

AN IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CBCS BASED SEMESTER SYSTEM UPON INTERCOLLEGIATE LEVEL SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract

The rationale of the study was to find out the impact of implementation of CBCS based semester system under RUSA in the undergraduate classes upon the intercollegiate level sports activities of Himachal Pradesh. To accomplish this study, a game-wise participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post RUSA implementation era were investigated and evaluated. Selected the games from the sports calendar of Himachal Pradesh University and intercollegiate tournaments held during 04 academic years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were taken into account to find out the impact of implementation of CBCS based semester system upon intercollegiate level sports activities. The objective of exploration was to find out and compare game-wise participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era. It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference in game-wise participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era. The data regarding game-wise no. of teams and no. of players participating in the intercollegiate tournaments of Himachal Pradesh University held during 04 academic years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 was collected by researcher by personally visiting the different educational institutes where these tournaments were held during the different academic years. The data was statistically analysed by employing the "frequency method" for comparing the scores of game-wise no. of teams and no. of players participating in the intercollegiate tournaments. It was established that there was significant decline in the sports participation in the intercollegiate tournaments w.r.t. basketball, boxing, kho-kho, volleyball, judo and football whereas games namely; badminton, kabaddi, hockey and athletics exhibited no significant increase or decrease in the sports participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in the pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Keywords: Implementation, CBCS Based Semester System, Sports Activities and Himachal Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

The success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) placed a strong foundation for primary and secondary education in India, which led to an increase in demand for higher education. However, the scope of higher education had yet not witnessed any concerted effort for improvement of access or quality. Over the years, there has been an unprecedented expansion in number of institutions and volume of students in the country. To take advantage of the demographic dividend, there was a need for a concerted effort which would improve the quality and relevance of higher education and result in an educated and productive workforce. The twelfth plan (2012-17) argued for a

universal approach to higher education with renewed focus on improving the quality of State institutions, together with addressing the issue of access and equity. A strategic shift was needed in several critical areas ranging from issues of access and equity to teaching-learning process, research, governance, funding and monitoring; which could connect funding streams to specific outcomes and desired impact. Planning Commission recommended strategic utilization of central funds to ensure comprehensive and optimal planning at the State level.

The above, a new overarching Centrally Sponsored Scheme for funding state level institutions was proposed called Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). It was an umbrella scheme to be operated in mission mode

till March, 2020 whose focus was mainly to mainly improve overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions. The scheme was implemented through a set of bodies with clearly defined roles and functions at the National, State and Institutional level.

In a country with diverse higher education space, centrally funded institutions receive generous funding from the Centre but have a limited coverage in terms of enrolment. On the other hand, 94 percent of the students who are enrolled in government funded or government controlled private institutions come under the ambit of State higher education system, but their funding is only a fraction of that provided to Central Institutions. UGC mandate allows it to fund only a limited number of institutions that are UGC Section 12(B) and 2(f) compliant. Out of the 441 State universities, only 259 State universities are eligible for central assistance, which leaves a significant number of colleges and universities Not eligible for UGC grants. Secondly, UGC is also not allowed to channelize funds through the State Government or any other entity other than Institutions. Thus, States often complained about being unaware of the development funds that come to the State Funded Institutions from Centre, making planning and funding very difficult for States. Over the years, since the allocation to State Higher Education System was not enough, these meagre funds were thinly spread amongst many institutions, impacting the overall quality of infrastructure and teaching. Hence, there was a need to establish a new institutional mechanism, which would make every stakeholder a partner in the process of higher education transformation. The strategic intervention came through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called RUSA, which has a completely new approach towards funding State higher education Institutions. The allocation of funds under RUSA were based on well-defined norms & parameters and linked to academic, administrative and governance reforms, while future grants are performance based and outcome dependent. The reforms initiated under RUSA aimed to build a self-sustaining momentum to for greater accountability and

autonomy of State institutions and impress upon them the need to improve the quality of education.

SPORTS AND EDUCATION POLICY

Most of the games involve some form of running, throwing and jumping acrobatics, all of which developed from basic hunting skills. Many early cultures combined religious and political elements into their games, but there was always a desire for recreational play that eventually inspired the codification of early games and the invention of new ones. Because early man relied heavily on running to hunt prey, footraces naturally developed and became formalized into track events. With the advent of the ball and bat, running became the basis for a wide range of modern games such as association football (soccer), lacrosse and field hockey. The ability to throw a killing implement far and accurately was transformed from a survival skill into a game skill like javelin or disc throwing. Although no modern team game is based on jumping, the action is widely used as an adjunct in games, most notably in basketball and volleyball.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education is rightly recognized as an integral part of formal education. The existence of man is primarily physical. The word 'physical' refers to body, and indicates bodily characteristics such as strength, speed, endurance, flexibility, health coordination and performance. It seemingly contrasts the body with the mind. The term education when used in conjunction with physical, refers to a process of education that develops the human body especially fitness and movement skills. Physical education is the process by which changes in the individual are brought about through his movement experience, and it is the sum of those experiences which came to the individual through movements. Physical education is the sum of man's physical activates selected as to kind and conducted as to outcomes. In the contemporary period, Physical Education, Health Education and Sports have made great advances in the academic field, which have influenced almost all the branches of human knowledge. An increasing number of students

