

Evaluation of Selection Criteria of Sports Persons in Eastern Region of SAI, India

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Abstract

The intent of this study was to evaluate the organizational structure, administrative frame work and facilities related to selection criteria of Sports Authority of India, Eastern region, Kolkata. The sample of the present study was drawn randomly from the administrator, coaches and players of the SAI, Eastern region. The size of the sample was 300 comprising 200 players, 60 coaches or sports-experts and 40 administrators. At the outset survey procedure was adopted for collecting data by using extensive questionnaire on administrators, coaches and players of SAI Eastern region. The data thus collected were tabulated and put to statistical treatment. In a view of the spelled study and nature of the data, 't' test was employed to explore the difference among the assorted categories of subjects on various items of organization, administration and facilities. And "Kruskal-Wallis" test was also applied. It is non-parametric technique, which is commonly referred as one-way analysis of various ranks.

Introduction

The post modernism and industrialization have bearings on the life style of human beings. The contemporary life pattern has left little time for undertaking regular physical exercises. However, over the decades, the society in general has realized the need for an organized activities programme starting from root level.

The integration of sports and physical education within the educational curriculum, making it a compulsory subject of learning up to the secondary school level and incorporating the same in the evaluation system of the students, will be actively persuaded.

In view of increasing value of sports in the society, a systematic approach to train the athletes for higher performance and provide them exposure in competition was realized with the result that various associations, federations, committees, and organizations came into existence.

Chason (1985) undertook an investigation related to the need of experience and professional preparation of sports administrators. He surveyed athletic directors, principals and facility directors to determine the need and curriculum contents of sports administration and found that experience in the field of sports administration was the most important variable in preparing a person for the field.

Joseph and Douglas (1977) contended that administrators are people who are primarily responsible for ensuring that the work gets done effectively in an organization.

Louis (1989) pointed out that organization is the process of identifying and grouping work to be performed, defining and delegating responsibility and authority, and establishing relationship for the purpose of enabling people to work most effectively for accomplishing the set objectives.

Prakash (1994) studied to explore the organization and working of sports academic wings of sports authority of India. To accomplish the study, a sample of 52 administrators, 45 coaches and 30 sports scientists from various wings was drawn. 98 trainees were also recruited to meet the objectives of the study. Majority of the administrators expressed their dissatisfaction with the present trend for delegation of powers. Most of administrators and coaches were in favour of training programmes like orientation/refresher courses. The dissatisfied trainees opined that the existing admission procedure seemed to be faulty, because the merits during the process of selection were ignored. There has been no control over the back-door entry and the purpose gets badly defeated owing to the reservation policy in sports.

Sports Authority of India: Sports Authority of India was established in 1984, with the aim to develop the sports infra structure in various parts of the country on one hand and thus to produce elite sports persons for international participation on the other hand.

This organization (SAI) has been trying hard to co-ordinate all schemes relating to training and coaching of physical education and sports, developing infrastructure facilities in the country and rendering useful advice to the government in matters relating to games and sports.

SAI through its regional centres located at Bangalore, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gandhinagar, and Imphal and sub-centre at Guwahati has been implementing various sports promotion schemes for sub-junior, junior and senior levels. The regional centers are equipped with sports science back up and also provide conducive atmosphere and facilities for training of budding talent. Apart from these regional centers, SAI has Academic Wings-NSSC, Bangalore, NSEC, Kolkata, NSWC, gandhinagar, NSNIS, Patiala and LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram. SAI also has a high Altitude training centre (HATC) at Shillaroo (HP).

Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to critically examine the selection criteria with major supporting role from various perspectives of organization, administration and facilities of SAI Eastern Region. The conjecture behind this study was to explore as to how best the policies for the said purpose have been expressed to accommodate the practical situations of the region. Also how much comprehensive and effective policies and programmes are in their application. The first and foremost parameter will be the fruitful efficiency and effectiveness with which the people are working there-in and the output and productivity of the organization.

Hypotheses:

On the basis of review of related literature and the demands of the present investigation the following hypothesis have been formulated:

1. There would be transparent objective criteria of selection followed by the SAI Eastern Region.
2. Players and coaches would be satisfied with the overall selection criteria of the SAI Eastern region.
3. The SAI eastern region would have succeeded in achieving its set targets regarding the selection criteria.

