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An Empirical Assessment Of Sports Infrastructure And Facilities Across Colleges In Manipur: A Qualitative Analysis

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Abstract: Sports infrastructure plays an important role in transforming students to encourage in sports activities. This study presents an assessment of sports infrastructure and facilities across different colleges in Manipur, in the motive that there will be a significant difference between government and aided colleges. The researcher collects the data from reputed colleges by using a self-made questionnaire. The data were collected from 10 colleges (5 government colleges and 5 government-aided colleges) through the random sampling method, which are located in different districts of valley areas of Manipur. To analyze the data, the chi-square test was applied at the level of significant difference of 0.05 to examine whether there are significant differences in the availability of sports facilities among the colleges. The analysis shows that there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in some specific areas.

Keywords: **Sports infrastructure, facilities, colleges, chi-square, Manipur.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports play a vital role in all round development of students, contributing to physical health and mental well-being. Sports infrastructure is a grassroots element in the development and the promotion of physical education, especially across colleges. In the context of India, physical education and sports have gained recognition, with various policies made by the government to improve quality. On the other hand, sports infrastructure and facilities are varies in different state. But Manipur, a northeastern state of India is renowned for its rich in the field of sports for producing national and international players in various fields of games and sports.

This study aims to assess the sports infrastructure and facilities that are available in different colleges of Manipur. It also aims to inform the authorities, administrators and sports development authorities about the current situation and needs of sports infrastructure in colleges of Manipur.

II. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study was to analyze the sports infrastructure and facilities across different colleges in Manipur.

III. METHODOLOGY

The researcher has visited 10 different colleges which are located in the valley areas of Manipur by using random sampling method. Colleges were selected from different districts namely (Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Kakching and Bishnupur) and the data were collected using a self made questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The questionnaire was used for qualitative research by utilizing yes/no questionnaire to obtain quick and clear responses. There are 33 questions regarding sports infrastructure and facilities. The data were collected directly from the head of administration of different colleges. Chi-square was applied for the analysis of data with significant difference of 0.05 with the degree of freedom (df) 1 and critical value of 3.84.

IV. RESULT OF THE STUDY

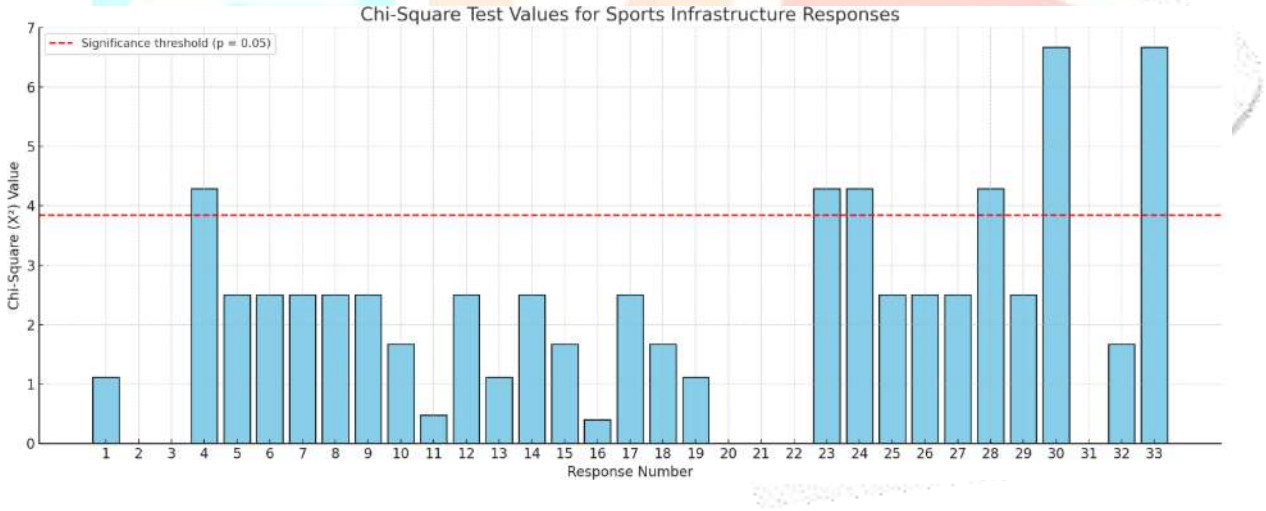
The table represents the chi-square analysis of the various responses of sports infrastructure and facilities from different colleges:

