



**TIME SERIES STUDY AND THE RESULTING TREND OF
SPORTS PERFORMANCE AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF
COMPETITIONS OF PROMINENT COLLEGES OF
MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**

Prakash DSouza¹ and Gerald Santhosh DSouza²

Affiliations

¹ Physical Education Director, Sacred Heart College, Madanthyar, Karnataka

² Chairman and Director, Department of PG Studies and Research in Physical Education and Sports, Mangalore University, Karnataka

ABSTRACT

Physical Education and Sports have played a major role in shaping the personality of a child. In colleges, sports play an important role in the physical and mental development of students. Intercollegiate competitions form the major sports programs which can be participated in by a majority of the students and this leads them to being selected for inter university competitions. Like in many other universities, in Mangalore University also there is the fight for sports supremacy by many of the colleges. This study has selected a few of the icon colleges of Mangalore University and has studied the trend in their performances over the years. The investigator has observed that some of the colleges have left their years of sports excellence behind them while some are struggling in the face of other emerging colleges. Since these colleges have existed for more than 50 years, there was a need to document the trend in their sports performances. The data has been gathered over 20 years and is presented in the form of trend line charts to give a clear picture to the readers.

Keywords : Sports, Colleges, Interuniversity, State, National, Sports, Performance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every human being has the fundamental right of access to physical education and sport, which are essential for the full development of his personality. The freedom to develop physical, intellectual and moral powers through physical education and sport must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in the other aspects of social life. Everyone must have full opportunities, in accordance with his national tradition of sport, for practicing physical education and sports, developing the physical fitness and attaining level achievements in sport which corresponds to his gifts

The concept of physical education has undergone a radical change, it is strongly recommended to consider it as a compulsory subject for students. It is stressed by the educationist that physical education should be given an important place in the daily programs of educational institution. The talented students are given specific training to enable them to take part at different levels. This wider range of activities requires skillful handling by efficient person.

Every human being has the fundamental right of access to physical education and sport, which are essential for the full development of his personality. The freedom to develop physical, intellectual and moral powers through physical education and sport must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in the other aspects of social life. Everyone must have full opportunities, in accordance with his national tradition of sport, for practicing physical education and sports, developing the physical fitness and attaining level achievements in sport which corresponds to his gifts. Sports for all, is not about elitism it is not only about young people, it is about the whole of society. If you believe that society must do all it can to bring the same opportunities to the widest possible market.

Athletics at the collegiate level is undergoing a continual metamorphosis. This ever-present change places an increased importance on the leadership ability of the athletic administrator. Leadership ability impacts a variety of organizational outcomes, including subordinate satisfaction. **Davis (2001)** conducted an analysis to examine the perceived leadership styles of selected junior college athletic directors at two-year colleges in New York and Vermont and the reported levels of satisfaction of the head coaches who report to them. It was concluded that variables like age, gender, experience, and education have little impact on the perception of satisfaction by coaches. If given the resources and support to produce a successful programme, coaches will be satisfied.

Department size and complexity was determined by the number of faculty in the department, the number of program majors offered by the department, the number of service program course sections offered by the department, and the level of the department's degree program, either undergraduate only or undergraduate and graduate (**Mccaffrey, 2007**). Close to 500 institutions are now members of the National Junior College Athletic Association and many have joined in the past few years. Some of the recent interest in community college intercollegiate athletics may be partially generated by the desire to provide a traditional college experience for 18- to 22-year-olds at the community college; but many of the new or expanded athletics programs come from a desire among college officials to attract more students (**Mccaffrey, 2007**).

Shoun (1980) conducted a study, whose purpose was to collect and analyze the data needed to evaluate the status of the physical education programmes in the six four-year institutions of higher education under the control of the Tennessee State Board of Regents. The six areas were instructional staff, facilities, programme (organization), programme (activities),

administration, and professional education curricula. Three sources were used to gather the data which included: Personal interviews--each of the six campuses was visited so that personal interviews could be held with each physical education department chairperson, athletic director, and intramural director (**Mccaffrey,2007**) faculty questionnaire--each faculty member was requested to complete a questionnaire concerning his/her professional background and **Shoun, (1980)** catalogues were reviewed to ascertain specific course offerings at the undergraduate, master's, and doctoral levels. **Grant (1981)** conducted a study to determine the current status of the physical education, intercollegiate athletic and intramural programmes in community colleges in the State of Ohio. Comparisons and analyses were made regarding Ohio's ten community colleges in areas such as **Davis (2001)**. The physical education service programme. (**Mccaffrey, 2007**). The professional preparation programme (**Shoun, 1980**). The intramural and recreational programme. (**Grant,1981**). The intercollegiate athletic programme. Information pertaining to the ten Ohio Community Colleges was collected by means of a questionnaire and a follow-up interview with the chairmen of the physical education departments.

