CHAPTER 1
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The progress of civilization is so inextricably interwoven with the threads of education, that the one never existed without the other. From the age of cavemen the way man has reviewed and used his body and mind had an impact on society. Education was a process in which the child was guided from birth through the period of growth and development to maturity. His powers were developed and were adjusted to a social order for happy and competent living. The purpose of physical education was to contribute the total education of the child. In a programme of physical education activities through which organic vitality and fundamental strengths and skills were developed to carry the burden of strenuous living. He used the term fundamental education to indicate that physical education was the basis of growth and development of organic and neuromuscular powers in childhood and was essential to the efficiency of the adult.

In addition to that, physical education aided by intelligent leadership during childhood contributed to character education and encouraged the development of high standards of conduct, and finally, physical education made a contribution to intellectual education by the satisfaction of the child's need for experience and self expression and an educational programme of play activities.

There should not be conflict between education and physical education in the matter of either the product or the process. The product, the objectives
and the programme of physical education are in harmony with those of
general education and are recognized as a part of the educational cycle.
Physical education programmes are related to educational objectives.
(National Plan of physical education, government of India, Ministry of
education, New Delhi: government of India Press, 1956)

Hethirington (1958) believed that education was a process in which the
child was guided from birth through the period of growth and development to
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was the basis of growth and development of organic and neuromuscular powers
in childhood and was essential to the efficiency of the adult.

The future prospect of Indian Sports although remains comparatively
bleak, nevertheless it has so far carved out a rather faint scenario with pitiable
achievements. The debut for the changes, although niggardly, goes to a few
undaunted and spirited sports persons who had adorned on our soil. The
pinnacle of sports depends on the facilities available and could be readily
reach at, with better aids on, and then the performance in sports will
accelerate faster with homogenized potentials. The requirements of
infrastructures for developing a field always carry a good dictum; likewise
sports arena requires sufficient standardized facilities.
Paltry and tawdry sports facilities disfigure the charmness of sports, thereby leading to sports fiasco. The last and the only saviour from such disaster is sufficient sports facility. Sufficient facility involves an intensified understanding with due course of time. Sports facilities enhance the enthusiasm for teaching and learning prospects. It paves the path for motivation, initiation and encouragement to the aspiring sports persons all around.

1.1 CHHATTISAGRH: SALIENT FEATURES

The name Chhattisgarh is not ancient and has come into popular usage in the last few centuries. In ancient times, the region was called Dakshin Kosala. All inscriptions, literary works and the accounts of foreign travellers, call this region Kosala of Dakshin Kosala. According to noted writer Late Shri Hari Thakur, the contest between Jabalpur and Chhattisgarh for the name Mahakosala is settled beyond doubt in favour of Chhattisgarh in the light of available evidence.

Chhattisgarh, the 26th State of India, was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 2000. Chhattisgarh is situated between 17° to 23°7' north latitude and 8°40' to 83°38' east longitude. Chhattisgarh abounds in hilly regions and plains. It receives an annual average rainfall of 60 inches. Rice is the principal crop of the State. Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the north-east, Orissa to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south-east and south, Maharashtra to the south-west and Madhya Pradesh to the west and north-west form its boundaries. A predominantly tribal State endowed with rich mineral and forest wealth, Chhattisgarh has about 35 tribes inhabiting the
State. The climate of Chhattisgarh is mainly tropical, humid and sub-humid. The climate is hot because of its position on the tropic of cancer. May is the hottest month and December-January are the coldest ones. The State is completely dependent on the monsoons for rains. The Mahanadi is the principal river of the State. The other major rivers are - Sheonath, Hasdeo, Maand, Eeb, Pairi, Jonk, Kelo, Udanti, Indrawati, Arpa and Maniyari.

Geography

Spread over an area of 1,35,194 square kilometers, the State comprises of eighteen districts. These are Koriya, Sarguja and Jashpurnagar in the north, Korba, Bilaspur, Janjgir Chhampa and Raigarh in the north-central part, Kawardah, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund in the centre and Kanker, Bastar, Dantewara, Narayanpur and Bijapur in the south. According to the 2001 census, the total population of Chhattisgarh is 2.0795 crore. The State has been carved out of 30.49% of the land area and 26.6% of the population of the undivided Madhya Pradesh. There are 20378 villages. The State has a total of 96 tehsils and 146 janpad panchayats or blocks. Out of the total 465 cities and towns of the undivided Madhya Pradesh, 95 cities and towns are now in Chhattisgarh.

