CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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The purpose of this study was to find out certain causative factors for low participation of college students in Sports and Games of Sri Venkateswara University. The researcher during his tenure as Assistant Director of Physical Education of the university department has experienced woefully low percentage of participation of students from the affiliated and constituent colleges. This has set him to think to find out the causative factors for the low participation and based on those factors to suggest the remedial measures to increase students’ participation in Sports and Games that their physical fitness level is increased for their longevity.

No exact study has been taken up by any scholar, but a few concomitant and allied studies have been conducted but the outcomes have not totally solved the problem of the present study. Hence the researcher is motivated with curiosity to take up this study. To collect the data various agencies were involved like the Students, Physical Education Teachers, General Teachers, and Heads of the Institutions, Administrators and lastly the Parents. Questionnaire method was followed to elicit data to determine the present status leading to the low
participation. Two questionnaires were prepared one for the students the other for institutions.

The questionnaire-I for the students elicited the following data:

1. The details of the student.
2. The area of the institution where the student is studying.
3. Knowledge of values of physical fitness.
4. Students' level of participation in different Sports and Games in relation to the facilities available.
5. Encouragement the student gets from Physical Education teachers, Heads of the institution, General teachers, Parents, and Friends.
7. Reasons for non-participation in sports and games.

In the questionnaire-II meant for the institutions the following data was elicited:

1. The type of management of the college.
2. Staff pattern.
3. Student - Teacher ratio.
4. The facilities available for Sports and Games in the college.
5. Reasons for the lack of facilities. (like lack of funds, lack of space)
6. Incentives and Awards offered to the participants in Sports and Games.
7. Encouragement from the college management.
8. Extent of co-operation by the other staff members to the Physical Education teachers.

The data was collected from the degree colleges of three districts under the jurisdiction of Sri Venkateswara University. Analysis of the data taken up for the study has revealed that more than 60% of the students are studying in colleges that are located in the urban areas and about 16% in the rural areas and the rest 24% in the semi-urban areas. The analysis has given an indication that urban area students have relatively more exposure in terms of facilities, personnel, equipment, conducive environment for greater participation compared to other two areas, the least being the rural setup. It is discouraging to note that more than 75% of the students have no knowledge of values of physical fitness. Relatively urban students have greater knowledge of values of physical fitness, which at least goads them to go for participation in Sports and Games in greater number.

A glance at the facilities available and its relation to the extent of participation reveals that Cricket takes the major share compared to other games. It is discouraging to note that there are few disciplines like Hand Ball, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Weight lifting, Swimming and
Boxing are least interesting to the students because there are no facilities for these disciplines in any of the institutions.

The encouragement given by the Physical Education teachers to the students is pathetically low. 52.83% of students say that Physical Education teachers are not encouraging them to participate in sports and games. Even at the university level the scenario is the same.

Encouragement of Principals, General teachers, Parents, Friends is really very low. Urban located institutions offer little more encouragement from all the above personnel.

The reasons attributed by the students for low participation are

1. Lack of knowledge of values of physical fitness.
2. Lack of interest.
3. Lack of encouragement from different personnel.
4. Lack of incentives and awards.
5. Lack of congenial environment.
6. Lack of convenient working hours.
7. Lacks of play facilities.
8. Lack of teaching, training, and coaching facilities.
9. Lack of sports material.
10. Lack of time for participation in sports and games.
11. Lack of financial resources.
Questionnaire-II that was subjected to institutions shows that

1. 48% of the institutions are privately managed.

2. Teacher pupil ratio is unmanageably large (1:1645).

3. The figures of the number of colleges having facilities for various sports and games is dismally low suggesting it to be a primary reason for low participation.

4. Lack of play fields, funds, and budgetary allocations from the funding agencies are also other reasons for low participation.

No special privileges like sports quota admission, special classes, bonus marks are extended even to those who participate in sports and games, thus contributing to low participation. Incentives and awards are also very minimal, hence the participation appears to be very low. Therefore neither the students satisfied with the facilities provided to enhance participation nor the teachers are satisfied with the quality of their work turn out due to various reasons cited in the analysis.

There is general lack of interest among public, parents, teaching community towards physical education that has caused general lethargy on the part of the student. This attitude has deprived the students ability to confine, to co-operate, to co-ordinate, to share, to develop skill. The absence of physical education teacher in the college
has made the students more lethargic. It has lead to the diversion of their interests towards unwanted activities.