Briggs (1984) investigated the current status of physical education programmes in the community colleges and junior colleges in Tennessee. The following areas were selected for study: characteristics of the institution; physical education faculty; physical education curriculum (service/activity classes); programme evaluation procedures; physical education curriculum (professional); and facilities. A questionnaire was sent to ten community colleges and five junior colleges. The following conclusions were drawn from the study (**Davis, 2001**). Each institution has a required service/activity programme and the vast majority has a one-year requirement (**Mccaffrey, (2007)**). Community colleges use the quarter system while junior colleges use the semester academic calendar (**Shoun, 1980**). The letter grade system is the method used for assigning grades. (**Grant,1981**). The majority of full-time faculty possess the master's degree. (5) The vast majority of institutions schedule service/activity classes two days per week for fifty-minute periods. (6) Interest in fitness activities, recreational activities, and individual and dual sports has increased during the past five years. (7) There has been a decrease in interest in gymnastics, team sports, and rhythms and dance activities during the past five years. (8) Professional physical education courses are offered in the vast majority of the institutions. (9) Intramural activities and intercollegiate sports are provided in the vast majority of the institutions.

Bamigboye (1985) did an appraisal study of the physical education programme in the teachers' colleges in the Kwara State on the four components pertaining to curriculum, faculty, administrative practices, and facilities and equipment; and make recommendations for improving the physical education programme to the Kwara State government. The Findings indicated: (1) Physical education curriculum in the teachers' colleges in the Kwara State needed a reform. (2) Qualified physical education faculty were to be posted to the teachers' colleges to teach prospective elementary schools physical education teachers. (3) Some administrators in the teachers' colleges saw physical education as an unimportant part of the total education programmes in the college (**Grant,1981**). Provision of adequate facilities and equipment was a significant factor in the production of competent and effective physical education teachers for the elementary schools in the Kwara State.

Beaver (2000) conducted a survey of physical education programmes in the Community Colleges of North Carolina during the 1996-1997 academic school year. This study provides descriptive data on the physical education programmes of the community colleges of North Carolina as of 1996. **Dean (1996)** conducted an analysis of the Pomona Women's Intercollegiate

athletics. Eighty-three personal interviews were conducted with current and past athletic directors, coaches, deans, presidents and athletes. The interviews included questions about the person's background, the five-college system, finances, personnel, coaching, administration, facilities, recruiting, competitiveness, specific sport participation, gender equity and the various athletic management structures.

Kelley (2002) examined the demographic characteristics of interscholastic athletic directors. Descriptive statistics indicate that the majority of interscholastic athletic directors are 49; 50-year-old males who have more than 10 years of experience and administer athletics at schools that have a large enrolment. Bachelor's degrees in physical education and Master's degrees in educational administration are the most popular terminal degree disciplines for athletic directors. **Khasawneh (2003)**, examined the current as well as the future of sport and physical education in Jordan as envisioned by Jordanian educators. The findings and results of this study indicate that this study may serve as a model in order to plan for the future to improve the movement of Jordanian sports and physical education.

In Masters unpublished dissertations, **Shubha (2002)** and **Eshwara (2003)** have evaluated the intramural and intercollegiate sports competitions in the colleges of Mangalore University respectively. It was found that though there was only one Physical Education Director in almost all the colleges, the intramural sports programmes were conducted regularly. The intercollegiate sports programmes were evaluated based on the facilities provided, officiating, accommodation to the teams, food and refreshments provided and the technical modalities followed. The opinions were collected from the participants and information also gathered by the investigator by personal observation. It was found that of the twenty events conducted for men and sixteen for women, only a few events succeeded in satisfying the participants with regard to the above-mentioned parameters. **Shanthala (2003)**, in her study on the attitudes of principals of colleges affiliated to Mangalore University, towards sports and games concluded that the principals possessed a positive attitude towards participation of their students in sports and games, and also that they sported a healthy attitude towards sports. **Moras (2002)** has done a study on sports and games in the colleges of Mangalore city from a women's perspective, highlighting the women's needs and attitudes towards sports participation at the collegiate level.