The gender ratio for Chhattisgarh according to the 2001 census is 990, very high when compared to most other regions of India. Except for Kerala and Pondicherry, the new State of Chhattisgarh has a higher gender ratio than all other States. This does not include a comparison with the two other new States of Uttaranchal and Jharkhand.
Economy

Chhattisgarh is rich in forest resources. About 44 per cent of the total area of the State is under forest cover. Chhattisgarh is famous in the entire country for its sal forests. In addition, teak, bamboo, saja, sarai and haldi are also found in large numbers. Tendu leaf, which is used in beedi-making, is the principal forest produce of the State. Chhattisgarh produces a large number of minor forest products as well.

Chhattisgarh has been famous for its rice mills, cement and steel plants. Durg, Raipur, Korba and Bilaspur are the leading districts in the field of industrial development in the State. The Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) in Durg district happens to be the largest integrated steel plant of the country. The establishment of BSP in the 1950’s led to the development of a wide range of industries at Raipur and Bhilai. Raipur district has got the rare distinction of having the largest number of big and small-scale cement plants. Bilaspur and Durg districts, too, are home to a number of large-scale cement plants. Korba, with a number of power generating units established by NTPC and MPEB (After the formation of Chhattisgarh, known as CSEB), is among the leading power generation centers in the country. Aluminium and explosive plants are also located in Korba district. There are a number of industrial growth centers in the State which host hundreds of industrial units. The principal growth centers in the State are - Urla and Siltara (Raipur); Borai (Durg) and Sirgitti (Bilaspur). These facilities are now in the developing stage in Chhattisgarh.

The total length of rail lines in the State is 1000 kms. The total road length in the State is 32,385 kms. Out of it 21,686 is tarred.
1.2 SPORTS FACILITY: GENERAL OUTLINE

Among the recognized objectives of physical education, the main objectives are developing physical fitness, motor ability, and health status. Physical education programme lead to improve physical fitness, motor ability and health which is vital to the education and academic achievement of every boy and girl. (Charles A. Bucher, Foundations of Physical Education 7th edition (St. Louis: The C.V.Mosby Company, 1975), p.365.

Sports and Games requires facilities in the form of playgrounds, indoor playing courts and swimming pools; also the modern gym and much more are accepted as essential facilities for physical education and sports.

Facilities should be designed with one common purpose in view to serve particular kind of total education programme. Long term planning for physical education and sports facilities are the result of thorough and well organized planning. The time, effort and expenditure thus invested will be amplified manifold in functional facilities which necessitates the use of extensive equipment and service facilities. A well organized plan for a proposed infrastructure, therefore, helps to classify the priority of the needs, and hastens the decision to provide the facilities.

The aim of sports activities is to make every child physically, mentally, socially, emotionally and spiritually fit and also to develop capacity to live happily with others and build him a good citizen.

Facilities are the basic need to make a programme successful. Facilities include playgrounds, equipments, gymnasium halls, swimming pools etc. The
achievement of the programme depends on the available facility. Type of facility is bound to change from place to place. Facilities are designed and constructed with one central purpose that is to serve particular kind of sports activities.

Long term planning for sports facility is a continuous process of anticipating and preparing to meet policy needs. Functional facilities are the result of thorough and well organized planning.

Sports also play an important role in the education system. It is in the policy of M.P. State government to have good facilities of sports. The involvement of students may be increased significantly if further emphasis is given to the regular development of the existing facilities. In view of above objectives the following suggestions are considered by the government:

1] To develop play fields.
2] To complete the temporary/insufficient play fields.
3] To provide financial aid for construction.
4] To construct indoor halls, swimming pools etc.
5] To provide financial help for organization of competition and adventure sports.

Till 1993 sports activities were organized independently by the Universities and Colleges. In this relation the Government discussed with Universities, to start new era in collaboration with various institutes under the Higher education Department. (Guideline for sports competition, key note address by Moti Singh, Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh,
In recent years, most of the organizations have been under great pressure to expand their sports facilities in order to meet the sports programmes need. Involvement in sports is rapidly rising because of the growing population and an ever increasing percentage of the population is seeking a college education. Beside this, social recognition, status and popularity are the other key factors which motivate an individual for competitive sports. In addition to this, programme advancement, enrichment, diversification and specialization and contribution to a greater need for health and safety education, physical education, sports, recreation and athletic facilities. Since the growth of existing organizations will not be able to meet this pressure, therefore, the organizations have to upgrade the sports facilities.

