



# International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

P-ISSN: 2394-1685  
 E-ISSN: 2394-1693  
 Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38  
 IJPESH 2017; 4(4): 349-354  
 © 2017 IJPESH  
 www.kheljournal.com  
 Received: 27-05-2017  
 Accepted: 28-06-2017

**Kiran Shashi**  
 Research scholar, department of physical education, H.P.U. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

**Sharma Yogender Prasad**  
 Professor, Department of Physical Education, H.P.U. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

## Sports incentives in private universities functioning in the state of Himachal Pradesh and evaluating study

**Kiran Shashi and Sharma Yogender Prasad**

### Abstract

The purpose of the present study to examine the incentives of sports provided by the private universities of Himachal Pradesh. It is critical for the administrator of private universities at all levels to know just what the outcome of such investments is, and to consider the implication of these investments. To achieve the purpose of the study 10 administrators 13 experts and 300 players were taken as subjects. The study is descriptive in nature, to solve the purpose related data was collected with the help of questionnaires, according to the need of the study the questionnaire were prepared with the objectives that it will help to assess. The data were analysed through chi-square.

**Keywords:** tournaments, exhibiting

### Introduction

Incentives provide recognition and financial security to distinguished sportsperson, during and after their sporting careers, and also motivate the youth in the serious pursuit of sports activities. Adequate assistance will be extended for Insurance cover and medical treatment in the event of such eventuality/requirement. Social recognition, the Conferment of awards and honours at the national, state and district levels incentives in the form of cash awards and avenues of employment will be important elements. Along with sports persons, suitable incentives should be provided to Coaches, Judges and referees for developing skills and enriching experience.

### Methodology

To solve the purpose of the study 10 administrators, 13 experts and 300 players were taken from private universities as sample.

### Results and findings

**Table 1:** Percentage responses of 10 administrator regarding incentives for players for participation at different level.

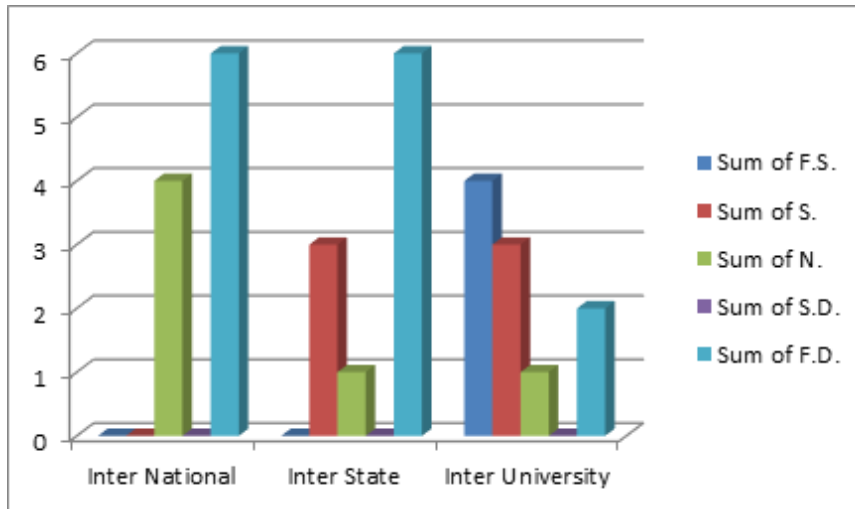
+ve <-----N-----> -ve

S. No.	Name of item	Responses										$\chi^2$ value
		F.S.	%	S.	%	N.	%	S.D.	%	F.D.	%	
1	Inter University	4	40%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	2	20%	2.0*
2	Inter State	0	0%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	6	60%	3.80*
3	Inter National	0	0%	0	0%	4	40%	0	0%	6	60%	.40*

\*Significant at 0.05 level

F.S: Fully satisfied, S: Satisfied, N: Normal, S.D: Somewhat Dissatisfied, F.D: Fully Dissatisfied

**Correspondence**  
**Kiran Shashi**  
 Research scholar, department of physical education, H.P.U. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India



F.S: Fully satisfied, S: Satisfied, N: Normal, S.D: Somewhat Dissatisfied, F.D: Fully Dissatisfied

Fig 1

Table 1: deal with the incentives given to the players. It consist of three sub-items i.e. level of satisfaction with the incentives given to the players by concerned university, inter-state and international level tournaments. The respondents were required to evaluate each sub-item separately and respond in terms of fully satisfied, satisfied, normal, somewhat dissatisfied and fully dissatisfied. The responses of 10 administrator in terms of percentage are tabulated in table no 1 and are presented in figure 1.