1.1 Research problem

From the review lot of studies has been done on physical education at international, national and regional level. Among the studies done on subjects related to physical education programme, structure, facilities and management of physical education programmes at the school level, there is a shortage of studies at the college levels in the Indian scenario. This study attempts to build a longitudinal development of physical education in selected traditional colleges in this area.

2. METHODOLOGY

Data is collected from the selected colleges by using structured questionnaire and interview method. The researcher has used Time series analysis for finding the trend performance within the groups of colleges in Intercollegiate, Inter- university, state and national level.

The popular icon colleges are St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. SDM College Ujire, St. Philomena College, Puttur, St. Agnes College, Mangalore and MGM College, Udupi. The research is done for a long - term time period and the stretch considered for the same is from the year 1990-91 to the year 2009-10.

The colleges are selected on the basis of years of existence, student population, Courses offered and history of sports participation. The performances are assessed based on the points for participation and positions earned in competitions, and points tabulated on the basis of points awarded by the university for intercollegiate and sports performance consideration for academic seats.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first objective of the paper is to know the trend performance of the colleges in collegiate, inter- university, state and national level. The second objective of the paper is to identify the variations of performance among icon colleges. Time series analysis is used for analyzing the performance among the colleges. The results shown in the graph below shows the output based on Time series analysis and whether we have a statistically significant difference between among icon colleges.

3.1 COLLEGE LEVEL MEN'S PERFORMANCE

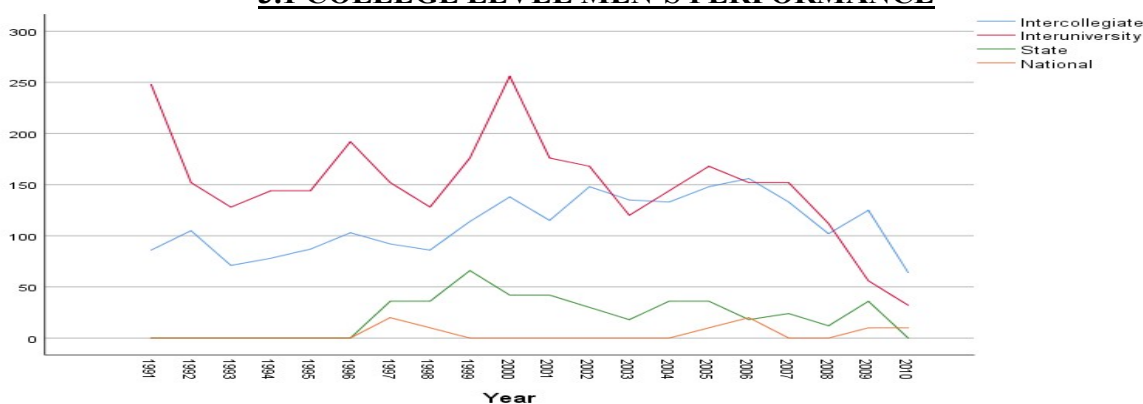


Figure 1. Performance Evaluation- St Aloysius College, Mangalore

The above figure 1, shows that level of performance of St. Aloysius college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. It indicates a good and steady performance till about 2007 while it declines after that. Being a icon college, the level of performance is above 100 for most of the years, while it dips below that after 2007. The inter university and intercollegiate performances move proportionately throughout the period of study.

