sports events and also provide physiotherapy for their betterment.

Table 4.8

Financial Support for camps and competitions in different Indian and foreign Universities (Indian universities in Rupees)

S. No.	Finance provided	Name of Universities			
		PUP	PU	GNDU	KUK
1	Travelling allowance for camps and competitions	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Per day camp diet in Rs.	300 per day	200 per day	200 per day	200 per day
3	Kits and equipment provided	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Performance related cash prize(International and National)	5 lacs 30,000Rs.	4 lacs 28,000Rs.	1 lac 30,000Rs.	17,000Rs. 10,000Rs.
5	Scholarship to Athletes	X	X	X	X

Foreign Universities (Converted into rupees)

S. No.	Finance provided	Name of Universities						
		VU	GU	USC	UC	SU	UOB	LU
1	Travelling allowance for camps and competitions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Per day Camp diet in Rs.	4,265	4,265	4,374	4,374	4,374	3,280	3,280
3	Kits and equipment provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Performance related cash prize	5.10	5.10	7.29	7.29	7.29	4.55	4.55
	International in lakhs							
4	Related cash prize	1.45	1.45	5.10	5.10	5.10	1.09	1.09
	National in lakhs							
5	Scholarship to Athletes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: The financial figures (foreign currency) are converted into Indian currency (In rupees).

Table 4.8 revealed that all Indian universities provide travelling allowance for attending camps and competitions. They provide sports equipment and sports kit for competitions. Sports camp or competition diet in PUP is Rs.300 per day whereas rest of the universities are giving Rs.200 per day. PUP is giving highest cash prize of 5 lakh to international players and to national position holders the amount is Rs.30000 whereas KUK is giving less cash prize in both competitions that is 17,000 for Internationals and 10,000 for National Gold medal player. None of the universities are giving scholarship to players. It is discovered that all foreign universities provide sports kits for competitions and sports equipment for playing, none of the universities give any travelling allowance for camps and competitions. USC, UC and SU all American universities are giving diet in camps which is highest Rs.4374 per day followed by Australian Universities VU and GU Rs.4265 and England Universities UOB and LU giving diet per day Rs.3280 is comparatively less. SU and USC are giving highest cash prize to their international 7.29lacs and to national players the amount is 5.10lacs followed by VU, and GU giving to internationals 5.10lacs and to nationals 1.45lacs whereas UOB, LU giving less cash prize to international 4.55lacs and 1.09lacs to national position holder.

Table: 4.9
Revenues of different Indian and foreign Universities in Crores

S. No.	Name of University	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	PUP	11.39	7.02	11.60	2.69	12.03	4.79
2	PU	4.26	6.30	4.09	5.32	4.08	3.05
3	GNDU	12.34	10.20	12.80	9.23	13.45	8.98
4	KUK	4.23	3.0	2.38	2.11	3.13	2.44
5	VU	3138.79	3218.26	3235.76	3448.66	3302.84	8790.07
6	GU	513.28	607.34	1017.83	858.88	726.18	659.84
7	USC	3192.02	3054.22	3313.05	3159.21	3841.65	3841.65
8	UC	6289.55	6475.32	6923.58	6683.99	7034.55	6933.56
9	SU	714.30	678.57	765.8	733.1	824.6	790.2
10	UOB	3103.43	2891.92	3103.43	3048.75	3216.88	3674.98
11	LU	2752.66	2766.00	2971.32	2915.61	3196.25	3654.34

Note: The financial figures (foreign currency) are converted into Indian currency (In Crores).

