

Survey of track and field: An analytical approach

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ABSTRACT

To the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to present absolute and relative performance developments in Track and field events. The research study would be helpful to universities for improvement like infrastructure (Track & field, Outdoor Grounds, Courts, Indoor Courts, Gymnasium Hall, Swimming pools, Velodrome) to provide better facilities for the betterness of the players so that the players make a good positions/result. If the university have good infrastructure then the players give more time to develop skills towards their games. A survey type study has been designed to examine the facilities, organization and administration of physical education programme and sports in Punjab Private and Govt. universities. The responses obtained from different administrators of four universities were tabulated and item wise tallies given to responses. The frequencies were converted into percentage for the purpose of analysis and an interpretation of data. Not even 1% from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, and Punjabi University, Patiala was found somewhat "dissatisfied" and "fully dissatisfied" regarding availability of playgrounds.

Key words: Punjab, Track & Field.

1.INTRODUCTION

Sports and Games, including indoor and open-air diversions and games, are essential for achievement in each stroll of life. First of all, games are good activities and help fabricate fine body. They make understudies rationally caution and physically strong. Further, good health is one of the most imperative advantages of games and recreations. Besides, understudies figure out how to adapt to troublesome circumstances to conquer apprehension, and they get genuinely necessary break from dull life! Further, sports and games help assemble a feeling of co-task and camaraderie among understudies. "A sound personality in a sound body," and it is an unavoidable need for all. The preparation in games and amusements ought to be given deductively and the appropriateness of a particular game or diversion is to be resolved in light of the capacity and enthusiasm of the

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understudy. Incorporation of games and recreations in the educational modules of studies is, along these lines, critical. Why play? We play by nature. Everyone has an intuition to play as one has an impulse to work! We work in genuine inclination and play in a light state of mind. In this way, play and work are integral to each other! One cannot always be in a genuine temperament; one requires relaxation! Outdoor game or sport energizes battery of vitality. Helps tide over the aches of life! Competitions at national and between national levels encourage reconciliation. In the zone of Sports and Development, 'sport' is for the most part comprehended to incorporate physical exercises that go past focused games. "Consolidated into the meaning of 'sport' are for the most part types of physical action that add to physical wellness, mental prosperity and social connection. These include: play; entertainment; sorted out, easygoing or focused games; and indigenous games or recreations. Amusement (British English) or recreations (American English) consolidates a wide range of forceful physical activity or entertainments which, through nice or dealt with intrigue, plan to use, keep up or improve physical limit and aptitudes while offering fulfillment to individuals, and now and then, fervor for spectators.

Usually, the test or preoccupation is between two sides, each trying to outperform the other. A couple of recreations allow a tie preoccupation; others give tie-breaking procedures, to promise one champ and one disappointment. Different such two-sided difficulties may be arranged in an opposition conveying a champion. Various amusements classes impact a yearly champion by engineering diversions in a general session of the season, took after once in a while by playoffs. A few diversions exist, from those between single contenders, through to those with numerous simultaneous individuals, either in gatherings or fighting as individuals. In particular recreations, for instance, dashing, various challengers may fight, each against each other, with one champ. Diversion is generally seen as a course of action of activities which are arranged in physical physicality or physical adeptness, with the greatest noteworthy competitions, for instance, the Olympic Games surrendering just recreations meeting this definition, and distinctive relationship, for instance, the Council of Europe using definitions blocking practices without a physical part from arrange as sports. However, different concentrated, yet non-physical, practices ensure affirmation as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) sees both chess and augmentation as honest to goodness diversions, and Sport Accord, the worldwide recreations association alliance, sees five non-physical amusements: interface, chess, drafts (checkers), Go and xiangqi, and limits the number of mind entertainments which can be yielded as sports. Recreations are for the most part spoken to by a course of action of standards or customs, which serve to ensure sensible contention and allow unsurprising intercession of the champ.

Winning can be controlled by physical events, for instance, scoring targets or convergence a line first. It can in like manner be directed by judges who are scoring segments of the displaying execution, including objective or subjective measures, for instance, specific execution or amazing impression. Records of execution are routinely kept, and for standard games, this information may be for the most part pronounced or uncovered in sports news. The diversion is also an imperative wellspring of incitement for non-individuals, with onlooker sport drawing in the sweeping gathering to wear scenes, and reaching more broad social occasions of individuals

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through conveying. Diversions betting is every so often truly coordinated, and once in a while is vital to the amusement. As shown by A.T. Kearney, a consultancy, the overall spot rating industry is worth up to \$620 billion beginning at 2013. The world's most open and sharpened game is running, while alliance football is its most surely understood passerby sport.