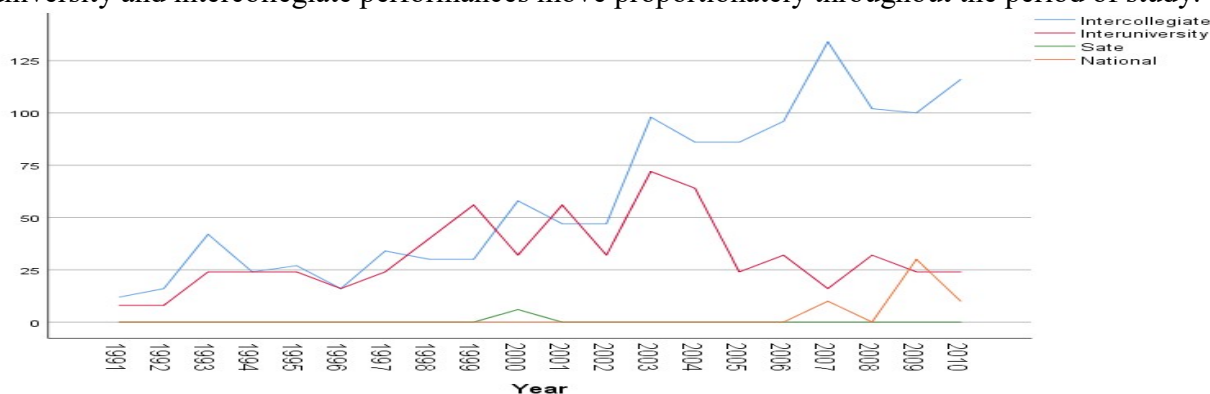


Figure 2. Performance Evaluation- SDM College, Ujire

The above figure 2 shows that level of performance of SDM college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. The figure indicates a consistent performance in inter university competitions and there is a sharp rise in performance after 2002. This indicates that SDM College has been making steady progress over the years.

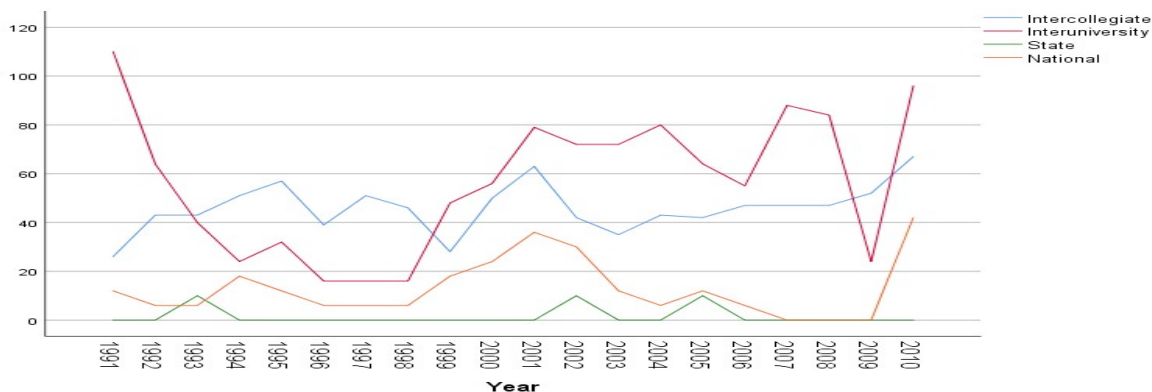


Figure 3. Performance Evaluation- St. Philomena College, Puttur

The above figure 3 shows the level of performance of St. Philomena college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level in the men section. There is consistent performance in inter collegiate and inter university competitions, while there is decent performance in national competitions. From the above figure, it is clear that in 1991-92 highest participation in in Inter- University level, remaining years a decline from 1992-93 to 1997-98, followed by an increase in their performance in successive years.

Figure 4 shows that level of performance of MGM college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level in the men section. It shows relatively poor performance except for a spike in the last year. This could indicate that there has been an excellent performance most likely by a few individuals. Consistent performance indicates that there has been a good team at play which carries over the performance over successive years.