Responses	X^2	*df*	p-value/Asymp.sig
1	1.111	1	.292
2	.000	1	1.000
3	0	1	0
4	4.286	1	.038
5	2.500	1	.114
6	2.500	1	.114
7	2.500	1	.114
8	2.500	1	.114
9	2.500	1	.114
10	1.667	1	.197
11	.476	1	.490
12	2.500	1	.114
13	1.111	1	.292
14	2.500	1	.114
15	1.667	1	.197
16	.400	1	.527
17	2.500	1	.114
18	1.667	1	.197
19	1.111	1	.292
20	.000	1	1.000
21	.000	1	1.000
22	.000	1	1.000
23	4.286	1	.038
24	4.286	1	.038
25	2.500	1	.114
26	2.500	1	.114

27	2.500	1	.114
28	4.286	1	.038
29	2.500	1	.114
30	6.667	1	.010
31	.000	1	1.000
32	1.667	1	.197
33	6.667	1	.010

$X^2_{0.05}(1) = 3.84$

The table above shows that various responses regarding sports infrastructure and facilities that are obtained in X^2 value. Few responses i.e. 4= 4.286, 23= 4.286, 24=4.286, 28=4.286, 30=6.667 and 33= 6.667 are greater than the X^2 value of 3.841 at significance of 0.05 level are found to be significant whereas various responses i.e. 1=1.111, 2=.000, 5=2.500, 6=2500, 7=2.500, 8=2.500, 9=2.500, 10=1.667, 11=.476, 12=2.500, 13=1.111, 14=2.500, 15=1.667, 16=.400, 17=2.500, 18=1.667, 19=1.111, 20=.000, 21=000, 25=2.500, 26=2.500, 27=2.500, 29=2.500, 31=.000, 32=1.667 are found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of significance and lower than the X^2 value 3.841. This shows that most of the responses are insignificant associated with the sports infrastructure and facilities among different colleges across Manipur.



Here is a bar chart showing the Chi-Square (X^2) values for each of the 33 responses. The red dashed line represents the significance boundary (X^2 = 3.841) at p = 0.05 for 1 degree of freedom. Bars above this line indicate statistically significant differences in responses across the colleges.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of sports infrastructure and facilities across 10 colleges in Manipur reveals both similar and inequalities. A large number of responses show p-values greater than 0.05, indicating no significant differences between colleges. This suggests that basic sports infrastructure is relatively uniform across many colleges, likely due to shared standards or similar resource limitations (Devi & Singh, 2017).

But, some responses (e.g., 4, 23, 24, 28, 30, and 33) show statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$). This shows variability in critical infrastructure including gymnasiums, track fields, or coaching availability, which can influence student participation and performance (Singh, 2019).

A few responses have shown values (p = 1.000 or 0.000), suggesting total agreement or disagreement in those areas. These findings may reflect presence of certain facilities, or perhaps standardized practices in only a few colleges.

Overall, the data confirms that Manipur colleges are unevenly equipped, with some well-equipped and other needing to improve. This connects with earlier findings that northeastern states, even though they are rich in talent, often face infrastructure and funding limitations (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2020; Singh & Devi, 2021).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the empirical data:

1. Most colleges have similar basic facilities, indicating a certain level of uniformity.
2. Some gaps exist in specific areas, highlighting unequal infrastructure development.
3. Such differences may slow down student athletic development in under-resourced colleges.

This reflects the broader challenge in Indian higher education, where resource distribution often depends on geographic and administrative factors (Bandyopadhyay, 2018).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The state government and educational authorities should prioritize funding colleges that show significant infrastructure gaps (NEP, 2020).
2. A monitoring system should be established to track facility development and usage (Singh & Devi, 2021).
3. Allocate sports funds equitably, considering the needs of colleges in remote or tribal areas (Devi & Singh, 2017).
4. Provide training for PE teachers and hire qualified sports personnel (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2020).
5. Engage with local businesses or NGOs to enhance sports infrastructure through CSR initiatives (Bandyopadhyay, 2018).
6. Promote sports through inter-college events, fitness drives, and sports clubs (Singh, 2019).

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