Table 4.9 describes the income and expenditure of different Indian and foreign universities. In year 2016-2017 among Indian universities GNDU have highest income 12.34 Crore and expenditure is 10.20 Crore where income was more than expenditure followed by PUP income is 11.39Crore and have expenditure of 7.02Crore but PU spent 6.30Crore more than income that is 4.26Crore KUK income was 4.23Crore and expenditure was 3.0Crore less than income. In foreign universities UC has the highest income 6289.55Crore and spent 6475.32Crore which is more than income which is also highest expenditure among all universities. USC income was 3192.02Crore and expenditure was 3054.22Crore, VU income was 3138.79Crore and

expenditure was 3218.26Crore which is maximum than income, UOB income was 3103.43Crore and expenditure was 2891.92Crore, LU collected 2752.66Crore and spent 2766.0Crore, SU have income of 714.30Crore and expenditure of 678.57Crore, GU has lowest income of 513.28Crore and expenditure of 607.34Crore which is more than income.

In the year 2017-2018 data of income and expenditure displays that GNDU spent 9.23Crore less as compare to preceding year 10.20Crore while income was increased to 12.80Crore, PUP income increased to 11.60Crore but expenditure was 2.69Crore which was decreased and PU again spent 5.32Crore more than income 4.09Crore but less than previous which was 6.30Crore while KUK has lowest income 2.38Crore and expenditure 2.11Crore. Among foreign category UC collected more 6923.58Crore this year and expenditure 6683.99Crore highest among all universities, followed by USC income was 3313.05Crore and expenditure was 3159.21Crore this year, VU again spent 3448.66Crore more this year than the income 3235.76Crore, UOB income was 3103.43Crore and spent 3048.75Crore while LU earn 2971.32Crore and spent 2915.61Crore GU has income 1017.83Crore and expenditure 858.88Crore, SU has lowest income 765.8Crore and spent 733.1Crores. the data reveals that the income of all universities has been increased this year and expenditure was under control.

Year 2018-2019 indicates that the income of GNDU increased to 13.45Crore and their expenditure was 8.98Crore decreased from the previous amount 9.23Crore year. PUP collected 12.03Crore more than previous year but does not spent much. This year the expenditure was only 3.05Crore. PU income was 4.08Crore and they did not spend the collected amount while KUK collected more this year 3.13Crore than previous year 2.38Crore and manage their expenses. Among foreign Universities the income and expenditure were increased this year and were under control while the income of 3841.65Crore and expenditure was 3841.65Crore of USC were same this year no profit and no loss, the income of UC 7034.55Crore and spending was 6933.56Crore, VU shows the highest expenditure 8790.07Crore than the income of 3302.84Crore, UOB also spent more 3674.98Crore than the income of 3216.88Crore, LU spending 3654.34Crore more than income of 3196.25Crore, at the bottom, SU showing income 824.6Crore and outflow 790.2Crore and GU again showing less income 726.18Crore and expenses 659.84Crore as compare to other universities.

In three years GNDU collected highest income and expenditure as compare to other Indian universities whereas KUK has lowest budget. Foreign universities showing that UC has highest income and expenditure whereas GU has lowest earning and expenses.

Table-4.10

Sources of income for Sports in different Indian and foreign Universities (In Rupees)

S. No.	Sources of income	Name of Universities			
		PUP	PU	GNDU	KUK
1	Grants from Government	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.00lakh
2	Donation from Public	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Subscription from Students	2.28cr.	3.31cr.	4.56cr.	1.35cr.
4	Any other source	4.00lakh	4.56lakh	6.98lakh	30.00lakh
5	Total	2.32cr.	3.36cr.	4.63cr.	1.72cr.

Foreign Universities (Rupees in Crores)

S. No.	Sources of income	Name of Universities						
		VU	GU	USC	UC	SU	UOB	LU
1	Grants from Government	10.48	43.64	58.91	1228.20	29.55	330.1	1.15
2	Donation from Public	Nil	Nil	29.20	640.8	411.5	61.90	8.6
3	Subscription from Students	8.07	Nil	Nil	144.0	15.32	82.53	4.12
4	Any other source	8.46	1.03	33.18	81.18	57.36	13.41	6.8
5	Total	27.01	44.67	121.29	2094.58	513.73	487.94	20.67

Note: The financial figures (foreign currency) are converted into Indian currency (In Crores).

