CHAPTER-5
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the previous chapter the researcher collected, processed, tabulated and analyzed the data. Usually, however, the data are collected in order to predict or make inferences about situations that have not been measured in full. In the present chapter, the researcher has focused on drawing population estimates from sample statistics. On the basis of sample-statistics analyzed and interpreted in the foregoing chapter, the researcher has drawn the following conclusions and generalizations and has given the suggestions accordingly.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

1. It was concluded that the Kabaddi organizers care about the actual needs of the Kabaddi players as 53.00% respondents stated that the National Kabaddi federations are fully devoted to the cause of Kabaddi (Table-4.2).

2. Kabaddi federations are working properly as 59.50% respondents state that they spend their most time to work for the development of the game (Table-4.3).

3. The main reason for federation members are not sports person (39.62%) after those improper functioning is political pressure (38.27%) and they do not know the actual need of kabaddi players was (32.09%) (Table-4.4).

4. Excessive politics in the Kabaddi Federations is a major cause of low performance of Indian Kabaddi responses of 74.00% respondents (Table-4.5).

5. It has been found that proper social environment for promotion of Kabaddi has been existence in the country (60.50% respondents) (Table-4.6)

6. Media is the most responsible for not creating proper environment for the development of Kabaddi in India (39.24%) respondents. After that Government (35.44%) and federation (25.31%) irrespectively (Table-4.7).

7. Government does not provide enough funds for the development of Kabaddi responses of 78.00% respondents. Fewer amount of funds are
allocated in the budgets for the promotion of Kabaddi (Table-4.8). However, more concerning fact is that even the Kabaddi federations and associations are not able to raise enough funds required for the development and promotion of the game (Table-4.1).

8. The present Indian Kabaddi team is not exploiting its potential fully 57.50% respondents. Many talented children cannot justify with their talent in rural areas (Table-4.9).

9. An Indian kabaddi player is not provided those facilities, which his counterpart in other sports and games is being provided (Table-4.10).

10. The Indian Kabaddi is being discriminated against within the country also and is not provided the sufficient camps for the Kabaddi players as in the cricket responses of 54.50% respondents (Table-4.11).

11. Career in Kabaddi in our country is not up to the level. There is no reservation quota and priority in high profile jobs (Table-4.13) responses of 59.00%.

12. 50.00% People feel that Kabaddi players take drugs to enhance the performance and in present time most Indian records are not improved by taking drugs responses of 60.50% respondents (Table-4.14 and 4.15).

13. The responses of 73.00% respondents is that in our country, majority of the sports organizers at all level confine their efforts in opening and closing ceremonies with pomp and show without caring to actual needs of the Kabaddi players thereby causing a great harm to sports promotion (Table-4.16).

14. It has been established that India’s uncontrolled growth of population and resultant growing poverty have been major obstacles for Kabaddi development in the country (Table-4.17).

15. It is concluded that Indian Kabaddi players do not have fully devotion toward Kabaddi; according to responses (53.00%) there is a lack of killing instinct among our Kabaddi players (Table-4.18).

16. Members of the present Indian Kabaddi players, in general, do not possess in good measure the five qualities of character (determination, dedication,
enthusiasm, winning instinct, physical fitness) that a good Kabaddi player is expected to possess, the majority of respondents have rated the present Indian Kabaddi players as ‘satisfactory’ on the three-point scale (Poor, Satisfactory and Excellent). The percentage of those respondents who have rated the Indian Kabaddi players as ‘poor’ on the above criterion, ranged from 18.50% to 30.00%, and ‘excellent’ on the above criterion, ranged from 16.50% to 26.00% only (Table-4.19 to 4.23).

17. At District level Dy. Commissioner or the S.S.P heads the Kabaddi Federations & Associations. At State level, Politicians or bureaucrats, even at National level the dominance of the politicians and bureaucrats, head most of the Federations & Associations.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the above findings and inferences drawn thereupon, following suggestions can be given to improve the lot of Kabaddi in the country and to provide it the international standard. The suggestions are divided into two parts: those emerging out of the study and others.

SUGGESTIONS EMERGING OUT OR THE STUDY

1. India is a developing country as more than 70.00% population resides in rural areas and more than 40.00% is below the poverty line. Most of the people in both these categories have very low level of awareness and even if they have awareness they cannot afford to show and polish their talents. Consequently, a vast treasure of talent in Indian either goes astray or diverted to unproductive works or remains hidden. Under these circumstances, it is for the government to search, identify and polish that talent. This will go a long way in proper utilization of talent and thus securing a respectable place for the country in the world. Kabaddi is no exception to it. This makes it obligatory for the government to hunt the latent talent and provide all facilities to such talent. For this purpose the Kabaddi federations and associations will have to come out of their ivory towers and to go in far and remote areas, to pick up the talented
sportspersons and provide them all the facilities for the development of their skills.

2. Kabaddi is ignored by the governments (of the center and of the states'). This is particularly so in the case of fund allocation. While making budgetary allocations other games, especially cricket, receives far greater importance in comparison to Kabaddi. Though being the most popular in the world, Kabaddi is entitled to receive highest budgetary allocations.