The quality of sports depends on the performance of the sports persons. Again the performance of the sports persons depends on the skills of the sports person. The skills in sports are generally acquired through regular practice, which further results in the achievement. Hence, development in sports has many ingredients. It is a well known fact that with the trend of development the trend of performance and achievement increases simultaneously.
1.3 SPORTING ENVIRONMENT IN CHHATTISGARH

At present, the different organizations of Chhattisgarh State are not provided with adequate sports facilities. Most of these are left without any playing fields and without any sports atmosphere. Some have sufficient sports facilities but they lack in sports personals. Sparing a handful of organizations majority of these are functioning in a very normal way. The present trends of upliftment of these organizations, is not yet observed.

Unless and until there is some specific tournament, the stadiums are not maintained properly. Nevertheless the present facilities of sports in the State do not meet the requirement for a modern State, where there are a majority of the inhabitants are sports adorers and aspirers.

The frequency and range of taking part in sports events does have a direct relationship with facilities provided. Promising facilities tend to increase quantum of participation, which further leads to achievements. The provision of more facility enhances the capability of competency and thus the more competitors do come up on the line. Thus, the quantum of facility largely, tends to increase the quantum of participation. A good number of spirited sports persons are retiring from the arena with discontent feelings for want of adequate facilities of equipments and infrastructures. It is because of mainly due to lack of enough facility. The futures of many sports are kept still at vacuum with a ray of light towards prosperity and thus spread the feelings of discontentment among the players of Chhattisgarh State.

Since sports facilities directly attribute in enhancing sports quality, the requirement for adequate facilities of sports are badly required. Both sceptic
and assertive views on sports performances contribute unscrupulous gestures. Various facilities are being provided for the development of games and sports in our State too. Such facilities include Playgrounds, sports stadiums etc.

The inefficacious aids rendered provide trickles of achievement. The achievement so far made by the sports persons of the Chhattisgarh State are due to the malleable spirits bestowed upon them. Looking at the present situation of Chhattisgarh, Sports and Games are greatly ignored in most of the Organizations. More development of Physical strength would not bring the required result. Introduction of sports, physical Education and training on the basis of its theory will not only improve the performance of the sportsman but will also help to keep the general public at large at sufficient good health through out their lives. It is wrong to assume that sports should be played by the young people only, but it is meant for all. The aim of playing and taking up a game does not mean to win medals only. The most important thing is to enjoy a good game and a better life style.

The natives of Chhattisgarh State have the potential to reach the acclaimed levels of world class. These sports persons of the State have all potential required for reaching at the Zenith of sports achievement. It is needless to State that, the girls of Chhattisgarh had excelled their counter part boys at many events. This is not because of extra or superfluous facilities provided for them, but it may be due to lack of proficient guidance and training coupled with social order.
A recent trend in sports is to enrich the sports programme and demands enough space and allied facilities which are largely responsible for the success of the programme. The success of the sports programme depends partly upon the facilities available. Now a day's most of the employees are unrest and indiscipline due to excess work load. This can be counteracted to an appreciable extent through mass participation of the staff in diversified youth and sporting activities.

In the organization, the employees come from several parts of the country or State, associate with each other on the play field and under competitive conditions, this in itself is a lesson in character building, and will also establish many beneficial contacts for every individual. Individual employees, when placed in playing units with their groups, develop group loyalty and spirit of self-sacrifice.

In view of the fact that facilities and achievements are crucial to attain the aims and objectives of the sports, therefore it was proposed to assess the facilities of the Private and Public Sector undertaking of Chhattisgarh State.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF STUDIED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING ORGANIZATIONS:-

During and at the time of British rule India was known as agriculture based country. After the independence of India, the first prime minister of India Late Pandit Shri Jawaharlal Nehru thought and planned for the social, economic and Industrial Development of the country. In the same context various Public sector Organizations were started. Previously these organizations played a major role in industrial and economical development,
but now they are miles ahead in the development of social, cultural and sports arenas. The contribution and support in overall development of the society is a milestone in the development of the nation.

