Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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Summary

Sports schools play a vital role in the development of standard of sports in our country. Sports schools are the nursery for nurturing the sports talents and future champions. The countries which are superior in sports performance at the international arena have sports school system existing in their country. Sports schools provide excellent opportunities to the budding and talented students to develop their potential in a systematic and scientific manner. This type of training is important because it records, the growth and development pattern of children and sensitive periods of motor co-ordination and development. It helps in chalking out the training programmes according to the needs and maturity level of the children. Sports schools are also important in developing the sportsman spirit, character and personality of children required for high expected performance in future.

Unfortunately, in our country we have very less number of sports schools and this could be one of the major reasons of India’s poor performance in many sports disciplines at the international level. It is high time to realize this fact, and give due emphasis in promoting sports schools for the development of sports standards in our country.
The sports school students are special in nature as they have to fulfill the dual responsibilities of sports and academic excellence too. In order to achieve this, the administrative structure of the school should be slightly different from the normal residential school. There should be separate heads for academic programme and sports training. Both are equally important just like two sides of the same coin and equal importance should be given to both the aspects. If the administration is made according to this type of set up, the officials can concentrate in their job to bring out the best possible results from children. Most of the sports schools, functioning in various states are controlled and funded by the concerned state governments. The government sports schools are fully dependent on Government funds.

Proper sports facilities go a long way in helping to improve the standard of sports and games in the country. Sports and games have achieved unique importance in the present day society.

Most of the advanced countries in sports have sports schools and organized club system in their country, which could be one of the contributing factors to their excellence in sports. In our country the sports school is not prominent and this could be one of the drawbacks in our sports development system.
Many countries particularly Soviet Union and the then East Germany have experimented very successfully evaluate a national policy on Sports, in which proper emphasis is given on the school system of sports. They have proved that by selecting the outstanding sports boys and girls in a particular sports school importing specialized sports training shall bear to rich results. The phenomenon called sports school, has influenced the thinking of Indian sports promotion too. Such schools have been started first in Punjab and then in Hariyana, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry.

The poor performance of Indians in the international sports competition has become a national concern. As everyone is aware that, the country’s achievements in the international sports competition is a pride of that nation and that every nation will strive to achieve this proud privilege. Sports competitions are the best means to show the superiority of a nation over other nations. The research scholar felt that this is one of the most important needs of the present hour to study the organizational set up of sports schools functioning in all the states of southern India. Sports schools play a vital role in nurturing the sports talents and sports schools should be the nursery for developing young latent sports talents. Sports school system is essential for the systematic and scientific sports
training for children considering their physical growth and development. Whereas considering these facts researcher has formulated this study entitled “organization setup and achievements of sports schools in southern India” in order to explore the relation.

The purpose of the investigation was to study the organizational setup and achievements of sports school students in southern India. To achieve the purpose of this study, eight which are either funded or directly controlled by the government sports schools in southern India were selected as subjects. There is only one government sports school in the state of Andhra Pradesh, two in the state of Karnataka, one each in Kerala and Pondicherry and three government sports schools in the state of Tamil Nadu. All the sports schools are fully residential.

Andhra Pradesh sports school in Andhra Pradesh, Government sports school, Vidhyanagar in Karnataka state and G.V. Raja sports school in Kerala are coeducational schools but none in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and one sports school in Karnataka is non coeducational and it is only for boys. The organizational set up was studied under two main headings, men and material.
The organizational set up according to the man power was studied with reference to the political, bureaucratic and administrative set ups. The materials were examined in terms of the infrastructural facilities available at various government sports schools in southern India. The achievements of the students are also studied under two broad headings such as sports achievements of the students at various levels of competitions for a span of five years from the academic year 1997-98 to 2001-02. Similarly, the academic achievements of the students were also studied on the basis of their performance in S.S.L.C. examinations. Academic achievements of the students were also studied for a span of five years from the academic year 1997-98 to 2001-02.

To obtain the data pertaining to the organizational set up of sports schools, sports achievements and academic achievements of sports school students, a questionnaire was prepared by the research scholar in consultation with guide and experts and administered the same to the heads of institutions. Apart from the questionnaire, personal interviews were also held with the heads of institutions and coaches in order to obtain the required information. To get the relevant and accurate information a request in the form of an appeal was sent along with the questionnaire requesting the willingness of the respondent, with an
assurance of keeping the information strictly confidential. The data collected were tabulated in numerals for the analysis.

The organizational sets up of all government sports schools were almost similar in nature. All the sports schools had a political leader as an apex authority, under him there were bureaucratic heads and under their control there were other administrative and supporting staff.

