

Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The purpose of the study was to help the Physical Education Teachers and general masses by way of highlighting of sports on Indian Society in respect of socio-cultural, political and religious factors with special reference to TamilNadu. As socio-cultural, political and religious interference's contradict the aim of sport and it is not possible to put aside these factors from the sports but we try reduce the effects of these factors.

The data were collected from 450 subjects with the help of questionnaires and personal interviews. There were three main parts from where the data were collected.

1. Socio-cultural factors consisted of Twenty eight statements.
2. Political factors consisted of fifteen statements , and
3. Religious factors included seven statements.

The responses given by the subject were statistically analyzed using chi-square test and the level of significance chosen was .05 level of confidence. The responses were also analyzed in percentages.

The value of chi-square was less than required values as given in the chi-square table. It was considered that there were no divergences of the respondents.

The value of chi-square shown from tables 51 to 100 were not accepted for statements 53,59,60,62,64,65,66,67,71,73,74,75,76 and 77 in the socio-cultural factors and statement number 83,85, and 92 in political factors and number 94,95,96,97,99 and 100 in religious factors were significant at .05 level of significance.

The Statements not accepted in the Socio-Cultural Factors were as follows:

Question No.53 - "Participation in Sports releases the hazardous emotions and tensions".

Question No.59 - "The emphasis that sports places on competition arouses more harm than good".

Question No.60 - "Sports are not particularly important for the wellbeing of our society".

Question No.62 - "Vigorous participation in games and sports leads to the loss of feminists among the women".

Question No.64 - “The socio-cultural pre judices superstitions and beliefs regarding social convention and taboo restrict women’s participation in games and sports”.

Question No.65 - “Women in our society are unable to participate on sports activities because of dual responsibilities as housewives and working women”.

Question No.66 - “Male dominating society undermines women’s participation in sports”.

Question No.67 - “Parents are worried about their daughter’s participation in sports because they feel the participation may affect their personal physiological problems”.

Question No.71 - “Sports assist individual preparation for life through participation and adjustment in society”.

Question No.73 - “In TamilNadu state the tribal and backward classes do not have adequate provision for sports facilities”.

Question No.74 - “Majority of the people in TamilNadu state depends upon agriculture and they want their children to work in farms instead of participation in sports”.

Question No.75 - “Sports movement can't be maintained and promoted without mass media”.

Question No.76 - “During the selection of team for national or international level of competition the politics should not enter into the sports arena”.

Question No.77 - “Are you agreeing with the statement: that fixing of a match will help the sports to develop at its maximum”.

The Statements not accepted in the Political Factors were as follows:

Question No. 83 - “Political influence at all level creates hindrance in promotion of sports”.

Question No. 85 - “The government should provide adequate financial assistance for the upgrade of sports”.

Question No. 92 - "The government and N.G.O to develop the sports in the country and should provide proper facilities, coaches and finance".

The Statements not accepted in the Religious Factors were as follows:

Question No. 94 - "Participation in sports activities keeps the youth away from the religion".

Question No. 95 - "Sports eliminate all sort of discrimination against any country or person on the ground of race, colour or religion".

Question No. 96 - "Sports aids in religious harmony".

Question No. 97 - "Participation in sports or involvement modifies individual's attitudes and beliefs".

Question No. 99 - "Pardha system does not permit girls to perform openly".

Question No. 100 - "Participation in games and sports helps the society to develop rich cultural and religious atmosphere among the public".

However, the results showed that most of the respondents were in agreement with the statement. The results of this study therefore , would help in understanding specific influences that have taken place as a result of sports development and how socio-cultural, political and religious factors are interacting the sports in such a way that mutual consideration and due respect is shown to all influential factors.

The study will add to the new knowledge by filling up a gap in interference to historical facts available with regard to influence to sport on Indian Society and thus will indicate how the society has changed soon after gaining the independence to the present time.

5.2 Conclusion

Within the limitations and delimitations of the present study, the hypothesis and purpose of the study were analyzed using relevant statistics and arrived at the following conclusions.