Table 4.10 exposes that among Indian universities only KUK gets grant from government which is 7.0Lacs and no other Indian university gets grant from the government. Further, among Indian universities none of the university gets public donation. They all get subscription from students in the form of fees and other charges, in this GNDU has maximum subscription 4.56Crores from students followed by PU 3.31Crore, PUP 2.28Crore whereas, KUK has 1.35Crore less subscription from students but KUK gets maximum income 30Lacs from other sources followed by GNDU 6.98Lacs, PU 4.56Lacs. PUP is left behind from the other sources of income which is just 4.0Lacs. Overall GNDU abstain maximum income of 4.63Crore from these sources and KUK has minimum income of 1.72Crore.

On the other hand, foreign universities indicate that UC gets maximum of 1228.20Crore grant from government followed by UOB 330.1Crore, USC 58.91Crore, GU 43.64Crore, SU 29.20Crore, VU 10.48Crore while LU gets minimum grant of 1.15Crore from the government respectively. In public donations UC gets maximum of 640.8Crore amount of donations followed by SU 411.5Crore, UOB 61.91Crore, and USC 29.20Crore while LU gets minimum 8.6Crore donations from public respectively. Australian universities VU and GU do not take donations from public. In the form of subscription from students UC is leading with 144.0Crore, followed by UOB 82.53Crore, SU 15.32Crore VU 8.07Crore and LU gets minimum of 4.12Crore while GU and USC do not take subscription from students. UC gets maximum of income that is 81.18Crore from other sources followed by SU 57.36Crore, USC 33.18Crore, UOB 13.41Crore, VU 8.46Crore, and LU 6.8Crore while GU gets minimum income of 1.03Crore from other sources respectively. In total UC gets maximum income of 2094.58Crore from all sources whereas VU gets minimum just 27.01Crore.

Table -4.11

Total Medals in Olympics and commonwealth games of Indian and Foreign Universities during 2016-2019

S. No.	Name of University	Country	Olympic medals in 2016	Olympic medals till date	Commonwealth medals
1	PUP	India	0	0	0
2	PU	India	0	0	6
3	GNDU	India	0	0	5
4	KUK	India	0	0	2
5	VU	Australia	6	25	3
6	GU	Australia	10	41	40
7	USC	USA	21	288	0
8	UC	USA	21	224	0
9	SU	USA	27	280	0
10	UOB	England	6	86	19
11	LU	England	12	37	30