**Interpretation**

Table no 1 and figure 1 show that value of chi-square is significant at .05 level in case of incentive given to the players from concerned university, when they represent inter-university and state team. Frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction of the selected sample of administrators with respect to the satisfaction with incentives when their player

represent team inter-university team lies more towards the positive side of the scale. In case of incentive are given to the players when they represent the state team frequency exhibiting the responses lies towards the negative side of the scale. From this it may be inferred that majority of the administrators are not satisfied with the incentives given to the players in this case.

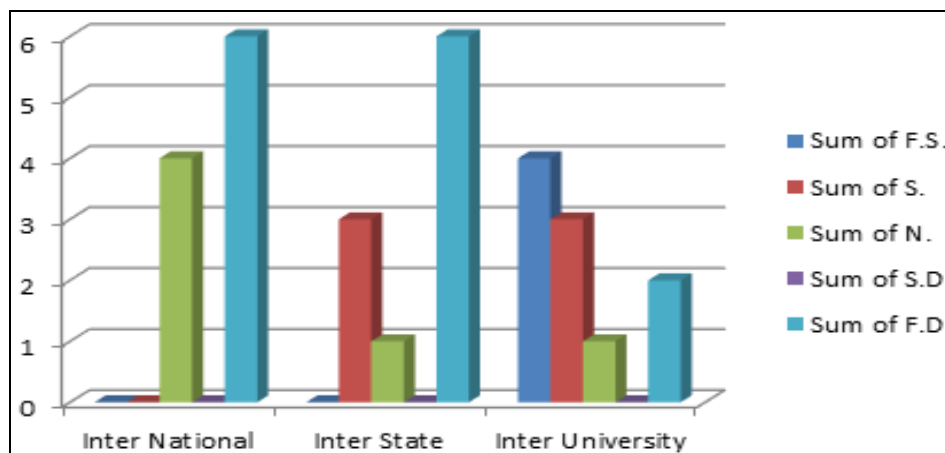
Incentive given to the player when he or she represents national team the value of chi-square came out to be significant at 0.05 levels in this case. The tables that concentration of frequencies exhibiting level of satisfaction of a sample of administrators in above mentioned case lie towards the negative side of the scale. It shows that significantly higher number of the administrators are not satisfied with the incentives given to the players when they represent their universities in above mentioned level of tournaments.

**Table 2:** Percentage Responses of 10 administrator regarding incentives when players bring position at different level.

+ve <-----N-----> -ve

S. No.	Name of item	Responses										$\chi^2$ value
		F.S.	%	S.	%	N.	%	S.D.	%	F.D.	%	
1	Inter University	4	40%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	2	20%	2.0*
2	Inter State	0	0%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	6	60%	3.80*
3	Inter National	0	0%	0	0%	4	40%	0	0%	6	60%	.40*

\*significant at 0.05 level



F.S: Fully satisfied, S: Satisfied, N: Normal, S.D: Somewhat Dissatisfied, F.D: Fully Dissatisfied

Fig 2

Table 2: relates to the incentives given to the players when they earn position. This item consists of 3 sub items i.e. incentives given to the players by different universities when they bring position in inter- university, inter-state and international tournaments. The respondents were required to evaluate these sub items and respond in terms of fully satisfied, satisfied, normal, somewhat dissatisfied and fully dissatisfied. The responses of 10 administrator in terms of percentage are tabulated in table no 2 and are presented in figure 2.

**Interpretation**

From the table no. 2 and figure 2 it is evident that value of chi-square did not come out to be significant in case of incentives given to the players by the universities when they bring position in inter- university, inter-state and international tournaments. So no definite opinion emerged in this case. However, it may be interpreted from the results that frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction of selected