Procedure and Methodology:

The empirical study was selected by the researchers evaluate the standard of the selection criteria, based on self-made questionnaire. The researcher reviewed related literature in periodicals, internet by using Google Scholar Search and AskJeeves. After meticulous review of literature and discussions with experts of the field, the researcher designed a set of questions for the selected study. Then the questionnaires were filled up as many as 300 persons of related field belonging from SAI Eastern region. Common questions from all the three categories were included in the questionnaires.

After designing the questionnaires, the researcher personally met all the participants of the study. The contemporary inquiry has been conducted on organization, administration and facilities related to selection criteria of SAI, Eastern region Kolkata. After choosing the topic and variable of the study, a detailed

outline was prepared by taking into consideration, the data were collected. Questionnaires were administered on administrators, coaches and players of SAI Eastern region during 2006. Whenever needed the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed information. Besides this, information was also collected from office records and reports of SAI Eastern region.

SAMPLE: The samples for the present investigation were the Administrators (40), coaches (60), and players (200) randomly selected from different centers of SAI Eastern Region, Kolkata. Thus the total sample comes to 300 subjects in all.

PROCEDURE: the researcher personally visited various centers of SAI, Eastern region for employing the questionnaires on the subjects and thus to collect their candid responses. The purpose of the investigation was explained and then the questionnaires were handed over to the respondents i.e., The Administrators, Experts (coaches), and Players individually for obtaining their response on each item related to selection criteria. The doubt, if any, was clarified on the spot by the researcher himself. The researcher requested the respondents to fill up the questionnaire on the spot and then researcher recollected the filled questionnaires after their completion.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

The data thus collected were tabulated and put to statistical treatment. In view of the spelled objectives of the study, and the nature of data, t test was employed to explore the difference among the categories of subjects on various items of organization, administration and facilities. Furthermore, to find out the differences if any among the assorted categories of subjects on the common items of the questionnaire “Kruskal-Wallis” test was applied. It is a non-parametric technique, which is commonly referred as one-way analysis of variance by ranks.

INDICATNG RAW SCORES OF THREE GROUPS ALONG WITH THEIR RANK ORDERS ON COMMON ITEMS

	Adm.	Rank	Coaches	Rank	Trainees	Rank	H Value
Selection Criteria	160	1	236	3	764	5	4.57
	170	2	237	4	794	6	
	Total	3		7		11	

Observed H Value at 0.05 level of significance = 4.57

Tabled H value at 0.05 level of significance = 5.99

The obtained H-value of the table is (4.57) are far below than the tabled H-value (5.99). This has been found to be insignificant at 0.05 levels in regard to selection criteria.

DISCUSSION: The obtained H-value (4.57) of the table has been found to be insignificant at 0.05 levels which clearly suggest that all the three groups of subjects i.e. players, coaches and administration were highly unsatisfied regarding selection criteria being followed by SAI, eastern region for the selection of players. Moreover the players and coaches reported, on the condition of anonymity, that even there is no transparent policy for the selection criteria in the centre. Thus both the formulated hypotheses were rejected.

SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION

Suggestions

Considering the inferences drawn from the present exploratory investigation, the following suggestions and recommendations may be forwarded.

1. The Criteria of selection of players should be based on the principles of objectivity, clarity and transparency. It should also be performance based in order to remove all kinds of bias.
2. Concerted efforts should be made by the administrators, coaches and players for bringing desirable improvements in the overall performance.

Recommendations

Considering the inferences drawn from the present exploratory investigation, the following recommendations may be forwarded:

1. Sports Authority of India (Eastern Region) should ensure the proper implementation of its policies through periodical evaluation.
2. It is recommended that similar case studies may be conducted on organization, administration and facilities of sports directorate of various states.
3. An inter regional comparison between all the four regions of SAI may also be made by future researchers.
4. Comparative studies against similar organization of developing countries may also be conducted for canvassing the real status of SAI.
5. Similar investigations may also be undertaken, making comparison between the state sports organizations, federations and Institutions.

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