

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON DIVERSION OF TALENTED STUDENTS IN SPORTS

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ABSTRACT

These days, the capable understudies just do well in their scholastics and leave additional co-educational program aside. To be a brilliant understudy, we ought to achieve a balance in both scholastic and co-educational program. Sports help us to discharge push and unwind our psyche in the wake of investing such a great amount of time on contemplating. It is likewise impeding to our wellbeing on the off chance that we stay at a spot for a drawn out stretch of time without doing a few fiery activities or even essentially moving about. There are a couple of reasons why the skilled understudies are not keen on games. It is principally because of the state of mind of the understudy itself. They demand that the sport is an exercise in futility as consistently tallies. They rather invest their time concentrating on indoor than playing games under the hot sun. They will likewise give reason that they are absence of time for games. They would rather skip co-educational module exercises just to go to their educational cost. They don't comprehend the results of not going to co-educational program exercises. Other than that, most folks stress all the more on their kid's scholastic execution. They have a wrong idea in their personalities. They believe that scholastic is more vital than games. Consequently, they will send their kids to different educational cost classes rather than games preparing, for example, badminton or swimming class. Folks are not educated about the significance of co-educational program marks.

Skipping co-educational module exercises or being a non-dynamic part will diminish the understudy's co-educational program marks. Co-educational module imprints contributes 10% when we need to request college or grant. Instructors which are absence of information to prepare their understudies is likewise one of the explanations behind absence of enthusiasm for understudies in games. How would you anticipate that the understudies will have enthusiasm for games when the educator in-control doesn't have the capabilities and encounters to do as such? Indian Sport is today in a small state of affiliation. Its superstructure is best significant; some of its foundations are in view of moving sands. The entire structure has been overcome with jealousies and predispositions, provincialism and communalism, anomalies and stupidities. Players are basically the pawns in the yearly experiences for power, the going stones by which social climbers and careerists discover somehow into presidential and committee seats." How bona fide, you say, essentially look at the Commonwealth Games. At any rate that was truly said an expansive allotment of a century once more by Anthony de Mello, in his Portrait of Indian Sport. The maker, the first secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, was in like manner included in the Olympic advancement and was one of the qualities behind the inaugural Asian Games in Delhi in 1951. The standards of diversions in India are not what they should be. Sportsmen have done well some time recently. Various sportsmen in our lifetime have surpassed yearnings. Their execution has won trees for the country. Widespread sportsmen are demonstrating change over Indian. This is substantial for most recreations other than cricket. The diversion is not on reduction yet execution of sportsmen is not climbing. The cricketers have been the pride of the country. Cricket is whimsical and not easy to play in countries like Australia. The ball weaves from various perspectives on speedy turf and makes batting troublesome. Yet the Indian cricketers have done well here. The Australians have done well in India yet have been pounded in Australia by Indians. This is the best gathering on the planet. Overcoming it is the tallness of achievement in this amusement. Substitute diversions have to these statures. The Australians now can't arrange the standards of the West Indies beforehand. A rate of the sportsmen of the past were equivalent to those of now. Some were better. They didn't take meds to better their execution. Not all present sportsmen do. Some do. This is not easy to

recognize. The late shocks in diversions are about pharmaceuticals. The old-timekeepers did not do drugs. Their execution was genuine. This paper clarifies different parts of the down preoccupation or just the decrease of the Indian wears and also the grouped focuses connected with the turn down.

INTRODUCTION

Currently the games are no more thought to be depletion of time in significant piece of the world. This is truly apparent that as numerous International titles like World Cup, Asian Games, Olympics and Common Wealth Games are composed to advance both the open air and indoor recreations. Be that as it may Indians are still a long ways behind in the reasoning, we have world's second biggest populace and we are a long ways behind in the count of the gold awards in the Olympics. India is not considered to be a respectable country concerning games. Despite the fact that, immense sum is spent on preparing and prepping of the players regardless we have not possessed the capacity to accomplish the fancied results.

The prime explanation behind poor exhibitions is debasement & political impedance. Because of this numerous time a decent player is forgotten. As an aftereffect of that awful players get entrances into some vital games rivalries and to demonstrate their value take escape through doping. Doping is an approach to improve the execution by the method for medications and steroids.

This gives moment vitality and help in the execution complex times. Be that as it may, morally it isn't right as games are about genuine Endeavor, responsibility and reasonable play. Being moral while playing is of extraordinary significance.

To enhance the standard of the amusement it is truly critical to give the choice advisory group a free hand so that there can be no shots of treachery and preference. NGO's ought to attempt endeavors to advance a wide range of games.