The newly built Chhattisgarh (previously a major part of Madhya Pradesh) was also privileged by the establishment of some major Public sector organizations. Hence forth industrial and economical growth of this region, presently the seventh largest State of India started flourishing, which further resulted in the cultural and sports development of the State. These Organizations played an important role in overall development of the State as a whole.

As the industrial and economical development increased in the Public sector Organizations, some of the Private Organizations also came into existence in the last some decades, which not only resulted in the betterment of industrial, economical growth, but also played an important part in the cultural as well as in the sports development of the Chhattisgarh State. This further enhanced the achievements in the sporting events to be held nationwide and abroad. After the emergence, Chhattisgarh now presently is known all over India for better organization of different International and national sports Championships, which again leads in the performance and achievements of players in many games.

In the present study some of the Private and Public sectors undertaking organizations of Chhattisgarh State have been considered and their contribution and support in the sports arena is observed.
1]. Jindal Steels and Power Limited, Raigarh (JS&PL):-

Jindal Steels and Power Limited is situated in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh. It is a private owned organization, working in Chhattisgarh. It has a large number of employees working in the production of, railway tracks, steel, sponge iron and generating power. Raigarh some times is known by JS&PL. This private owned industry has a great potential in the development of sports in this region.

2]. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Korba (BALCO):-

BALCO was established in the year 1965 near Korba city. Total 6100 employees are working in India’s first aluminium producing organization. Since the establishment BALCO has won several prizes in the industrial segment for the production of aluminium products.

3]. Ambuja Cements, Baloda Bazaar (AMBUJA):-

Ambuja cements is a cement production unit situated in Ravan, tehsil Baloda bazaar, district Raipur. It covers a vast area of 419 hectares with all amenities. The organization started its establishment in the year 1982 and started production in the year 1987. It has 647 permanent employees working day and night in various shifts, accomplished with 400 temporary and petty workers.

4]. Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited, Raipur (MONNET):-

Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited is a sponge iron unit. This industry is mainly in the production of sponge iron, Ferro alloys and power conservation. The organization is rich in human resources with total number of employees
more than 1000. The total area of the organization is more than 200 acres. Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited is situated just 20 k.ms from raipur, in mandir hasod. The organization started its establishment in the year 1990-91 and the production started in the year 1994. This industry is well known in this region for supporting financially in sports and other social events.

5]. Union Club, Raipur (U.CLUB):-

Union Club is situated in the heart of Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh. It runs under society act, and the office bearers such as President, Senior Vice President, general Secretary etc. are either elected or nominated among the members. To avail the membership of Union club is a status symbol for many.

6]. VIP Club, Raipur (VIP CLUB):-

VIP Club is located in Khamardih, Anupam Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. This club is a Private club owned by Pandey Family of Raipur.

Previously it was a simple family farm house for leisure activities. This farm house was constructed in the year 1990. Later on in the year 1991, seeing the demands of developing Rapiur, Pandey family thought of converting the family farm house to a commercial private club having basic facilities of sports.

7]. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (BSP):-

Bhilai Steel Plant was established in the year 1956, in collaboration with USSR. It is situated approximately 30 k.ms. from Raipur the capital city of Chhattisgarh. Since the establishment BSP had a privilege of organizing
tournaments of national and international level. There is a sports and recreation council which manages all the sports activities in BSP. Since 1973 with the establishment of steel authority of India,

8). South East Central Railway Sports Association, Bilaspur (SECRSA):

South east central railway sports association, as its name is very clear that, it is a sports club which is directly run under the railway ministry. The ministry of railways has a separate wing for the promotion of sports in the country. As it is a well-known fact that the Indian railways have the largest number of employees in the country and is the biggest network in the world, the railways give employment to the outstanding players of the country. In the same connection SECRSA located in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

9). Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board, Raipur (CSEB):

CSEB came into existence only after the emergence of Chhattisgarh State in the year 2000. The Korba based thermal power station belongs to CSEB. CSEB is much ahead in the generation of electricity from most of the power plants in the nation.

10]. South Eastern Coal fields Limited, Bilaspur (SECL):

SECL is the largest coal producing company in the country. It is the eight subsidiaries of coal India Limited. (A government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Coal). There are 13 areas and 90 mines in the company out of this, 54 mines (around 60%) are located in Chhattisgarh State and rest 36 mines (around 40%) in Madhya Pradesh. These mines in Chhattisgarh are
located in Sarguja, Korba, Korea, Raigarh and Bilaspur districts. The SECL family consists of 82,782 employees.