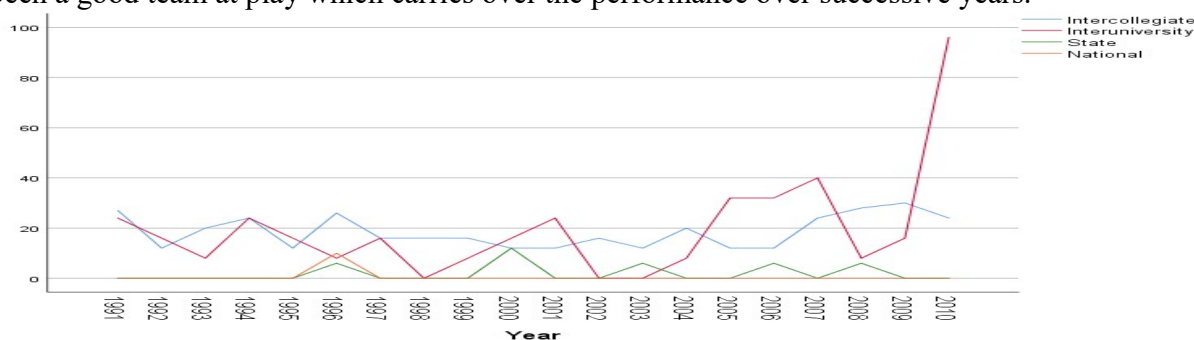


Figure 4. Performance Evaluation- MGM College, Udupi

3.2 COLLEGE LEVEL WOMEN PERFORMANCE

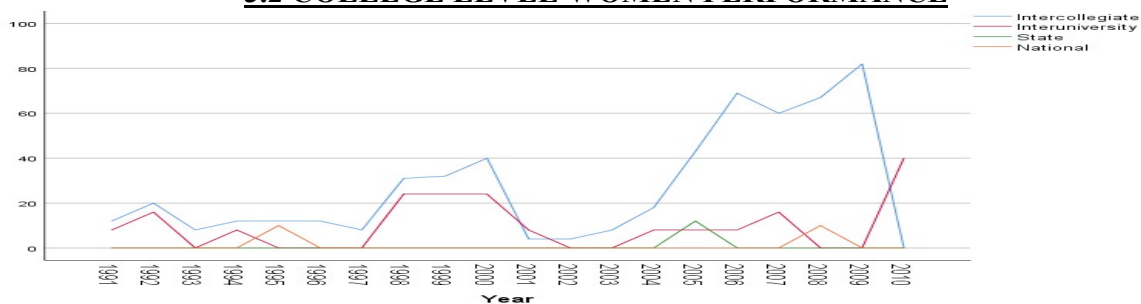


Figure 5. Performance Evaluation- St Aloysius College, Mangalore

The above graphs shows that level of performance of St. Aloysius college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. St. Aloysius college being a

predominantly boys college in the early years of study, shows a rise in performance in the women section after 2004. It exhibits good performance in inter collegiate competitions.

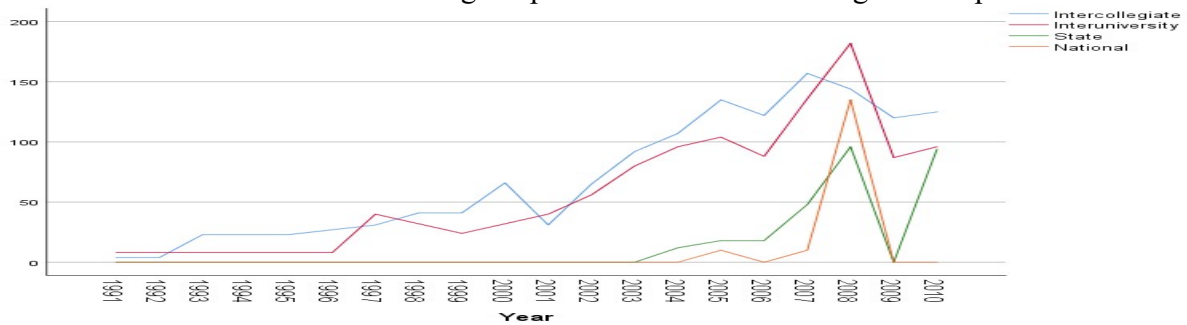


Figure 6. Performance Evaluation- SDM College, Ujire

The above graph shows that level of performance of St. SDM college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. The figure indicates that SDM College, Ujire shows continuous improvement over the years of study, but drops off in the las two years. It shows proportionate performances in all the four levels of competitions. It shows a near linear improvement for below 50 points before 2000 to above 150 points in 2007-2008.

Figure 7 shows that level of performance of St. Philomena college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. This shows that fluctuating level of performance in 4 different level competition. Figure 7 displays the fact the St. Philomena college shows good performance at inter university and inter collegiate competitions, sporadically. The maximum points it scores is 30 in 2001 for inter university performance.