1. The physical Educationalist are of the opinion that sports have a positive impact on the Indian society with regard to socio-cultural, political and religious aspects.
2. The respondents are of the opinion that sports are of immense benefit for the well being of our society. It helps youngsters to keep away from drugs and alcohol and also enables them to become good citizens.
3. The physical Educationalist, parents and students have expressed that sports teach them respect for authority, develops, self-discipline and builds personality of the participants.
4. Parents have expressed their view in favour of sports providing an opportunity to participants to progress and to achieve their ambitions and also help to develop inter personal relationship amongst the participants.

5. The respondents have also opinion that participation in sports helps an individual for preparation in life through participation and adjustment in the society.
6. The respondents are of the view that through participation in sports, the sports person learns the general ways of thinking, feeling an acting which makes them, socialized and enables them to become contributing members of the society.
7. The respondents have favored the view that sport is a very strong socializing force and develops international understanding.
8. The physical Educationalist, parents and students generally agreed that participation in sports does not lead to loss of femininity amongst women but in fact helps women to raise the status in the society. They have further expressed that females have keen interest in sports but their responsibilities pertaining to domestic work and profession interferes with their participation. Besides above factors, socio- cultural prejudices, superstitions and their beliefs regarding social convention also interfere with participation in sports.

9. Parents did not favour the girl wearing sport kits while participating in sport publicly. They had also expressed that participation in sports by females may have harmful affects personal physiological problems.
10. With special reference to rural areas of TamilNadu the respondents have expressed that the main causes of their poor participation and performances are lack of facilities opportunities and the existing life style.
11. The respondents felt that for the development and promotion of sports, mass media plays an important role in modern society.
12. Physical Educationalist, parents and students are of the opinion that political interferes with sports promotion at all levels; they desired that for the upgrade of sports government should provide adequate funds and all agencies namely semi-government, private and voluntary, central government should be actively involved in the management of sports.
13. The respondents have opinioned that religious factors do not interfere with sports participation. Majority of them expressed their views that sports contributes to limitation of religious discrimination on the ground of race , caste and colors.

14. The respondents have expressed that due to the old religious tradition and conservatism, men folk is not coming forward to participate in sport programmes whole heartedly specially in rural areas of TamilNadu. In certain groups purdah system is a direct hindrance in cultivating the habit of enjoyable sports participation.
15. From the above points it is concluded that, the significant factors responsible for the ailing health of the Indian sports include insufficient financial allocation lack of well defined sports policy, inadequate sports infrastructures and training facilities, limited career opportunity, our cavalier attitude towards sports , neglect of sports facilities in semi- urban and rural areas , lack of interest , lack of co-ordination and awareness in sports among the various agencies responsible for promotion and development of sports in the country, need of more professionalism , interpretations and motivation in our sports person , fewer international exposure available to Indian sportsmen and women etc.

5.3 Recommendations

In the light of the conclusion drawn, the following recommendations are made:

1. The socio-cultural, political and religious factors which help promotion of sports be strengthened and those hindering promotion and progress of sports be modified and eliminated.
2. The same study may also be relocated at different levels of education in other status of India and the differences in respect of socio-cultural , political and religious factors be highlighted for their effect on sports
3. Efforts to be made to make women more conscious regarding the positive influence of sports participation and also educating them with regard to physiological effects of sports participation on them.
4. A survey may also be undertaken to enumerate the distinct features of social beliefs especially for the tribal women regarding their status, their rights and other related factors. This will enable them to be more conversant about their role and rights in the existing society.
5. A historical survey of the development and relationship between sports and politics may be undertaken, because some of the blocks have influenced sports participation directly and indirectly.

6. A survey may be made to find out the various motivating factors , which inspire various heads of state communities to promote sports at higher levels.
7. Efforts may be made to motivating more people of the society to works.
8. A sport as it develops body, mind sprit and entire personality of an individual.
9. Encouragement and incentive may be provided to the rural youths to come forward and to compete with urban youths.
10. A similar study may be taken among the tribal people of other states to know the socio-economic status and impact of sports on tribal society.
11. Physical Education as the compulsory subject must be introduced from primary level to University level to promote sports and games in the state as well as country.
12. Government and N.G.O. should come forward for the development of sports in the country from grass root level.