CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The investigator in this study have made detailed description of the Karnataka state basketball in three parts, which gave proper direction

Part 1 reveals the origin and development of the game in Mysore state upto 1950 when the state basketball and Basketball Federation of India were officially formed in the year 1942 and 1950 respectively

Part II reveals further development of the game and success story of the Mysore state basketball team upto 1964

Part III reveals the slow decline in the game in Mysore state and the reasons for this state of affairs was analysed. Present status of the game and the decline of the game in the state from 1965 to 1990 and 1991 to 1997 was also analysed in part III

The game of Basketball invented by Dr James Naismith in the year 1891 in Springfield college, Massachusetts, USA was introduced in India by Young Men Christian Association around the year 1908. With the inception of YMCA college of physical education, Madras the game make its root firm. The teachers coming out of the portals of YMCA, Madras took this game to every part of India and the game made a slow beginning in the schools and colleges.

Late C C Abraham, the Principal of YMCA college of physical education, Madras made many efforts to popularise the game in India.

In Karnataka also, it was Bangalore city YMCA played a vital role in introducing this game in 1920s. Late A C Das, Director of physical education and general secretary of YMCA, Bangalore played an important role in introducing this game in Mysore State. The role of YMCA in the development of youth activities is a major aspects in the programme of YMCA.
basketball was adopted as a major youth activity by YMCA, the game began to attract more young people. This was followed by starting of private clubs in various parts of Bangalore. The clubs like Orions, Pioneers, Krishna union, YMMA, Fortiers and Devanga Union were the pioneers in popularising the game of basketball in Mysore state.

The Air Force Station in Bangalore and its members particularly American citizens played matches with local players which attracted more young people to the game.

An organisation to promote sports in India in the form of Indian Olympic Association recognised basketball in the year 1932 and adopted Basketball as one of its disciplines.

The First National Championship in the game of basketball was held in 1934, under the banner of Indian Olympic Association. The Mysore state team participated for the first time in the national basketball championship held at Lahore in 1936. Credit for this should go to Late A C Das.

The private clubs have played a major role in promoting the game of the basketball in the state. The private clubs by involving the patrons and public of local areas attracted young players into the game. In the absence of Industries and Banks having their own teams, the youngsters were attracted by the private clubs to take up the game of basketball.

The motto of “Sports for Sports sake” and “play the game” was accepted which gave impetus for more participation.

Sports promoters like A C Das, Capt Vijayasarathy, V K Sunderesen, B V Narayan Rao, B K Narayan Iyengar, Sri Ranga Bhushana, Subhan Singh, D N Rajanna and others were the leaders who activated this game at the initial stages.

It was reasoned to have an association to club all the clubs (basketball) together and this become a reality in the year 1942 with the formation of Mysore state basketball association. A constitution and a set of office bearers were made to establish the Association of right footing. As a part
of the state association a referees board to monitor the technical aspects of the
game was also formed in 1942 under the chairmanship of Subhan Singh.

The Mysore State Basketball Association could boost glorious
achievement from the time of its inspection. The role of honour at the National
Basketball Championship reveals that Mysore state have won the National
Basketball championship seven times and secured runners up place ten times
which was a very creditable performance between 1946 and 1964. Among the
players of those glorious years only surviving veteran player is S. V. Appaiah
aged about 88 years.

The role of the state association was then confined to selection of
team and involving the senior players in guiding the players performance

It was the private clubs which took keen interest in promoting the
game by regular practice and involvement of local youth and public.

The basketball federation of India was formed in the year 1950 under
the presidency of Late C. C. Abraham and the Mysore state became an
affiliated unit. Till then the affairs of the game of basketball were controlled
by Indian Olympic Association. This Basketball Federation of India instituted
permanent trophies for the National Championship.

The city of Bangalore hosted the National Championship in the year
1946 (under I.O.A) and 1952, 1958, 1963, 1977, 1992 and once at Mysore
City in 1987. In all these Nationals the state team were either winners or

The investigator is convinced that 1946 to 1964 was the golden period
for basketball in the state. This can be attributed to the facts of selfless leaders
and promoters who controlled the game during the above said period did a
devoted and dedicated job in organising the various aspects of the game. The
efforts of senior players guiding junior players and involvement of public in the
game was also a factor that influences good performance.
The expert coaches from United States of America who visited Bangalore and Mysore to conduct clinics in basketball also infused spirit to the game during this period.

