CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(i) SUMMARY:

India's contribution and participation in the world of sports has been as old and significant as her achievements in the field of culture and art. After independence, games and sports in the country have received much greater attention of the government and also the public and the private corporations and the industrial/business houses. During the last more then four decades several schemes were launched for taking sports to the masses for excellence in performance at the international level.

Since the founding of the Federation International VolleyBall (FIVB -- 1947) until its premier as an Olympic Sport (1964), modern VolleyBall was imprinted with many technical & tactical innovations. There are 200 million players belonging to 213 affiliated Federations.

The game of VolleyBall was brought to India more than 75 years ago by YMCA College of Physical Education, Madras. The first Inter-State VolleyBall Championship was held in 1936 at Lahore (Now in Pakistan). The VolleyBall Federation of India was formed in 1951 and organised the first National Championship in 1952 at Madras for men only.
Federation of India got affiliation from Federation International VolleyBall (FIVB) in the year 1953.

Since the formation of VolleyBall Federation of India, the country started participation in international competitions. India won Gold Medal at Japan in 1955 at invitation Asian Meet. In 3rd and 4th Asian Games at Tokyo (1958) and DJakarta (1962) India won Bronze and Silver Medals respectively.

Haryana is a leading State in sports where it has made incredible progress. The VolleyBall has a unique place among the large number of games and sports played in Haryana today. The State has always been a leading force at National scene in VolleyBall, a good number of VolleyBall players from Haryana have represented the country in International level competitions. The State has the honour of having 45 International Players and two Arjuna Awardee in VolleyBall.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present problem for investigation is stated as under:

"CONTRIBUTION OF HARYANA STATE TO THE PROMOTION OF VOLLEYBALL – A CRITICAL STUDY"

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are stated as:

i. To analyse the facilities for VolleyBall in Haryana from 1966 to 2001.

ii. To study analytically the contribution of Haryana state at the National and
International level in the field of VolleyBall.

iii. To determine the factors affecting the contribution of Haryana in the game of VolleyBall.

iv. To introduce International VolleyBall players of Haryana to the general public, so that due recognition is given to them.

v. To compile bio-data of international players produced by Haryana State.

vi. To analyse the type of sports equipments, play grounds and other facilities provided to the players in Haryana for training, coaching and competitions.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

a) It will be source of information to give suggestions for the promotion and development of VolleyBall in Haryana State.

b) It will help to popularise the game among masses.

c) It will bring into light the international players produced by Haryana State so that required honour and befitting rewards could be given to them.

d) As model to the youngesters, these internationals will be a source of motivation for budding VolleyBallers.

e) It would serve as a ready reference to the players, coaches and officials to get any information regarding the game of VolleyBall in Haryana.
f) Being a store house of latest information it will serve as a stepping stone for future researchers.

g) It will be useful for laymen who are interested in knowing this fascinating and thrilling game.

h) Achievement of the senior players would be a source of motivation for the young VolleyBall players in schools, colleges, universities, etc.

DELIMITATIONS

The present study is delimited only to men section and to the top position in the National/Inter-varsity/National Schools/Inter-Department Competitions at various levels.

SAMPLE

The present study is a research investigation of survey and historical type. The investigator used two types of sampling techniques to suit the need of the study i.e. purposive sampling and random sampling.

A sample of 500 respondents was selected for the study. The sample comprised of Principals of colleges and Schools, Directors of Physical Education, Office-bearers of Sports Association, Administrators, Physical Educators, Coaches, present and former International players and players of different games and sports.
The sample design is depicted in the following Tables:

### Table 5.1
**CATEGORIES OF RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category of Respondents</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Principals (Colleges)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Principals/Headmaster (Schools)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Physical Educators</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Coaches</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>P.T.I.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Office-bearers of Associations</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sports person of Haryana State serving in HSEB/Railways/Services/Banks/B.S.F./Sports Deptt./SAI etc. and students</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 500

### Table 5.2
**SPORTS STATUS OF RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Sports Status</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inter-University</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>International (Schools)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>National School</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 500
TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED

Preparation of Questionnaire

A well structured questionnaire was prepared consisting of 75 statements relating to various aspects and problems concerning development of VolleyBall on four points Scale with the responses of 'Strongly Agree' (SA), 'Agree' (A), 'Disagree' (D), and 'Strongly Disagree' (SD). After thorough discussions with experts, 10 statements were discarded due to their ambiguous nature and 65 statements were retained in the final questionnaire.

Variables:

Keeping in view the educational importance and performance in sports, following variables were selected for this questionnaire:

a) Management of sports,

b) Social environment for sports development.

c) Sports promotion in Educational Institutions.

d) Finance for Sports development.

e) Facilities for Sports development.

f) Health Status and sports development.

The format of the questionnaire is annexed for reference in Appendix -1.
Reliability and Validity:

Reliability of the questionnaire was determined using test-retest method. The questionnaire was re-administered on a sample of 100 sports persons selected randomly from the main sample, after a gap of two months. The reliability co-efficient came out to be 0.84 which shows high stability and reliability. The questionnaire has content validity and face validity as it was prepared in consultation with experts in the field of physical education and test construction. The questionnaire was prepared according to the table of specification keeping in view the various factors which may affect the development of VolleyBall game.