II. REVIEW LITERATURE

The institute has adequate physical education facilities were in found one of the college in California which were indeed ideal. The main item included in those facilities are swimming pool, a main gymnasium, an auxiliary gymnasium, locker rooms and playing fields. (Hariacher,1963). Out of five Engineering College only three Colleges had sufficient playgrounds facilities as per minimum norms laid down by National Plan of Physical education and Recreation. (Sarkar, 1982). The data collected with various heading in duding course details, nature of course, student's strength, sports facilities and maintenance cost concluded that except one none of the other college had the required sports facilities in accordance with the national plan of with the national plan of physical education out 1956. (Khare, 1985). The facilities for sports in the state was being provided by the schools as well as the state government, but they seem to be inadequate for the present population of students and youth. (Rai, 1986). Physical education facilities were found to be available more in the junior college of urban areas as compared with the rural areas of Buldhana district. (Joshi, 1987). Sports facilities, sports participation and achievement were interrelated and it was also revealed that higher rate of sports participation and achievement was from the colleges having ample sports facilities. (Khumanthem ,1987). College of urban areas of Marathwada had sufficient and better sports facilities in comparison to rural colleges. (Mane, 1987). Staff facilities in the affiliated college of Andhra University were adequate, where other physical facilities were found to be inadequate (Lakshminarayana,1988).

III. RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

- A survey type study has been designed to examine the facilities, organization and administration of physical education programme and sports in Punjab Private and Govt. universities.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

Administrators: 20(Twenty) administrators including Vice Chancellors, Registrars, Deans, Directors, and Secretaries were taken from different universities of the Punjab state for the study. Most of them were selectively taken, where as others were randomly drawn from whom the data was collected. The breakup of these administrators is given below:

- Five administrators of University of Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo.
- Five administrators of Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib

- Five administrators of Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.
- Five administrators of Punjabi University, Patiala

DATA COLLECTION

- The questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) was used to collect the data from administrators of various Universities of Malwa Region of Punjab.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA

- The responses obtained from different administrators of four universities were tabulated and item wise tallies given to responses. The frequencies were converted into percentage for the purpose of analysis and an interpretation of data.

IV.RESULT

The data collected through the set of questionnaire from administrators, Non parametric type based on Frequencies, was organized and tabulated which was subsequently presented.

• Responses of Administrators

Responses of administrators of Punjab state universities regarding their level of satisfaction of various sports facilities had been presented in different tables for their interpretation.

TABLE NO: 1

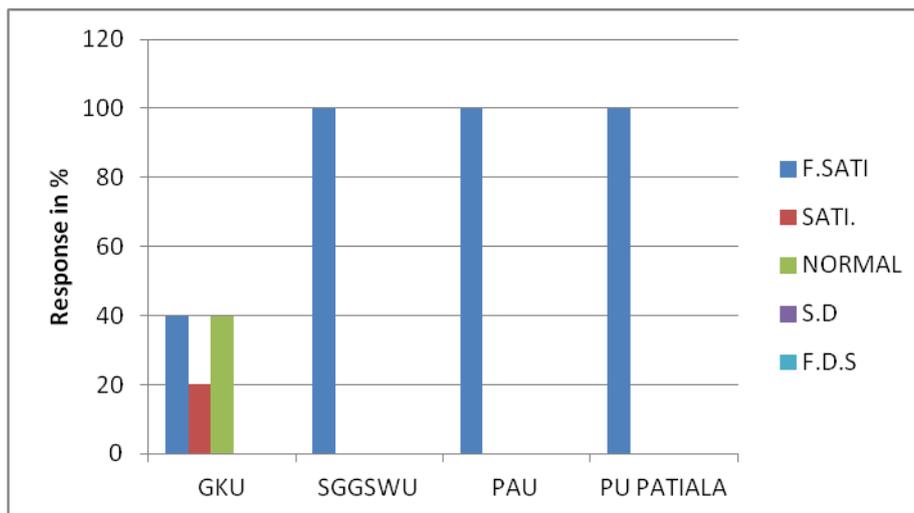
| S.NO | University | No. | | F.Satisfied | Satisfied | Normal | S.D. | F.D.S |
|------|---------------|-----|----|-------------|-----------|--------|------|-------|
| 1 | GKU | 5 | NO | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | % | 40 | 20 | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| 2 | SGGSWU | 5 | NO | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | % | 100 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 3 | PAU | 5 | NO | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | % | 100 | 00 | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| 4 | PU PATIALA | 5 | NO | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | % | 100 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |

The data presented in the Table No. 1 revealed that only two out of five administrators i.e. 40% of the total population were fully satisfied, regarding the availability of track & field facility in Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo. Whereas, five out of five administrators which becomes 100% of the population from Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, were fully satisfied regarding their track & field facility. Five

out of five i.e., 100% of the administrators from Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana were fully satisfied. Five out of five which is 100% of total population of administrators from Punjabi University, Patiala was fully satisfied. As regard to the next level of satisfaction one administrators i.e., 20% of the population were found satisfied from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Whereas, no administrator from Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, Punjabi University, Patiala of the total population were found satisfied. Two administrators from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo which becomes 40% of the population, expressed their normal level of satisfaction regarding “track & field facilities” available in their universities.

Not even 1% administrator from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana & Punjabi University, Patiala was found somewhat dissatisfied, and fully dissatisfied regarding availability of track & field facility.

Figure No. 1



V.CONCLUSION

The data presented graphically in the fig. 1 result of the study revealed the percentage of fully satisfied administrator were 40 percent from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, 100 Percent from Shri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana and Punjabi Univesity, Patiala. The percentage of satisfied administrators were 20 percent from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo. 40 percent from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo had expressed their normal satisfaction regarding availability of play grounds. Not even 1% from Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, and Punjabi University, Patiala were found some what “dissatisfied” and “fully dissatisfied” regarding availability of playgrounds.

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