Chapter V
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS
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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 as well as of the public and the industrial/business houses. During the last four decades, several schemes were launched for taking sports to the masses for excellence in sports performance.

Various states of India like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Tamil Nadu etc. have done so much for improving the standard of sports and given so many well renowned sports persons of high caliber to the nation in different games and sports. Union Territory Chandigarh, inspite of being a small city, also has been the feeding agency of players to the nation. Besides winning national level tournaments and producing several outstanding sports persons in various games and sports, It has immense contribution to junior and senior national teams which brought laurels to the nation by winning medals at the international level. Thus Union Territory Chandigarh has the honor of having several international level players and national awardees.

The objective of the study was to know and highlight the contribution and achievements of different colleges of Chandigarh in the promotion of sports in India and also to examine the reasons of high achievements in the field of sports i.e. incentives, sports facilities and sports programme of the colleges of Chandigarh.

"A Tool for Institutional Appraisal" was used to collect data required for this study. The original material/information were also collected from the personal records of the physical education departments of various Union Territory colleges, including the annual reports and college magazines etc. Published materials in the form of university annual reports and annual record of Union Territory sports department was investigated to check the authenticity of information given by different colleges.
Data/information collected were analyzed and interpreted descriptively taking the average data of five years (2003-04 to 2007-08) comparing five categories of Union Territory colleges. For this purpose tabulation was carried out section and subsection wise and percentage was worked out.

The information collected on profile of the institutions of Union Territory Chandigarh has disclosed that there are seventeen co-educational, four girls’ colleges and no college exclusively for boys, as boys’ colleges have girls too in some courses.

Most of the colleges in Chandigarh are Post Graduate and the number of degree colleges is small. On the other hand it has more professional colleges as compared to non professional.

Fifteen Union Territory colleges are government funded, seven grant-in-aid and three professional colleges are unaided managing with their own resources. This study also reveals that all educational colleges in Chandigarh were established before 1982 except four professional colleges which came into existence 1991 onwards.

The information collected has depicted that seven government/professional colleges in Chandigarh have larger campus area, more than twenty acres, to carry on all types of sports activities. Three government and four private colleges have sufficient area, ten to twenty acres, to facilitate sports. But all unaided colleges and six professional colleges are working with very small campus area below five acre and could not even think of the games which require spacious grounds/fields.

Private colleges, inspite of being lesser in number, are having mostly regular, more experienced and good number of faculty in physical education and sports whereas professional colleges are mostly either with single sports incharge or no incharge with specialization in physical education and sports. Even government colleges have insufficient number of regular physical education faculty and are fulfilling the deficiency with temporary and guest faculty members. Government and non professional colleges have higher number of physical education teachers with experience less than ten years.
While indicating the status of physical education personnel consisting coaches, office staff, store keepers and groundmen, the study has brought to light that private colleges have appointed much higher number of coaches as compared to government colleges to get their sports persons trained for different sports competitions though comparatively they have lesser number of office staff, store keepers and groundmen. This study has also revealed that non professional colleges are taking services of much higher number of coaches contrary to professional colleges but other helping staff is almost the same in professional and non professional colleges.

The data regarding strength of students enrolled in all Union Territory educational colleges indicates that 57% of total students were enrolled in government colleges, 42% in private and only 1% in unaided colleges. The number of girls students has been more than boys during the period of this study. The number of boys was more than girls in professional colleges whereas girls showed more interest in non professional educational institutions.

Various colleges of Chandigarh did not given any documentary evidence for their sports budget, so the projection have been made on the basis of approximate estimated sports budget given by physical education departments of various institutions which indicated that government colleges had spent more funds on purchase of sports equipments, organization of intramural/extramural tournaments, TA/DA of teams, sports prizes, maintenance of sports grounds whereas private colleges had spent lots of funds on achievement oriented incentives given to sports persons like refreshment, sports kit, free boarding and mess facility, cash incentives and honorarium to coaches.

Private colleges had spent much more as compared to others to improve the standard of sports and to get good results in sports arena. Similarly, non professional colleges had been spending good amount on sports than professional colleges but unaided colleges were nowhere in this race.

Various colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh have been providing necessary infrastructure and environment to sports persons according to the area and capacity of their institution. This study revealed that most of the
government and private colleges had full fledged sports departments and
spacious playfields for almost all the games whereas all unaided colleges didn't
have even basic sports facilities. On the other hand non professional colleges
were equipped with more sports facilities as compared to professional colleges.