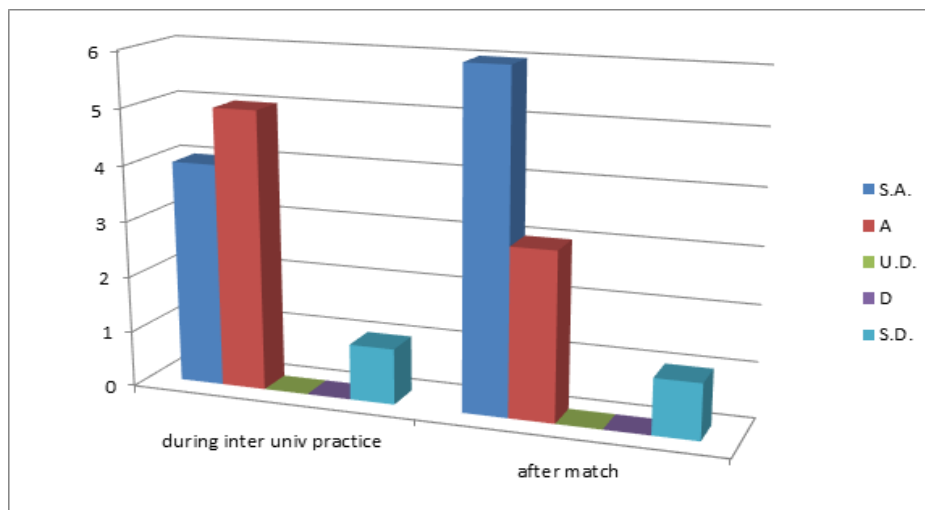
sample with respect to the incentives given to the players lies towards the positive side of the scale in case of inter-university tournaments meaning satisfactory incentive are given to the players in these case, and in case when players bring position in inter-state tournaments frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction of administrators lies more towards the negative side of the scale meaning majority of the administrators are not satisfied with the incentives in above mentioned case.

Value of chi- square came out to be significant at 0.05 levels in case in incentives given to the players by different universities when they bring position in international level of competitions. It shows that concentration of frequencies exhibiting level of satisfaction of administrators lies towards the negative side of the scale. From this it may be deduced that significantly higher number of administrators are not satisfied with the incentive given to players when they bring position in international competitions.

**Table 3:** Percentage responses 10 administrator regarding refreshment during and after the match.

S. No.	Name of Camp	+ve <-----N-----> -ve										$\chi^2$ value
		S.A.	%	A.	%	U.D.	%	D.	%	S.D.	%	
1	During Inter University Practice	4	40%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	10%	2.60*
2	After match	6	60%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	1	10%	3.80*

\* Significant at 0.05 level



S. A: Strongly agree a: Agree U.D: undecided D: Disagree S.D: Strongly dis- agree

**Fig 3**

Table 3: Consists of 3 sub items i.e. incentives given to the players by different universities during practice in inter-university, inter-state and international tournaments and after the matches. The respondents were required to evaluate these sub items and respond in terms of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The responses of 10 administrator in terms of percentage are tabulated in table no 3 and are presented in figure 3.

**Interpretation**

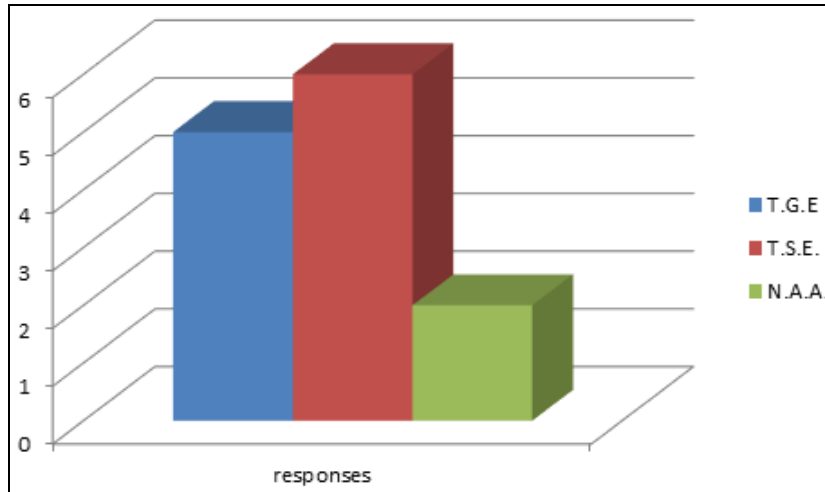
From this table it may be interpreted that the in case of refreshment during inters university practice and after match a positive scale shows by the respondent. Table shows significant at 0.05 levels in both cases. So it is evident that maximum universities provide refreshment during tournament and after the match.

**Expert**

**Table 4:** Percentage responses 13 Expert regarding satisfaction with the incentives for attracting the students to participate in sports activity.