It is seen in the analysis that playgrounds are very few and even these playgrounds have become the targets of unauthorized occupation. It is a common site to see footpaths on the playground running in all possible directions. They are being used for political gathering with pendals and ground for learning driving and even used as helipads. What a pathetic murdering of the temple of learning facility!?

Another point to note is the academic competitions amongst the institutions, hence the head of the institution, teachers and parents have reached a stage of totally discouraging the wards from participation in all co-curricular and extra-curricular activities especially the sports and games. Parents have lost the charm of watching and enjoying their wards competing in sports and games. It is high time for the educational institutions to encourage their students to participate in sports and games for physical fitness and mental alertness.

Even the Sports Authority of India and Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh forget the logic of posting coaches to the centers of requirement. It appears there is a policy of Sports Authority of Andhra
Pradesh to post the coaches only to the district head quarters whether there are beneficiaries or not. In Chittoor town there are hardly three colleges, whereas in Tirupati town there are three Universities, two others Universities Centers and a good number of educational institutions of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams but to this center no coach is appointed. The Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh is not posting the coaches to this educational center just because Tirupati is not a district head quarters.

Politics play havoc in the provision of sports facilities. In the case of Sri Venkateswara University one sport conscious Chief Minister laid the foundation for Swimming pool, Multi-purpose Indoor stadium in the Sri Venkateswara University campus, when that Chief Minister stepped down the project bit the dust. Hence, it is recommended that whenever a policy decision has been taken up and whatever be the change in the ruling parties, the project must be completed for the good of the general public.

The State Government is also showing step motherly treatment in allotting grants to the projects pertaining to Sports and Games. It is expected that equal weightage must be given to all departments. In most of the cases Physical Education teachers do all other works except physical education work. In the eyes of the students he
becomes the least important person and the status of physical education will be zero in such cases. Hence Physical Education teachers must be given their due respect and due teaching load.

Annual sports meet are not normally held in colleges, this gives a great set back in inspiring the students to participate in more and more sports and games meet. Sports meet gives an ability to organize, manage, conduct and to understand the protocol of the order of events, it is totally an educative process hence every college must organise annual sports meet.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As it is revealed in the analysis that most of the students studying in the degree colleges do not have the knowledge of values of physical fitness and it is better to include the topics on the importance of physical fitness in the syllabi from the primary and secondary school stages. At the degree level Physical Education with Health Education and Recreation should be included in the curriculum as one of the optional subjects.

2. Even if all the facilities are given unless it is made compulsory, participation by the students would continue to be minimal. Therefore, physical education must be included as a compulsory
subject right from the elementary to the intermediate level. It must be an examinable subject both in theory and practical and minimum percentage of pass marks must be fixed.

3. The State Government must insist upon minimum basic requirement to recognize an institution. Suitable legislation should be enacted and must be strictly adhered to. Minimum sports infrastructure and sports material, appointment of Physical Education teachers and supporting staff proportionate to the strength of the students must be strictly insisted upon.

4. It is observed that certain institutions run courses on shift system that totally neglects the physical education programme. Hence the chances of participation becomes zero. Therefore the shift system of working should be scrapped. If not provisions should be made in the timetable for physical education activities.

5. The parents must encourage their wards to participate in sports and games. Physical Education teachers must encourage and provide facilities for the students to participate in Physical Education programmes. General teachers and Principals must encourage students to participate.
6. Management of the colleges should allocate substantial funds in their budget for Sports and Games without simply banking on the Games fee collection from the students. The managements must introduce attractive incentives and awards to the students excelling in Sports and Games.

7. To students who are representing the college, university, district and state arranging special classes at the cost of the institution may compensate their absence from the classes. Jobs under sports quota may be given to the outstanding sports persons both in state and central government establishments.

8. Mass Physical Education activities like play days, sports days, and recreation days may be organized to create awareness about the benefit of Physical Education.

9. University should employ coaches for every game so that coaching camps can be conducted periodically at the university centre for its students. The university should conduct refresher courses for sports personnel to update their knowledge of latest trends and interpretation of latest rules.
10. The misuse of playgrounds by the political parties and other agencies should be stopped by enacting a law to that effect in the legislative assembly.

AVENUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study can be followed up by similar type of studies at

(1) Other Universities (2) Pre-university level (3) School level.

The intermediary phase of education between high school and degree level is known as WOLFENDEN GAP. This is the age of physical, physiological, psychological, sociological, and ethical development. The students become very receptive and the effect will be felt most profitably. In this phase coaching using the latest techniques will be easily received, retained and recalled to make physical education performance more effective. Hence studies can be undertaken to bridge this WOLFENDEN GAP.