



A Critical Analysis of Factors Affecting Sport at Aligarh Muslim University

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors affecting sport at Aligarh Muslim University critically. The survey approach was adopted for collecting data by using a comprehensive questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) and personal interviews. The questionnaires were administered on experts, coaches, and sports persons of Aligarh Muslim University. Wherever needed, the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed information. In addition to the above methods, information was also obtained through office record reports and brochures of Aligarh Muslim University. The subjects, 15 administrators, 15 coaches, and 50 players for the present study were randomly selected from the various residential halls of Aligarh Muslim University. ‘t’ test was employed to explore the difference among the various categories of subjects on critical factors influencing the Intervarsity sports. Furthermore, to find the differences among various categories of subjects on the everyday items of the questionnaire, the ‘Kruskal-Wallis’ test was employed. The results of the study revealed that a significant difference exists between the mean score of administrators and coaches on the factors affecting sport at Aligarh Muslim University.

Keywords: Factors, Affecting Sport,



Introduction

In primitive society, physical activity was mainly directed to fulfill the basic needs of food and shelter. Hunting, fishing, woodcutting, and the like strenuous activity were rigorously practiced by pre-historic men and women who were good hunters, fishers, and food gatherers for initially followed by living a nomadic or semi-nomadic life. Survival was their primary concern, which was dependent on their skills of hunting and fishing in order to fetch their daily sustenance. Children would be taught at an early age the techniques necessary to track and kill the various animals in their environment. These skills would be practiced in game-like situations, such as throwing for accuracy and distance. Adults would also maintain their skills through such activities, and hence the physical exercises were the felt needs of the people. From time immemorial, games and sports have been an integral part of human society. Fitness was considered essential for survival in their struggle for existence, including the capacity for protection against enemies. Set exercises, combative activities, endurance training, defensive and offensive arts, and the like have been practiced from ancient times to prepare youth for the defense of the country and for developing and ensuring loyalty to the society. Sports have been used by all civilized societies for many ages to safeguard the health and wellness, and ensure the all-round development of the individuals and the groups. The researcher is a student of the Department of Physical Education, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India. The sports are being organized here from the very beginning of this university. Keeping all these things in mind, the researcher thought to conduct a study on policies of sport in the university.

Methodology

At the outset, the survey approach was adopted for collecting data by using a comprehensive questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) and personal interviews. The questionnaires were administered on experts, coaches, and sports persons of Aligarh Muslim University. Wherever needed, the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed information. In addition to the above methods, information was also obtained through office record reports and brochures of Aligarh Muslim University. The subjects, 15 administrators, 15



coaches, and 50 players for the present study were randomly selected from the various residential halls of Aligarh Muslim University. ‘t’ test was employed to explore the difference among the various categories of subjects on critical factors influencing the Interschool sports. Furthermore, to find the differences among various categories of subjects on the everyday items of the questionnaire, the ‘Kruskal-Wallis’ test was employed.

Results and Discussion

Table Indicating comparison between the mean scores of Administrators and Coaches on items related to the critical factors influencing the Interschool sports

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-values	p
Item-1: Selection procedure of players					
Administrators	15	3.12	1.31	0.06	> 0.05
Coaches	15	3.13	1.23		
Item-2: Aim and Objective regarding Interschool sports					
Administrators	15	3.28	1.20	2.14	< 0.05
Coaches	15	3.69	1.14		
Item-3: Organization of workshops and refresher courses					
Administrators	15	2.42	1.13	1.27	> 0.05
Coaches	15	2.20	1.02		



Item-4: Benefit of refresher courses and workshops

Administrators	15	3.38	1.11		
				2.95	< 0.01
Coaches	15	2.81	1.29		

Item-5: Consultation with the coaches while framing sports policy

Administrators	15	3.08	0.80		
				3.99	< 0.05
Coaches	15	2.32	0.81		

Item-9: Need to engage the services of some other reputed coaches

Administrators	15		0.81		
				3.78	> 0.05
Coaches	15		0.73		

In the above table Significant differences were not found between the mean scores of administrator and coaches on the selection procedure of players ($t = 0.06$, $p > 0.05$), Organization of workshops and refresher courses ($t = 0.19$, $p > 0.05$), Coaches scored significantly higher than the administrators on aim and objective regarding Intersports ($t = 2.14$, $p < 0.05$), whereas the coaches scored significantly higher than the administrators on the benefit of refresher courses and workshops ($t = 2.95$, $p < 0.01$), coaches scored significantly higher than the administrators on consultation with coaches while framing sports policies ($t = 3.99$, $p < 0.01$), whereas the administrators scored significantly higher than the coaches on the need to engage the services of some other reputed coaches ($t = 3.78$, $p < 0.01$).



Conclusion

It is concluded that a significant difference exists between the mean score of administrators and coaches on consultation with administrators while framing sports policies. This result implies that only a few administrators are consulted while framing the sports policies. This finding does not support the viewpoint of some other researcher who contended that “It is essential that all staff members, as well as the directors, know the policies which are to serve as guides. Staff fraction often arises because there is a difference of opinion regarding authority and responsibility on accepted procedure” (Ali, 2005). It is also evident that the significant differences existed between Under Graduate and Post Graduate sports persons on monitoring the progress of performance. Under Graduate, sportspersons scored significantly higher than their counterparts. The result indicates that coaches who are imparting coaching to sportspersons are not serious to monitor the progress of performance from time to time.

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