and teachers in this area have turned to get adequate knowledge to gain a competitive edge-to learn among other things, way to improve one's own health, to know about the problem faced by the Physical Education students, teachers and other concerned persons, to improve confidence, to manage competitive stress, increase social interaction etc. Emotional maturity is very important for the physical development of a man. Physical education helps us to learn to control emotions. Games, art, music, dance; plays etc. can bring useful changes in the life of a man. The development of a human being is possible only by all round development of personality. It should be clearly understood that physical, mental and moral development of a person can't be achieved only through a single medium. These three are the major qualities of a person. Moral problems can be solved only by physical means. The moral level of man can be raised through education.

Implementation of CBCS Based Semester System Under RUSA in Himachal Pradesh

The government of Himachal Pradesh implemented CBCS based semester system under RUSA in the undergraduate classes w.e.f. 20th June, 2013 which changed the overall scenario of education in state. Keeping in mind the educational atmosphere post implementation of CBCS based semester system under RUSA in Himachal Pradesh, the researcher undertook the current research problem to investigate the effect of CBCS based semester system in the undergraduate classes on the overall sports environment of the State.

The researcher undertook this research to understand the effects of CBCS based semester system under RUSA in the undergraduate classes on the participation sports activities and finding solutions for it. The present study might be useful in framing future sports policies in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The intent of the study was to find out and compare game-wise participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal

Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era. It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference in game-wise participation in the intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey type of research designed proposal had been formulated to investigate the game-wise participation in the men's intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post RUSA implementation era. A purposive sampling device was used to select 10 games i.e. Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Volleyball, Judo, Football and Athletics from the sports calendar of Himachal Pradesh University and intercollegiate tournaments held during 04 academic years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. Investigator used datasheet for the collection of data regarding game-wise no. of teams and no. of players participating in the intercollegiate tournaments. The obtained data was statistically analysed by employing the "frequency method" for comparing the scores of game-wise no. of teams and no. of players participating in the intercollegiate tournaments.

RESULTS

The findings of the research on the impact of implementation of CBCS based semester system under RUSA in the undergraduate classes upon the intercollegiate level sports activities of Himachal Pradesh are presented in the tables 1-10 below and their analysis and interpretation follows them along with their discussion. Tables 1-10 reveal the frequency wise comparison of the no. of teams and no. of players participating in the intercollegiate basketball, boxing, badminton, kabaddi, kho-kho, hockey, volleyball, judo, football and athletics tournaments of Himachal Pradesh University held during academic years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 along with their interpretation.

Table-1

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Basketball Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
Basketball	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
	20	240	25	300	18	216	17	204

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-1 that the 20 teams and 240 players participated in the basketball intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 25 teams and 300 players; 18 teams and 216 players and 17 teams and 204 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits sharp decline in the overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year 2012-13. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decline in participation in the

intercollegiate basketball tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the basketball intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is accepted.

Table-2

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Boxing Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
Boxing	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
	32	248	33	231	28	196	27	189

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-2 that the 32 teams and 248 players participated in the boxing intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 33 teams and 231 players; 28 teams and 196 players and 27 teams and 189 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits decline in the overall

participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year 2012-13. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decline in participation in the intercollegiate boxing tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present

investigation i.e. “there would be a significant difference in the participation in the boxing intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era” is accepted

Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era” is accepted

Table-3

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Badminton Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
Badminton	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
	30	120	34	136	27	108	46	184

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-3 that the 30 teams and 120 players participated in the badminton intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 34 teams and 136 players; 27 teams and 108 players and 46 teams and 184 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits alternating participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players in most of the years. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a no significant

difference in participation in the intercollegiate badminton tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. “there would be a significant difference in the participation in the badminton intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era” is rejected.

Table-4

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Kabaddi Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
Kabaddi	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
	22	264	29	348	26	312	24	288

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-4 that the 22 teams and 264 players participated in the kabaddi intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 29 teams

and 348 players; 26 teams and 312 players and 24 teams and 288 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits nearly constant

overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year 2012-13. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a no significant increase or decrease in participation in the intercollegiate kabaddi tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. “there would be a significant difference in the participation in the kabaddi intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era” is rejected.