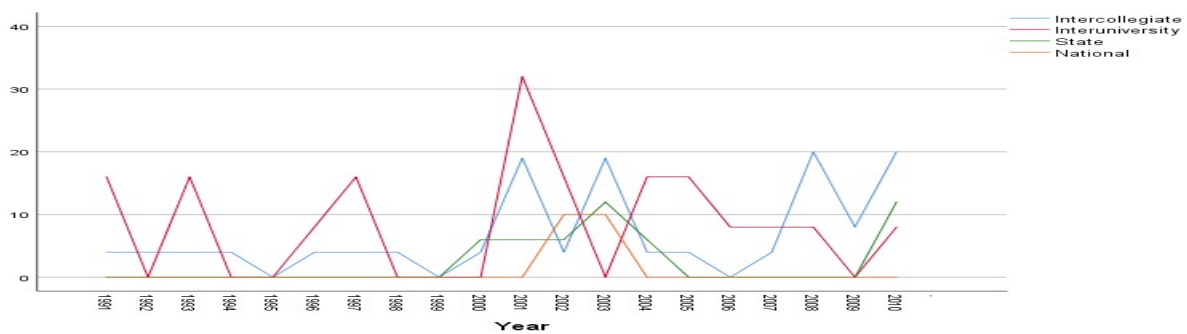


Figure 7. Performance Evaluation- St Philomena College, Puttur

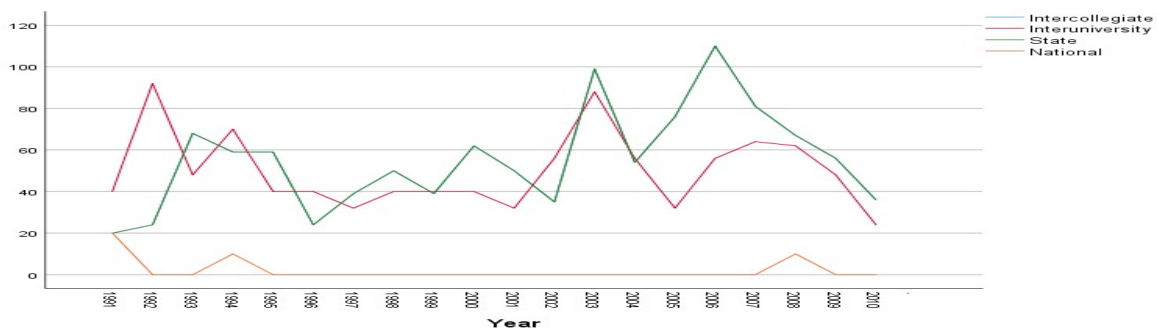


Figure 8. Performance Evaluation- St Agnes College, Mangalore

Figure 8 shows that level of performance of St. Agnes college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. This shows that fluctuating level of performance in 4 different level competition. From the above figure, it is clear that in 1990-91 to 2009-10a constant level of participation and performance in all four level competition.

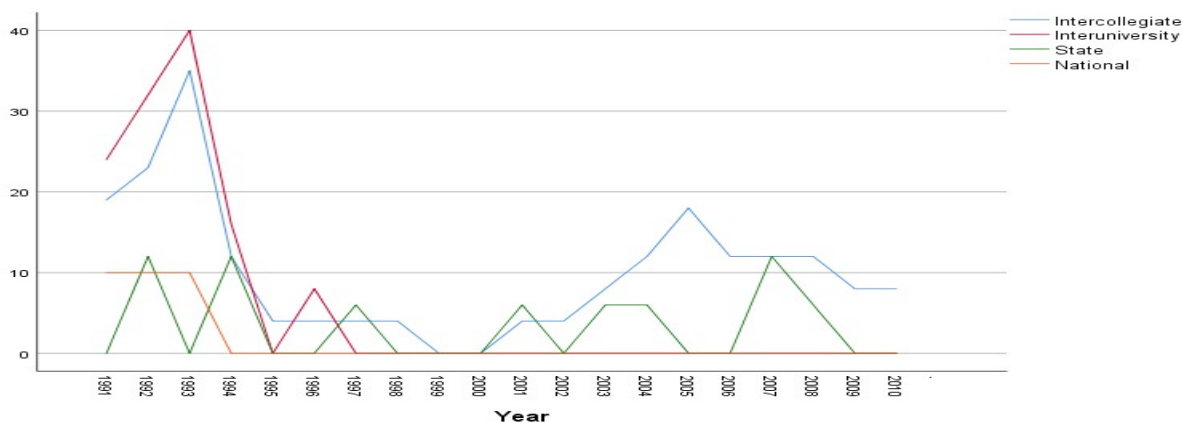


Figure 9. Performance Evaluation- MGM College, Udupi

The above graphs shows that level of performance of MGM college in Inter-collegiate, Inter university, State level and National level. It shows that fluctuating level of performance in 4 different levels of competition. From the above figure, it is clear that in 1994-95 highest participation in in Inter- University level, remaining years a sharp decline from 1992-93 to 1997-98, the after going to increase in their performance. In the last few years of study there has been slightly better performance in Inter collegiate competitions.

4. CONCLUSION

Physical education is an integral phase of education concerned with the physical mental and social growth. Development and adjustment of individual through guided instruction and participation in sports, rhythms, gymnastics and related activities, by which the various unique needs of the learner are served.

All the colleges do reasonably well in intercollegiate and inter university competitions, while they lag behind in national and state competitions. It is understandable because there are few tournaments at the state and national levels where they can participate as a college team, so they have to rely on performances in individual events at those levels.

This study throws useful insights into the trend of performances over the years. Causes for the decline or increase in performances could be looked into in similar studies.

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