+ve <-----N-----> -ve						$\chi^2$ value
Responses						
T.G.E.	%	T.S.E.	%	N.A.A.	%	
5	38.5%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%	2.00*

\* Significant at 0.05 level



T. G. E: To Great extent, T. S. E: To Some extent, N. A. A: Not At All

Fig 4

Table 4: relates to the incentives given by different institutions for attracting the players to participate in sports activities. The respondents were required to evaluate each item and respond in terms of ‘to great extent, to some extend and not at all. The responses gained the sample of 13 experts are tabulated in table no.4 and figure 4.

kai comes out significant at .05 level of confidence. However the analysis of table reveals that concentration of frequencies exhibiting the level of satisfaction, established by the experts, lies towards the positive side of the scale. From this it may be interpreted that majority of the experts are satisfied with the incentives given to the players from different private universities of Himachal Pradesh

**Interpretation**

Results from table no. 4 and figure 4 shows that the value of

**Players**

**Table 5:** Percentage responses of 300 players regarding are they compensated by any incentives during the coaching camps?

a) Off season/summer coaching camps.  
+ve <-----N-----> -ve

Name of the University	Number of respondent	Highly satisfied	%	Satisfied	%	Not Satisfied	%S	$\chi^2$ value
A P G Shimla	30	0	0%	7	23.3%	23	76.7%	8.53**
Arni University	30	5	16.5%	13	43.3%	12	40%	3.80*
Bahara University	30	0	0%	19	63.3%	11	36.7%	2.13*
Baddi Uni	30	7	32.3%	20	66.7%	3	10%	15.80**
Chitkara Uni	30	28	93.3%	2	6.7%	0	0%	22.53**
Eternal Uni	30	0	0%	19	63.3%	11	36.7%	2.13*
Indus Una	30	1	3.3%	5	16.7%	24	80%	30.2**
J P Uni	30	2	6.7%	5	16.7%	23	76.7%	25.80**
Manav Bharti Uni	30	0	0%	12	40%	18	60%	1.20*
Satya Sai Uni	30	7	23.3%	18	60%	5	16.7%	9.80**

\*significant at 0.05 level  
\*\* significant at 0.01 level

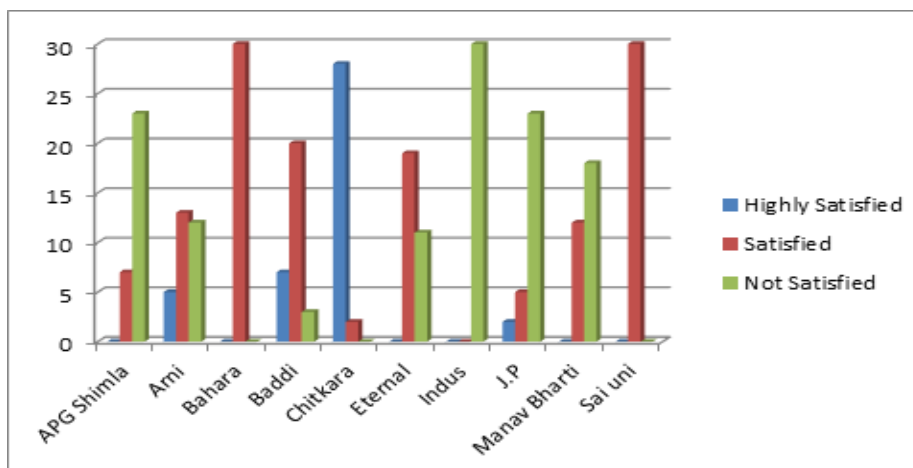


Fig 5

Table 5: consists of incentives given to the players by different universities during off season/summer coaching camps. The respondents were required to evaluate these sub items and respond in terms of highly satisfied, satisfied, and not satisfied. The responses of 300 students in terms of percentage are tabulated in table no 5 and are presented in figure 5.

**Interpretation**

Majority of the respondents from the sample donate that

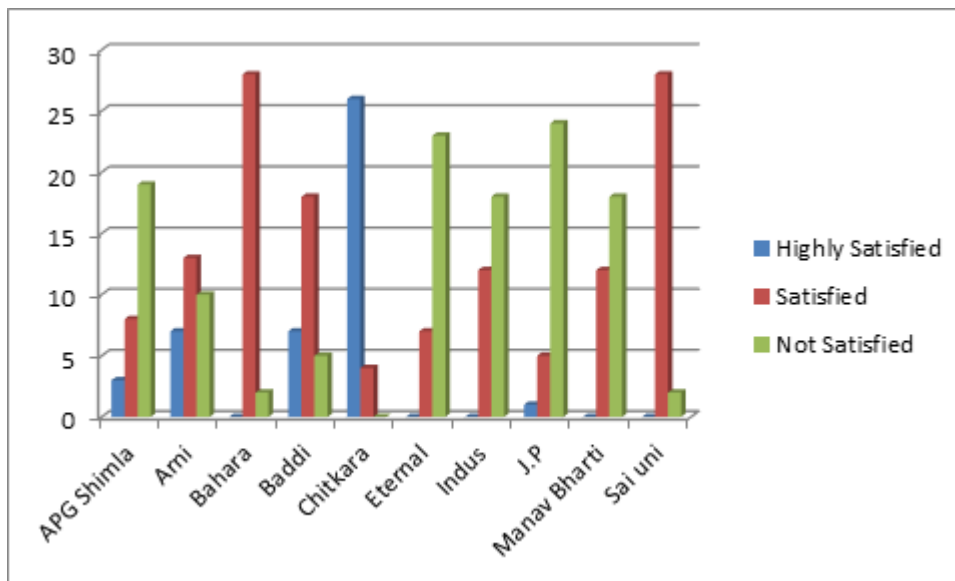
normal and medium type of incentives are given to the players in different institutions, when they take part in off season/coaching camps however, maximum number of universities players are not satisfied with the incentives given to them when they are attending such type of coaching camps. Table reveals that In case of chitkara universities maximum number of students are highly satisfied with the incentives provided to them during camps.