The sports achievements of the students were studied for a period of five years from the academic year 1997-98 to 2001-02.

The sports achievements of the students were taken at state, national and international level competitions in different disciplines. Andhra Pradesh sports school was found on the top of the ladder winning maximum number of medals at various levels. Same was in the case of academic achievements also. Andhra Pradesh sports school students were found top scorers in the academics throughout the period of five years under the study.
Conclusion

Within the limitations of the present study and on the basis of the findings, the following conclusions may be drawn.

01. In the political organizational set up of sports schools the Minister for sports or the Minister for education was the apex authority.

02. At the bureaucratic set up, all the sports schools had an I.A.S. officer as superior official with different designations in different states.

03. In the administrative set up, the Head Master / The Principal was the head of the institutions except in Andhra Pradesh sports school and Government sports school, Vidhyanagar, where the Director is the head of the institution.

04. In sports achievements, Andhra Pradesh sports school students superseded other government sports schools by winning more number of medals at state, national and international levels of competitions.

05. Andhra Pradesh sports school overshadowed all other sports schools, showing better performance by winning more number of medals throughout the five years from 1997-98 to 2001-02.
06. In academic achievements also Andhra Pradesh sports school outsmarted all other sports schools by showing 100% pass in S.S.L.C. examinations.

07. Andhra Pradesh sports school was showing its supremacy in S.S.L.C. examination results by achieving 100% results throughout the academic years from 1997-98 to 2001-02.

08. All the government sports schools had adequate infrastructural facilities for training the concerned sports disciplines running at a particular school. But none of the schools had most modern facilities.

09. It is found that permanent coaches are not appointed in the sports schools under the study.

10. The coaches are deputed or sponsored from the sports authority and in mean time they are transferred to other institutions or organizations.

11. It is concluded that in none of the schools studied students and coach ratio is fixed.
12. This concluded that all the sports schools under this study have adopted specific eligibility criteria for selection of students for admission to sports schools.

13. It is concluded that Andhra Pradesh sports school have better modern sports facilities compared to others.

14. It is conclude that all the sports schools under this study are provided minimum indoor sports and recreational facilities for the students.

15. Gymnastics is considered as a basis for developing qualities in skills and co-ordination. Except Andhra Pradesh, no other state have introduced this discipline in the sports schools.

**Recommendations**

In the light of findings and the conclusion made, the following recommendations were made.

01. For an effective organizational set up at the administrative level, academics and sports may be separated and brought under two heads separately for academics and sports.
02. Adequate number of staff may be appointed in order to cater to the needs of sports school students separately for studies and training in sports.

03. Modern infrastructural facilities may be provided so that quality training can be imparted to the students and there by achieving performance of a higher level.

04. As the sports school children have an extra burden of training load which in turn affect their studies, extra tuition and special attention may be paid to improve their academic excellence.

05. Most of the sports schools were non - coeducational and girls were deprived of getting admission in schools, these schools may be made co - educational or separate sports schools for female students will help the female sports talents to build their career.

06. In order to improve the sports standards of our country more number of sports schools may be started in governments and private sectors.
07. Provisions may be made available to the students to continue the training even after leaving the sports schools at collegiate / university levels, by starting sports division or sports hostels at colleges / universities.

08. Entry level to the sports schools may be made from a lower division so that systematic training can be made available to the students for a longer duration.

09. Highly qualified coaches may be appointed permanently in all the sports schools and in different disciplines, so that the children get appropriate training continuously for years together.

10. Gymnastics being the mother discipline, may be made compulsory in the foundation stages of training in all sports schools.

11. Similar study may be conducted by taking all the sports schools existing in the country.
12. **Sport training is a scientific act.** Ample opportunities to be provided to the coaching faculty working in the sports schools to acquire latest scientific developments around the world in terms of library and other sources.

13. Every sports school should have sports science faculty to monitor and supplement the required information to the coaches working in the schools.

14. It is recommended that employees appointed for a particular post may not be given additional responsibilities.

15. Every sports school students should be facilitated with audio-visual aids, library consisting of sports journals, books and magazines and other facilities such as internet to know the present day’s techniques and improvements in sports.

16. The sports school students should be provided with opportunities to witness the international matches and meets, which will be a motivating factor for them for better sports achievements, at the earliest part of their life or the elastic age of their life.
17. It is recommended that health / physiotherapy center may be established in each of the sports schools with a resident doctor.

18. It is also recommended that special incentives may be instituted to honor and encourage the outstanding sports talents.

19. It is further recommended that inter-school sports competitions may be organized at state and national level, to identify the better sports talents.

20. Similar study may be conducted in surveying the sports achievements of various universities of different states.