11]. National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba (NTPC):-

Foundation of NTPC was kept in the year 1979, and it started working in 1983. Total 2008 employees are working in 2100 mega watt thermal power plant. NTPC established many sports promotional bodies, which is run by Human resource department of the organization.

1.5 definitions and explanation of the term

“Survey”

A survey is a systematic collection, analysis, interpretations and reporting of prominent facts concerning an enterprise or some aspect thereof.” The purpose of the survey is to determine present practices, conditions or the effectiveness of the enterprise in order to furnish guidance in the justification or improvement of the present status.

Survey enables educational planning to go forward to serve as an antidote to lethargy, to precaution against in breeding of ideas and method of sound administrative planning of proven worth to determine the steps to be taken next.

“Public”

State Control: ownership by the State of something regarded as a national asset such as coal, water or the telecommunications industry. Public Organizations means organizations which are supported or regulated by
Government funding. Public means concerning to all people: relating to or concerning the people. It is provided for the use of the Community.

"Private"

Private means Personal, belonging to, restricted to, or intended for an individual person. It means not open to public. It is not supported by Government Funding.

"Sports"

Pannikar (1970) defines sports as a recreation or a pastime activity, especially one involving body exercise. Nixon and Jewett (1947) quoted Sheehan who provides one of the most concise definitions of sports extant: The act of the most vying physio-cognitive behaviour against any obstacle in a competitively structured institutionalized situation. This obstacle may take the form of another individual possessive of physio-cognitive behaviour and inanimate obstacle or an animated obstacle. This definition encompasses sports from fishing to football.

"Facilities"

The word facilities in sports have a changing definition according to the needs of the employees and the status of the organization. For the purpose of this study the term "facilities" refer to playing materials, equipments, play areas, swimming pools, partial shelters, indoor halls, approved kit, proper condition of the play areas etc.
"Achievement"

Achievement denotes the attainment or accomplishment of something with success after giving efforts.

1.6 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the existing sports facilities in Private and Public sector undertakings of Chhattisgarh State.

2. To find out the participation of players from Private and Public sector undertaking in National and International level.

3. To derive relationship between sports facilities and sports achievements in private and public sector undertakings of Chhattisgarh State.

4. To make recommendations for the improvement in present status of sports.

1.7 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study is to survey the sports facilities and sports achievements in terms of national and international level participation in different games and sports of private and public sector undertakings of Chhattisgarh State.

1.8 HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that there might be a cogent relationship between sports facilities to that of sports achievements.
1.9 DELIMITATIONS

The study was delimited to the private and public sector undertaking of Chhattisgarh State. The study was further delimited to the emergence of Chhattisgarh State. The study was delimited to 16 different sports facilities.

1.10 LIMITATIONS

The scholar availed all the resources which were within his reach. However, during the study there were some shortcomings which were not entirely under his control. Therefore, the following limitations are recognized for the study.

1. The responses of the respondents mostly depend on the integrity and their attitude toward sports. The scholar had no control over the factor of understanding and experience of the respondent in the field of sports.

2. The individual's response to certain questions may have been influenced as well as, by the attitude they adopted towards the nature of the question.

4. Respondents selected for the study, working in the organizations have different set up and status, and thus the demands made on them vary from organization to organization, which might have affected their response, because of funds, strength of the employees, the geographical conditions etc. hence such differences are likely to arise in their response which ultimately have affected the findings of this study.
In response to the parameters like funds allocation and achievements in terms of participation at national and international level, the data made available by the organization was only considered for the study.

1.11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present trend in sports places new emphasis upon the analysis of the facilities and achievements.

The results of this study will prove to be of great importance in presenting a picture of sports facilities and achievements in terms of participation at higher levels, in various private and public sector organization of Chhattisgarh State, in terms of the requirements of the present status. On the basis of the facts mentioned above, the present study will be significant in the following ways:

1. The study will again be helpful for the sports personal/sports in charge in having a clear picture of existing sports facilities and the achievements out of them.

2. The study will be useful in preparation of guideline for the sports personal working in different private and public sectors of Chhattisgarh State.

3. On the basis of findings, the different departments and sports promoters involved in sporting activities may be able to make suitable plans for different sports activities for further development of sports.

4. This study will further help in planning sports programs according to the facilities available in private and public sectors.

5. The study will be of great importance to different sports associations for organizing sports events, talent search and other benefits.