As far as extraordinary sports facilities like shooting range, swimming pool,
cycling velodrome and latest gymnasiums were concerned only two government
colleges had swimming pools, three private colleges had shooting ranges but no
Union Territory college either government or private, professional or non
professional had cycling velodrome. Similarly nine government, six private, seven
professional and eight non professional colleges had multipurpose gymnasiums
but no unaided college had such facility. Only seven Union Territory colleges had
gymnasiums equipped with latest equipment.

Six private, nine non professional, seven government and five professional
colleges had sports infrastructure development committees in their colleges to
arrange the sports infrastructure when required.

Four private and six government colleges of Chandigarh had acquired
adequate sports facilities for coaching and competitions. Seven non professional
and only three professional colleges were satisfied with the sports infrastructure
they had. Twelve professional colleges including unaided colleges had
insufficient sports facilities to carry on their sports activities. All private colleges
and seven government colleges had been meeting the deficiency of sports
infrastructure by hiring from Union Territory sports department.

The results also revealed that private and non professional colleges had
organized a good number of inter college, inter-university and state level
competitions in their institutions as compared to government and professional
colleges. Professional colleges had organized only national level inter
professional college tournaments.

The results unveiled that private colleges had been giving very attractive and
achievement oriented incentives to motivate students in general and talented
sports persons in particular to participate and win laurels in extramural sports
competitions in the form of fee concession, sports kit, cash award, special diet/
diet money, free boarding and scholarships for their extraordinary achievements in sports competitions whereas government colleges were not very enthusiastic in this respect and very few government colleges had been providing basic incentives directly or indirectly.

It was also revealed that non professional colleges were far ahead in providing incentives to motivate and to attract the sports persons as compared to professional colleges. Most of the colleges of all categories had been giving general incentives i.e. reservation of sports seats, displaying the names of sports stars on college honor boards, rewards such as blazers, ties, roll of honor, college color etc. Unaided colleges were again nowhere in this picture.

No Union Territory college, either government or private, professional or non professional, had ensured the sports persons to get placements on sports basis.

The study indicated that all private colleges, six government, nine non professional and only four professional colleges had been providing financial aids of sports authority of India and Union Territory sports departments to their elite sports persons in the form of scholarship/stipends.

This study affirmed that five private, three government, seven non professional and only one professional college had provided remedial courses to the educationally disadvantaged sports persons whereas no unaided college had compensated the loss of studies of their sports persons by giving them extra academic help. To inspire the sportspersons fifty eight percent Union Territory colleges used to invite sports heroes during their sports functions.

Most of the Union Territory colleges also used to give incentives to their physical education faculty by giving special reference in ACR’s and by conferring awards and honors for their extraordinary efforts in sports field. This study disclosed that only private colleges (professional and non professional) had been giving honorarium to the coaches who trained their sports persons for various competitions.

All private, six government, four professional and nine nonprofessional colleges had made special sports policies of their institutions to attract good
sports persons and motivate them to achieve extraordinary in sports competitions but no unaided college had followed this trend.

Union Territory colleges with very good sports achievement had been providing sports coaching to their sports persons but only in the form of short term coaching camps prior to competitions, whereas no college had organized long term coaching camp. Three private colleges, one government, three non professional colleges and one professional college had organized summer coaching camps during the period of this study. Organization of intramural competitions in the form of athletic meet/sports day is quiet common in almost all Union Territory colleges. Five government, all unaided and five professional colleges had done nothing in the name of sports training or coaching except intramurals. Only two private, five government, two professional and five nonprofessional Union Territory colleges had tradition of preparing a separate calendar for sports activities to be conducted throughout the session.

Focusing on the sports achievements of educational colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh, it could be seen that private colleges had dominated most of the sports disciplines. They could indeed pride themselves on having produced sports persons of outstanding caliber. These colleges had been the feeding agencies of players to Punjab University and Nation too. This study revealed that six private, six government, nine non professional and three professional colleges had produced top class players of international, national and inter-university level.

Union Territory Chandigarh had the honor of producing approximately one hundred sixty seven International players of different games and sports till 2007-08, which was a remarkable contribution to the nation for a small city like Chandigarh. Main credit for this extraordinary achievement goes to the private and non professional colleges.

During the period 2003-07 approximately one thousand three hundred sixty nine players represented Union Territory Chandigarh in senior and junior national competitions. Out of them three hundred ninety one got positions. Similarly, Union Territory colleges had produced one thousand and eighteen state winners.
during the period of this study. These national and state level players had been the product mainly of the private and non professional colleges whereas the government and professional colleges had very small share in this achievement.

Again at inter-university level Union Territory colleges had contributed a lot to raise the standard of sports and games of Punjab University. One thousand nine hundred forty nine players had represented Punjab University in all India and north zone inter university competitions during sessions 2003-04 to 2007-08. Out of them eight hundred sixty three players bagged positions. All private, only five government, nine non professional and two professional colleges earned high appreciation for Union Territory achievements at interuniversity level.