**Table 5.1** Percentage responses of 300 players regarding they are compensated by any incentives during the Competition coaching camps?  
B) Competition coaching camp

+ve <-----N-----> -ve

Name of the University	Number of respondent	Highly satisfied	%	Satisfied	%	Not Satisfied	%	Chi Square
A P G Shimla	30	3	10%	8	26.7%	19	63.3%	13.40**
Arni University	30	7	23.3%	13	43.3%	10	33.3%	1.80*
Bahara University	30	0	0%	28	93.3%	2	6.7%	22.53**
Baddi Uni	30	7	23.3%	18	60%	5	16.7%	9.80**
Chitkara Uni	30	26	86.7%	4	13.3%	0	0%	16.13**
Eternal Uni	30	0	0%	7	23.3%	23	76.7%	8.53**
Indus Una	30	0	0%	12	40%	18	60%	1.20*
J P Uni	30	1	3.3%	5	16.7%	24	80%	30.20**
Manav Bharti Uni	30	0	0%	12	40%	18	60%	1.20*
Satya Sai Uni	30	0	0%	28	93.3%	2	6.7%	22.53**

\*significant at 0.05 level  
\*\*significant at 0.01 level



**Fig 6**

Table 5.1: consists of incentives given to the players by different universities during off season/summer coaching camps. The respondents were required to evaluate these sub items and respond in terms of highly satisfied, satisfied, and not satisfied. The responses of 300 students in terms of percentage are tabulated in table no 5.1 and are presented in figure 5.1

**Interpretation**

Majority of the respondents from the sample donate that satisfied and medium type of incentives are given to the players in different institutions, when they take part in competition coaching camps however, maximum number of universities players are satisfied with the incentives given to them when they are attending such type of coaching camps. Table reveals that In case of chitkara universities maximum

number of students are highly satisfied with the incentives provided to them during camps.

**Conclusion**

After investigate the incentives provided to the students the researcher concluded that there is mix opinion regarding incentives, in case of the participation and after taking any position same incentive were provided, whereas in case of the refreshment it is provided in both cases, inter university practice and after the match. From the expert review majority of the experts are satisfied with the incentives given to the players from different private universities of Himachal Pradesh. Players denote a negative opinion, only In case of chitkara universities maximum number of students are satisfied with the incentives provided to them during camps off season and coaching camps.

### References

1. Bargchi, Massoumeh *et al.* Exploratory research on sports facilities construction in Malaysia. Australian journal of basic and applied sciences. 2010; 4(10):5326-5331.
2. Henderson, Keith. Emerging synthesis in American public administration. New delhi:asia publishing house 1966; 4.
3. Kelly, Douglas Raymond. "Changes in University General Operating Budgets, Athletics Department Budget, and salaries of Academicians, Administrators, and Athletics Personnel." Dissertation Abstract International, 1984; 44(12):3629.
4. Kumar Sanjay. "A study of socio-economic status and satisfaction towards facilities in sports of Himachal Pradesh university athletes", unpublished Dissertation of master Degree, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, 2003.
5. Nishan singh Deol, Ravinder Kour. "Evaluation of facilities of physical education and sports in different universities of jammu and Kashmir. Sports 2015.
6. Sharma YP. A study of facilities, organisation and administration of physical education and sports in Himachal Pradesh Universities, unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Punjab university Chandigarh, 1993.
7. Walia N. *Survey of Facilities of Physical Activities and Sports for the students of Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi State.* M.P.Ed. Dissertation, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1971.