Secondary Data:

The statistics regarding the expenses/funds allocation, results of the tournaments, international players’ record, performance, pattern of organisation etc. were collected from official records and related research journals. For this purpose, the research scholar visited the following prestigious institutions/ Departments/Associations/ Federations and consulted their libraries:

(i) Sports Authority of India, JLN Stadium, New Delhi.
(ii) Indian Olympic Association, JLN Stadium, New Delhi.
(iii) VolleyBall Federation of India, JLN Stadium, New Delhi.
(iv) Haryana VolleyBall Association, Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon.
(v) School Games Federation of India, JLN Stadium, New Delhi.

(vi) Association of Indian Universities, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi.

(vii) Haryana Olympic Association, Panchkula,


(ix) Haryana Education Dept., Sector 17, Chandigarh.

(x) Haryana Higher Education Dept., Sector 17, Chandigarh.

(xi) Haryana State Electricity Board, Sector 6, Panchkula.

(xii) Haryana Police, Madhuban, Dist. Karnal.

(xiii) Sports Dept. of Universities in Haryana.

(xiv) LNIPE, Gwalior.

(xv) Panjab University, Chandigarh.

(xvi) Punjabi University, Patiala.

(xvii) G.N.D. University, Amritsar.

(xviii) Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

(xix) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

(xx) Sports Authority of India, National Institute of Sports, Patiala.
COLLECTION OF DATA

The questionnaire was administered personally to various categories of respondents selected through sample. The significance of the study was explained to the respondents and they were requested to respond to all the statement honestly and sincerely. They were assured that the information provided by them will be kept confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

The data were processed and organised for meaningful analysis on the basis of the knowledge and information gathered from the questionnaire and other secondary sources coupled with the research scholar’s varied experience of about 25 years and active association with sports in various capacities – Arjuna Awardee, International Player, administrator, organiser, official, observer, selector, coach, manager etc.

DATA PROCESSING

In all, response was received from 500 persons. The responses of the questionnaire were analysed on the basis of four degree of agreement or disagreement viz., Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD). The number of respondents responding to different categories for each statement of the questionnaire was noted and then chi-square \( (\chi^2) \) test of equality was applied to analyse the data.
(ii) CONCLUSIONS

The present study has helped to arrive at several significant conclusions:

1. It was concluded that the sports organisers do not care about the actual needs of the players. Thereby causing a great harm to the sports promotion and that the State Associations (including Haryana VolleyBall Association) are not fully devoted to the cause of sports.

2. It has also been found that excessive politicking in State Associations seems to be bane of State sports.

3. It has been averred that there is now greater awareness of the need of increasing importance of sports in education and that the absence of intramural programmes in educational institutions has been responsible for failure to arouse sports consciousness among the students.

4. It is also found that the sufficient number of coaches and concerned personnel are available in the State but they do not have the latest knowledge of the game and are not devoted to their jobs.

5. The present study, through one of its conclusions, has highlighted that the coaches and concerned personnel appointed in the State/Universities/Colleges/ SAI are not deserving. They are found to be inefficient.
6. It has come to light that our coaching and training method are not latest and facilities are not equipped with latest gadgets/equipment.

7. It was concluded that existing facilities in the State are not sufficient and also not fully utilised.

8. It has also been found that off-season camps are not organised and the duration of coaching camps for higher level tournaments is not sufficient. These camps should be of longer duration.

9. It was concluded that monetary benefits, incentives, prizes, honours given to the sportsperson/coaches/concerned personnel are not sufficient. Coaches/concerned personnel/physical educationists are discriminated in the matter of salaries, promotion and other benefits.

10. It is also found that there is an absence of incentive for youth to take up sports in all earnestness. The parents should play a positive role in promotion of sports.

11. It was concluded that majority of VolleyBall players of National and International levels are not from a particular caste/region. Sports promote equality by breaking all barriers of caste and creed.

12. It is also found that there is lot of talent in the State but lack of balanced diet and poor health affects performance of VolleyBall players in the
State, so that sports wings and academy are needed in the State for the promotion of VolleyBall.

13. It was concluded that sports budget and financial aids from Government and the donations/financial assistance given by voluntary agencies are not sufficient to run the VolleyBall Programmes in the State.

14. It is also found that ‘Catch them young and teach them right’ is the appropriate slogan for better performance and trained supervision is the key to better performances.

15. It was concluded that Haryana has produced VolleyBall players of high calibre in good number. Compared to other States, Haryana is not in any way inferior.

16. It was concluded that autonomy of sports organisations has been jeopardised because of too much dependence on the financial help/grants from the Government. Funds should be raised through Private Organisations/Industrial Houses by giving them more tax exemption incentives for promotion of the game in the State.