Focusing on the Punjab University inter college competitions the results brought to light that the private colleges had taken a big lead in these competitions both in team games and individual events. Private colleges had won one thousand three hundred thirty seven positions out of one thousand five hundred and two in university competitions both in men & women section. Similarly the non professional colleges had been the super power in Punjab University sports, winning 98% of the positions from 2003 to 2007 and leaving only 2% for professional colleges.

Since the Punjab University had started awarding general trophy to overall champion in inter college competitions, this top Punjab University honor in the form of Shadi Lai trophy had been going only to private colleges in both men and women section. Similarly, non professional colleges had the honor of winning this trophy till today which was the symbol of supremacy in Panjab University sports.

This study also manifested that approximately sixty five elite sports persons who brought laurels to Union Territory Chandigarh have been honored with State and National awards and the biggest number of these awardees had been produced by the private and non professional colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh. Government and professional colleges had contributed to this achievement with the ratio of 6:1 respectively.

It is matter of pride for Union Territory colleges that they had not only produced sports persons of outstanding caliber but also had ten faculty members
in physical education who had earned national and international recognition either as a coach or manager of Indian teams or as a referee or had been the award winner being an international level sportsperson. Among these proud faculty members six had been serving in private colleges and four in government colleges. Similarly, two physical education teachers in professional colleges and eight in non-professional colleges were of national and international caliber.

Conclusions

On the basis of the findings of this study the following conclusions have been drawn:
1. Private colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh had extraordinary sports achievements as compared to government colleges during the period of this study.
2. The contribution of majority of government and professional colleges of Chandigarh in promotion of sports had not been satisfactory.
3. Private colleges had been spending lots of funds on promising sports persons for giving them nutritious diet, modern sports facilities, expert sports coaching and other motivational incentives as compared to other categories of Union Territory colleges.
4. Among the government colleges, only two colleges namely Government College for Girls sector 11 and Panjab Engineering College, Deemed University had much better sports achievements as compared to other government colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh.
5. The government colleges namely Government College for Boys sector 11 and Government College for Boys sector 46 had full-fledged sports departments, excellent sports infrastructure, spacious playfields in all the games and sufficient physical education personnel but their sports achievements had not been satisfactory.
6. Five colleges namely Homeopathic college 26, Yoga Training College 19, B.Ed Yoga College 23, Ayurvedic College 45 and Dev Samaj College of Education 36...
in Chandigarh didn't have playing fields for major games which require large area. They didn't have basic infrastructure for sports coaching, training and competitions.

7. Organizing long duration coaching camps had not been a regular feature in the Union Territory colleges. However, most of the colleges used to organize coaching camps of short duration for players prior to sports competitions. Similarly, one government, three private, one professional and three nonprofessional colleges had organized summer coaching camps.

8. Most of the government and professional colleges had organized only annual athletic meets and rest of sports and games had not been given adequate importance.

9. Sports achievements of the Union Territory colleges had linked mainly with the financial investment and autonomy of department of physical education.

10. All private colleges of Chandigarh had been giving honorarium to coaches for coaching the position holder players/athletes.

11. Private colleges of Union Territory Chandigarh had been putting extra efforts in terms of money and material to achieve best in sports field that’s why they had honor to produce 83% of the total international players produced by colleges of Chandigarh till date.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. Similar studies can be undertaken on contribution of different states and universities in promotion of sports in India.

2. Sufficient sports infrastructure and sports facilities should be provided to each sports department for sports coaching and training.

3. Government should grant sufficient financial aid to run the sports programmes efficiently in educational institutions.

4. Institutions should make placement cells to ensure placements and job opportunities to sports persons of extra ordinary caliber so that they can dedicate and devote themselves to sports being carefree about their future.
5. All institutions should ensure the players to bridge their academic and attendance loss due to sports competitions and sports camps through remedial courses and extra academic help.

6. It is suggested that Union Territory institutions with smaller campus area should encourage those games which require smaller playfields.

7. Good organizational and administrative setup of the government and private colleges should be there for smooth functioning of sports programmes and for raising the standard of sports.

8. Alternative provisions should be made by the institution/university for the sports persons who had missed the examinations due to important sports competitions.

9. Institutions without sufficient sports infrastructure may use the play fields developed by Union Territory administration.

10. Mass participation should be encouraged by making strong intramural programmes which can make broader base of the pyramid.

11. Union Territory administration/heads of the institutions should use motivational devices to encourage hard working faculty members.