Table-5

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Kho-Kho Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
Kho-Kho	16	176	11	121	10	110	09	99

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-5 that the 16 teams and 176 players participated in the kho-kho intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 11 teams and 121 players; 10 teams and 110 players and 09 teams and 99 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits regular decline in overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decrease in participation in the

intercollegiate kho-kho tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. “there would be a significant difference in the participation in the kho-kho intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era” is accepted.

Table-6

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Hockey Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
Hockey	13	208	14	210	12	180	14	210

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-6 that the 13 teams and 208 players participated in the hockey intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 14 teams and 210 players; 12 teams and 180 players and 14 teams and 210 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits nearly constant overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year

2012-13. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a no significant increase or decrease in participation in the intercollegiate hockey tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the hockey intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is rejected.

Table-7

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Volleyball Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
Volleyball	29	348	34	408	28	336	26	312

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-7 that the 29 teams and 348 players participated in the volleyball intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 34 teams and 408 players; 28 teams and 336 players and 26 teams and 312 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits sharp decline in the overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year 2012-13. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decline in participation in the

intercollegiate volleyball tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the volleyball intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is accepted.

Table-8

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Judo Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams	Total No. of Players	Total No. of Teams	Total No. of Players	Total No. of Teams	Total No. of Players	Total No. of Teams	Total No. of Players
Judo								

Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed	Participat ed
16	96	14	84	13	78	11	66	

INTERPRETATIO:

It is apparent from table-8 that the 16 teams and 96 players participated in the judo intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 14 teams and 84 players; 13 teams and 78 players and 11 teams and 66 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits regular decline in overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decrease in participation in the intercollegiate

judo tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the judo intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is accepted.

Table-9

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Football Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
Football	34	510	10	150	16	240	15	225

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-9 that the 34 teams and 510 players participated in the football intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 10 teams and 150 players; 16 teams and 240 players and 15 teams and 225 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits regular decline in overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players. Thus, it is interpreted that there is a significant decrease in participation in

the intercollegiate football tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the football intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is accepted.

Table-10

Frequency Wise Comparison of No. of Teams and No. of Players Participating in Intercollegiate Athletics Tournaments held During Academic Sessions 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Name of Game	Academic Year 2011-12		Academic Year 2012-13		Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15	
	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated	Total No. of Teams Participated	Total No. of Players Participated
Athletics	42	420	42	420	36	360	42	420

INTERPRETATION:

It is apparent from table-10 that the 42 teams and 420 players participated in the athletics intercollege tournament of Himachal Pradesh University in the year 2011-12 whereas 42 teams and 420 players; 36 teams and 360 players and 42 teams and 420 players participated in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively which exhibits constant overall participation in terms of no. of teams as well as no. of players except the academic year 2013-14. Thus, it is interpreted that there is no significant

DISCUSSION ON THE FINDINGS

The findings of the research on the impact of the implementation of the CBCS-based semester system under RUSA on intercollegiate sports participation in Himachal Pradesh reveal varying trends across different sports.

1. Decline in Participation:

- A significant decrease in participation was observed in basketball, boxing, kho-kho, volleyball, judo, and football.
- The decline is particularly sharp in basketball and football, where the number of teams and players dropped significantly post-CBCS implementation.
- This suggests that the semester system might have reduced students' availability for sports due to increased academic pressure and scheduling constraints.

2. Fluctuating Trends:

- Sports like badminton and kabaddi showed an inconsistent pattern of participation.

decrease or increase in participation in the intercollegiate athletics tournament of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era.

Hence, as per the result of the statement the formulated hypothesis for the present investigation i.e. "there would be a significant difference in the participation in the athletics intercollegiate tournaments of the Himachal Pradesh University in pre and post CBCS based semester system implementation era" is rejected

- While some years recorded increased participation, others saw a decline, indicating that factors other than the CBCS system, such as institutional support or student interest, may have influenced engagement.

3. Constant or Minimal Impact:

- Hockey and athletics did not show significant variations in participation.
- The relatively stable numbers suggest that these sports may have been less affected by the CBCS transition or had stronger institutional backing.

CONCLUSION

The research confirms that the CBCS-based semester system under RUSA has had a notable impact on intercollegiate sports participation, with many sports witnessing a decline. The increased academic load and semester constraints might have discouraged students from actively engaging in competitive sports. However, a few sports remained unaffected,

suggesting that other structural or administrative factors also play a role in sports participation at

the collegiate level.

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