Another reason for the popularisation of the game during this period was the regular conduct of the tournaments by the private clubs and State Association, and this tournaments attracted large crowds and were smoothly conducted under the supervision of referees board. Later the public undertakings like ITI, BEL, HMT, HAL, MSIL, BEML, MEG in 1960s made the game more active and popular. The friendly rivalry between the teams and clean administration of the game was a major factor for the success story of Mysore state basketball.

From the year 1965 and onwards (upto 1990) the game started its downward trend mainly due to squabbles in the association, lack of Tournaments, poor officiating, lack of coaching camps, biased selections, fight for the positions in the state body and frustration of players. The participation in the game was without enthusiasm and popularity claimed down to the great extent. The democratic function of the association was based on numerical strength which was designed to capture positions in the association.

The study also revealed that lack of facilities in private clubs, no proper utilisation of qualified coaches to train state teams, absence of proper incentives and awards to the merit players have played a vital role in the decline of basketball in Karnataka.

Another reason for not maintaining the standard of the game and decline in the game in Karnataka was lack of job opportunities to good basketball players and inactiveness shown by the previous players already appointed in various organisations.

Finally no satisfactory achievement was made after 1964 by Karnataka State Basketball team (men) at National Championship where supremacy of each state team in India is assessed.
CONCLUSION

The findings that follow from the analysis of the data are

1. Basketball was introduced in Karnataka by young men Christian Association of Bangalore city during 1920s though Basketball game came to India around 1908. A C Das, General Secretary of Young Men Christian Association, Bangalore has played a vital role in introducing and promoting basketball in the State.

2. Karnataka State Basketball Association came into existence in the year 1942 much before the formation of Basketball Federation of India in the year 1950. Till then the affairs of Basketball in India were looked after by Indian Olympic Association.

3. In the absence of the Karnataka State Basketball association, Basketball game in the state gained popularity among players and public because of the practice matches and involvement of members of American Airforce from Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore in playing the game with local lads.

4. Even after the formation of state basketball association the game has not gained much popularity and spread all over the state. Basketball is being played in only few districts in Karnataka state even today.

5. Because of the lot of interest and efforts put in dedicated office bearers in the early stage i.e., 1940s and 1950s in motivating the players to practice the game and play more number of practice matches, improvement in the skills and standard of the game in the state took place. This resulted not only in winning national championship for the first time in 1946 but also continued to win during the above said period.
6. **Effort of state association in bringing American Coaches to conduct the coaching camps, clinics at Mysore and Bangalore further attracted many players and public.** More private clubs were affiliated to state association.

7. **Success story of state basketball was continued till 1964, where state team has won National Championship for Seven times and secured runners-up place ten times between 1942 and 1964.** Activities of the state association were successfully piloted by office bearers, basketball promoters and proper organisation of private clubs under able leadership.

8. **Sufficient number of tournaments, expert coaching by foreign coaches, clinics for referees by experts, healthy relationship and good rapport among private clubs provided excellent opportunities for both players and referees to be in their peak and this helped the state team to maintain its supremacy at national level for a longer period.**

9. **Right from the formation of State basketball association, basketball is being played in very few districts in Karnataka. Association has failed in introducing and promoting the game in all the districts of Karnataka State.**

10. **State Association also failed in maintaining the standard of basketball in the state and its supremacy at National level after 1964. Squabbles in the state association started and many experienced leaders, players, promoters were humiliated and bitter feelings among them lead to groupism. But association did not care for this except strengthening its group Vested interest, partiality towards some of the active affiliated clubs resulted in decline in the standard of those clubs and younger generation developed aversion towards the game. Finally decline in Karnataka State Basketball**
took place from the year 1965 Reasons for the decline in the standard of basketball in state are as follows -

11. Coaching Basketball in Karnataka by a qualified coach started in late 1960s because of the existence of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala where some of our Karnataka State senior players were trained as coaches. Karnataka State Sports council to coach young players under regional coaching camp appointed them as coaches. But the services of these qualified coaches were not utilised by State Association frequently. Apart from this persons who accompanied the state teams as coaches were not given a free hand and sufficient time to train and coach. Because of the interference from state association, lack of experience and inability to coach, coaches failed to prepare a winning teams out of best players selected.