17. It is also found that the funds, incentives given by the Government/Institutions/ Departments are not reaching the deserving sportsmen. The expenses on opening and closing ceremonies should be minimised.
18. It was also found that lack of interest towards participation in VolleyBall among student community, job opportunities for VolleyBall players are not sufficient, competition in VolleyBall at various levels in the State are not held regularly, Teams at various levels in the State are not selected on merit basis. Proper medical facilities are not provided, due to which the performances of State teams at schools/universities/ club/national level are not satisfactory.

19. It was concluded that former players always help the youngsters in coaching. Seminars/Refreshers/ Clinics/Soliditary courses etc. should be regularly conducted in the State for up-dating the knowledge of the coaches/concerned personnel/ players.

20. It has come to light that Government has failed to create proper sports environment in the State. Poor economic conditions do not allow enough time for sports participation. Professionalism will help to improve the standard of the game in the State.

21. It was concluded that there is not sufficient support and encouragement for the promotion of VolleyBall by the Haryana Government/ Private Agencies/ Institutions/ Departments etc. and present educational system loaded with academics does not allow sufficient free time to children for participation in sports. In order to make VolleyBall an integral part of education system, involvement of all the staff members and motivation to
students is very important. There is now a greater awareness about the importance of sports in education.

22. It was also found that the election of Sports Association (including Haryana VolleyBall Association) are held regularly in the State but Haryana VolleyBall Association don’t have the details of State player’s performances in National/International competitions. Detailed statistics of various VolleyBall tournaments are also not available with the Haryana VolleyBall Association.

23. It has come to light that media is not giving due weightage to VolleyBall. After getting jobs in sports quota, player’s interest in sports declines.

24. It was concluded that the attitude of Educational Institutions/Departments towards VolleyBall is negative and sports participation does not hamper academic performances.

(iii) RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a lot of scope for undertaking historical research in the State and more so in the field of Physical Education and sports which has almost remained untouched and unexplored:

1. Similar studies can be undertaken in other discipline like Hockey, BasketBall, FootBall etc.

2. Similar study can be planned and undertaken for women separately.
3. A Study for evaluating the contribution of Netaji Subhash National Institution of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior separately for each institute towards development and promotion of games and sports in the country can be of great value and significance.

4. Similarly, a study for finding out the contribution of National Women Sports Festival introduced in 1975 can be of far reaching significance.

5. A study for assessing the role and contribution of All India Rural Sports in promoting sports in rural sector since 1970-71 is recommended.

6. Similarly, a study for finding out the contribution of Sports Authority of India (SAI) introduced in 1984 in promoting sports in the country can be of great value and significance.

7. It is strongly recommended that studies need to be taken with a view to ascertain the contributions of various schemes sponsored by the Sports Authority of India like National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, Special Area Games Scheme, Sports Hostel Scheme and National Coaching Camp etc.

8. Though physical education has been accepted/recognised as an integral part of educational process at the highest level, a study needs to be undertaken to identify the specific reasons/bottlenecks as to why this concept has not percolated to the educational institutions.
9. A study of A.L. Fletcher's contribution for the promotion and development of games and sports in the country is strongly recommended. The proposed study can serve as a base and provide impetus for exploring the areas for undertaking similar studies in other parts of the country.

10. It is recommended that grants and financial incentives which are given to various sports bodies by the government must be spent on the promotion of sports only. This can be made possible when our sports bodies, organisations and institutions are headed by sincere honest and deserving organisers and administrators.

11. The ex-renowned players of International level, who brought laurels to the country should be included in the Selection Committees/Boards and also in important decision making sports bodies.

12. For raising the sports standard of the State as well as of the country it is essential to adopt club culture and professionalism like the European countries.

13. Only deserving, efficient, dedicated coaches, concerned personnel be appointed on a handsome salary on contract basis and their contract be renewed every year on the basis of their work as in the advance countries in sports.
14. Seminars/Refresher/Clinics/ Solidarity courses etc. be held regularly in the State and National level in each discipline for updating the knowledge of the coaches/concerned personnel and players.

15. More competitions in each game at various levels in State and country to be held regularly. For these competition off-season camps, preparatory camps be organised and teams be selected on merit through a selection committee consisted of the experts.

16. The expenses on opening and closing ceremonies should be minimised and funds should be spent for the promotion of sports and all facilities should be provided to the players like medical facilities, sufficient incentives, cash prizes, honours, playing kits, daily allowances, train reservation, latest equipments etc.

17. Govt. should provide sufficient budget to all State Associations/National Federations/ Institutions/ Departments and also funds should be raised through Private Organisations/Industrial Houses by giving them 100 per cent tax exemption incentives for promotion of the sports and games in the State and country.

18. To provide proper and suitable jobs to the players, who have won position at Inter-Varsity/National/International level tournaments, must be the fundamental duty of the Government, not only this they must also be given relaxation in the academic qualifications. Jobs and promotions to
such sportspersons should be linked with their performance at National and International level.

19. Unnecessary political interference in the team's selection, election of the organisations, appointments, promotions etc. spoils the congenial sports environment. The interference can only be tolerated, if it is done for the betterment of sports.