3. Kabaddi federations and associations should try to improve their financial position by exploiting their existing resources properly as well as by finding newer ways of raising funds. Thus they may approach the public sector undertakings and big business houses in the private sector for seeking financial assistance. For instance they may convince these organizations to adopt the Indian Kabaddi team (and thus bear the entire expenditure of their training, coaching and dieting etc.) turn-by-turn. The government can provide boost to such activities by giving certain incentives like tax- benefits to these funding organizations.

4. It seems quite illogical and irrational to appoint a person to head an institution about the technical and expert nature of which that person is not remotely acquainted. Kabaddi federations and associations are the victim if this malady. At time even those people having no knowledge of sports and games are appointed as members and chairmen of these organizations with the result that they are not able to comprehend the problems of Kabaddi in a right perspective, let alone their resolution. Needless to say, therefore, only former Kabaddi players and coaches of repute ought to be appointed as the members and the chairmen of the Kabaddi federations.

5. The researcher feels like suggesting that political leadership should exercise restrain and keep it limited to the function of framing broad policy objectives and giving general guidelines. The federations and associations should be left free to perform their functions within the set of guidelines provided by the polity. Moreover, the federations and associations should also rise above the personal interests and should fully devote themselves to
the cause of developing Kabaddi in the country. Besides, it is also the responsibility of the government to appoint only sports-persons or persons having adequate knowledge of sports as office-bearers of these organizations. This emphasises the need of developing a code of conduct for the political leadership so that unnecessary interference into the functioning of the Kabaddi federations and associations may be stopped. Besides, a similar code of conduct for the office-bearers of the athletic federations and associations need also be framed so that evils like nepotism, caste’s, regionalism and money-power may be removed.

6. More and more incentives – both monetary and non-monetary –like in cricket and tennis need be given to the Kabaddi players so that they may feel secure and devote whole-heartedly to develop and nourish their skills.

7. Kabaddi should be popularised and needs to be given boost among the young ones. Such a programme must be first initiated in the rural and remote areas because the glamour of cricket has not completely washed the minds of the youth there at. Moreover, Kabaddi is less costly in comparison to cricket and since the paying capacity of the people in rural areas is far less, the youth in rural areas can get attracted to this game.

8. Media has played considerable role in popularising cricket among the common people. It can also play a similar role in popularizing Kabaddi as well. To this end, the owned television channels should make an initiation. In this regard, it need be emphasized that we have not to repeat the mistake already done i.e., we should not think of popularizing Kabaddi at the cost of cricket or for that matter at the cost of any other game or sport.

9. In most of the other countries preparations for the next competition are started just after the conclusion of the earlier event. The players are given rigorous and effective training and coaching years in advance. We in India on the other hand lack such a long-term planning and camps. More often, we organise the camps for a particular competition only in the year in which that competition is to take place. It is, therefore, suggested that Indian Kabaddi federations and associations should also resort to long-term
planning start preparing for a particular event/competition years in advance of that competition.

10. The quantity of those qualities of character that Kabaddi players are expected to possess is satisfactory. The players as well as the coaches and trainers should make all efforts to enhance these qualities and give more and more emphasis on improving these qualities. The Kabaddi players should devote and dedicate themselves to the game and try to overcome these weaknesses.

11. There should be a reservation quota in high reputed and high profile job for the Kabaddi players. Without career security athlete cannot give full devotion.

12. There should be established medical labs for checking the doping. Doping has been spread in our Kabaddi players from low to top level. It makes our Kabaddi players handicap.

13. The money allocation for opening and closing ceremonies should be closed and money should be spent for actual need of Kabaddi players.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

In addition to above suggestions that have emerged out of the inferences had drawn from the study, the researcher also wishes to give certain other suggestions, which are not directly related to the study, for the promotion and development of Kabaddi in India. These include:

1. Large and fully equipped stadium should be situated in small and needed areas; also there is no benefit of making a large stadium in metropolitan city because most of our Kabaddi players practice in small cities. And these stadiums should be fully equipped with essential amenities as gym facility, medical labs and other faculties.

2. Kabaddi activities should be started at the nursery level and should be popularized in the rural areas and among the weaker and the poor sections of society. This is because Kabaddi requires rigorous and continuous practice, which people in the urban areas are generally found to be loathing and unwilling.
3. The Kabaddi players should exercise ‘brahmcharya’ (sexual restraint). Brahmcharya by the players remained one of the key reasons of India’s good performance in Kabaddi. This is the prime force that provides strength and stamina to the players. However, the present Kabaddi players do not exercise brahmcharya and instead take drugs to improve their strength and stamina. But they fail to understand that drugs are a temporary solution to this problem and in the long run damage their strength and stamina permanently whereas brahmcharya not only maintains the two but also may even cause an increase in them.

4. The problem that the most of Kabaddi camps are usually held in Patiala whereas they should be held in other parts of the country also from south India. So that coaching camps should be held at different places in the country.

5. It is advisable that the coaching schedules should be directly related to the performance and those latest techniques, rules and regulations should be the main concern in the coaching schedules. It is a problem that high quality coaching is provided to the successful Kabaddi players who had made a mark in the Kabaddi, while there is no incentive to the forthcoming Kabaddi. Therefore the federation must concentrate on the beginners and they should be provided with high quality coaching.