12. Selection was not systematic in Karnataka. Throughout, the selection of state team was done arbitrarily. Neither objective pattern nor scientific method of selection to select the team was followed. Three selectors from state association observe the probables play in two or three sessions and finalise the team. Many a time the teams were selected "just like that" even without conducting selection sessions. Sometimes even extraneous factors have played an important role in the selection.

13. Players were deprived of exhibiting their skills and improving their standard of game because of lack of sufficient tournament conducted in the state. Many tournaments which were conducted in the state were either discontinued or irregular. Very few tournaments which were conducted could not provide opportunity to up coming players because of the nature of tournaments (invitation tournament).

14. Because of the lack of tournaments in the state the standard of officiating has come down and the referees board has become inactive.
15. Taken over of facilities like basketball courts and others by government agencies for commercial purposes resulted in closure of some of the private clubs. Many private clubs do not have their own play fields, gymnasium etc., and are depending on corporation and government play fields. Majority of the private clubs are not active as earlier in the state.

16. State Award or Dasara Award is the only recognised Award for the sportsman in the state who excelled in the particular game. Even the selection of players to such awards appears nepotism, partiality and subjective selections. No proper incentives and awards and job opportunities to basketball players representing Karnataka state.

17. The Government of Karnataka and its agencies have not shown any interest in developing and promoting basketball all over the state.

18. Players, officials, public and promoters (basketball) are not happy about the organisation and administration of state basketball association in Karnataka state.

19. A new management has taken over the state Basketball Association in 1991 and since then it has taken the initiative to uplift the standard of basketball from the position of decline by implementing certain remedial measures.
RECOMMENDATION

1. The conclusions of the present study were based on data collected regarding status of basketball in Karnataka up to 1990. Further investigation from 1998 and a study of junior (boys and girls) and women basketball in Karnataka is recommended.

2. Sports authority of Karnataka should establish a proper setup of technical personnel to organise and administer different aspects of promotion of sports and games in Karnataka.

3. Since the responsibility of the State Basketball association is to encourage, promote and organise basketball game, it should have its own office and Basketball courts and other facilities to organise short and long term coaching camps and other programmes pertaining to basketball.

4. The state basketball association may take appropriate steps to constitute district association in all districts to promote and popularise the game.

5. State association should be managed on professional lines with an office secretariat.

6. Regular coaching programme should be conducted at taluk, district and state level and to identify good players.

7. The referees board of Karnataka state should be revived and made active in developing and promoting basketball apart from improving the standard of officiating in Karnataka. Regular clinics for referees should be conducted before all tournaments.

8. Affiliated private clubs should revive its activities and activate itself in promoting the standard of the game.

9. There should be periodical competitions at district level and state level and a proper evaluation be made about the performance of players and proper encouragement should be given to upcoming players.
10. Special incentives and awards may be given to the teams for outstanding performance in the state level tournaments. Incentives in the form of scholarship, sports kit, cash award etc. should be provided at all levels.

11. Training of the state team before a tournament should be for a minimum period of six weeks which should be made mandatory.

12. Statistical data of performance of teams, individual players and coaches should be prepared after each tournament at the state and national level.

13. Qualified and experienced coaches should be appointed and should be given a free hand to train and coach the teams. Due consideration should be given to the background of the coach and his performance as a player as well as coach. It is suggested that senior players should also be involved in coaching of state teams.

14. On the lines of appointment of a National Coach at Basketball Federation of India, the state association may appoint a full time state coach who shall be given a place in all selection process and coaching programmes of the state association.

15. There should not be any place for extraneous factors in the selection of state teams.

16. The combination of both objective and subjective methods are to be preferred in the selection of state teams and the selection of state team should be made well in advance.

17. Incentives and awards should be given to merit players and the selection of players to such awards should be made without bias by an expert committee.

18. State association should act as a liaison with recruitment boards in providing job opportunities for basketball players.