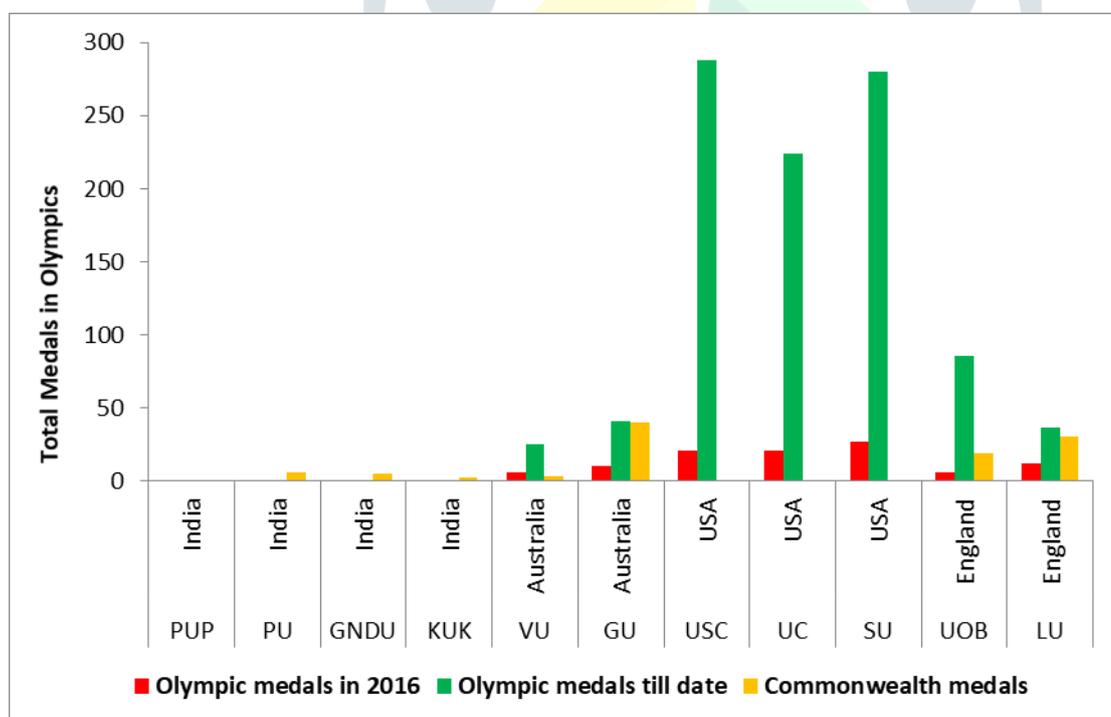


Fig. 4.11: Total Medals in Olympics and commonwealth games of Indian and Foreign Universities during 2016-2019

Table 4.11 reveals that the Indian Universities could not get any medal in Olympics neither in history nor in 2016 Olympics, but in 2018 Commonwealth games PU got 6 medals, GNDU got 5 medals while KUK got 2 medals but PUP got nothing. On the other hand, among foreign universities SU got maximum 27 medals in 2016 Olympics whereas other Universities of USA got 21 medals each. GU and LU got 10 and 12 medals respectively. VU and UOB also got 6 medals each. When we see the history of Olympic medals till date then we can say clearly that universities of USA are leading in which USC got first rank with 288 medals, SU got second rank with 280 medals and UC got third rank with 244 medals in Olympics. In England UOB got maximum medals of 86 as compared to LU 37. Amongst Australian universities GU got 41 medals and VU got 25 medals in Olympic medal tally. In Commonwealth games USA has not been participated while GU is leading in medals of 40 followed by LU 30, UOB 19 while VU got 3 minimum medals in Commonwealth Games.

Conclusion

Based on the results obtained from the present investigation, the following conclusions drawn by the researcher.

- ❖ Foreign universities are leading in sports staff with less student and teacher ratio than Indian universities.
- ❖ Foreign universities have more area for sports as compare to Indian universities.
- ❖ All foreign universities have full facilities for handicapped persons, rehabilitation facilities, medical facilities and they provide financial assistance to sports persons as compare to Indian universities.
- ❖ Foreign universities organizes training and off season camps with maximum duration of time than Indian universities.
- ❖ Among Indian universities GNDU hold Maka Trophy maximum of time.
- ❖ Foreign universities got their best awards.
- ❖ Foreign universities organize intramural competitions in their universities but Indian universities do not.
- ❖ In foreign universities games and sports are divided into clubs but there are no clubs in Indian universities.
- ❖ It is concluded that foreign universities provide full assistance in study and funds for specific sports than Indian universities.
- ❖ Indian universities provide travelling allowance for camps and competitions but foreign universities not.
- ❖ Indian universities do not give scholarship to players whereas all foreign universities give scholarship to players.
- ❖ In Indian universities camp diet per day and performance related cash prize is very less as compared to foreign universities.
- ❖ Foreign universities are financially equal in their approach, not much difference in income and expenditure but Indian universities do not spend much in spite of sufficient income.
- ❖ Foreign universities have more sources of income than Indian universities.
- ❖ At National or intervarsity level both countries are doing well in sports but in Olympics and Commonwealth Games foreign universities are leading.

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