In the foreword to the book, Field Marshall KM Cariappa said, "India now looks forward to the possibility of holding the 1964 Olympic Games, and perhaps also the Commonwealth Games in 1966." We've got the Games 44 years after Cariappa thought we would, but our sport is where it was. In a poor state of organisation, its edifice continues to be corroded by stupidities, and the sportsmen continue to be pawns.

India's first woman medal winner at the Olympics, Karnam Malleswari, said after her bronze-winning effort at the 2000 Sydney Games that she had lifted 10 kg more in a previous competition but did not push for gold because "my coaches and I decided to play it safe". The bronze in hand was worth a speculative two in the bush for a country that had not seen too much of either metal at the Olympics. Lack of success breeds such insecurity.

In the 400m at the same Games, Beenamol timed 51.51 sec in the first heats. This dropped to 51.8 in the next, and finally to 52.04 in the semifinals. She was a spent force rather soon. "We are not used to running three days in a row," she said. The winner of that gold, Cathy Freeman of Australia, progressed from 51.63 in the heats to 49.11 in the final. The trick in the heats, as the Formula One champion Niki Lauda said about his own sport, "is to win while going at the slowest speed".

There is a simple way to check how far behind the world India is in specific events. Take the 100 metres, for example. The Indian record is 10.3 seconds, attained in 2005. That timing was achieved by the Canadian Percy Williams in 1930. India trail by 75 years in that event! Forget about Usain Bolt and his 9.58 of 2009. A study by two Indian scientists showed that world champion sprinters had a 20 percent higher capacity in oxygen intake than Indian athletes

At the Athens Olympics in 2004, KM Binu clocked 45.48 in the 400 metres, a mark achieved by Louis Jones of the US 49 years earlier. Sri Ram Singh's Montreal Olympics performance of 1976 continues to tease Indian 800 metre runners. But that mark had already been breached 21 years earlier in 1955. Wilson Kipketer's current record is more than four-and-a-half minutes faster. The great Jesse Owens was, in 1935, already doing 8.08 in the long jump, a full 69 years before Amrit Pal Singh made it the national mark in 2004. "We don't have a sporting culture. The biggest problem is sports medicine. We do not follow the scientific wisdom of the West. Also, not many people actually take part in high-level sports in India. It's a shame with such a large population. The money going to cricket leads to a direct loss to other sports. But, I have hopes that we will, with the right professional attitude, learn to excel at sport," says Dilip Tirkey, former Indian hockey captain and the only Adivasi to represent India in three Olympics.

It would be easy to blame the sportsmen and women. But they are part of a system that rewards mediocrity. The system is geared towards producing gracious losers, not aggressive winners. That is why India's best efforts have come in individual sports. No tennis federation or badminton association or chess federation can take the credit for the successes of men like the Krishnans, the Amritrajs, the Leanders, the Padukones, and the Anands. They emerged from the strong, unbiased, focused organisation that has not been given enough credit — the family. Maggie Amritraj, the mother of tennis greats Vijay and Anand, Sushila Vishwanathan, chess wizard Anand's mother, Ramesh Padukone, badminton ace Prakash's father, and TK Ramanathan, father of tennis artist Krishnan and grandfather of junior Wimbledon and French Open winner Ramesh, are national heroes, even if unsung ones. They played the crucial roles in the success of their children, by making sacrifices appear commonplace to inspire them. Most of these champions have had problems with their respective sports associations run by politicians and timeservers who want to take credit for every success but are experts at pointing fingers at others when things go wrong.

ASSORTED FACTORS AND EXCERPTS

As per the reports of economic times, If it wasn't bad enough that India's winter athletes have to compete under the Olympic flag in the 2014 Winter Olympics that start next month, it now appears that two of them may not be able to compete at all. A story in the Economic Times reveals that India's Sports Ministry has not yet provided the necessary funding for equipment and kit for alpine skier Himanshu Thakur and cross-country skier Nadeem Iqbal. "We are still awaiting funds from the government because we do not have money to buy expensive clothing and equipment," Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI) president Surendra Singh told AFP. According to Singh, winter sport equipment that meets Olympic standards is not available in India and therefore it must be imported. But without the funds, the federation has not even been able to order clothing for the two athletes.

With India due to be in Sochi on 4 February, time is running out for Thakur and Iqbal. If the money - roughly \$7,500 per athlete - doesn't come soon, India will be forced to withdraw them from the Games.

The one person who is safe is luger Shiva Kehsavan, who will be competing in his fifth Winter Games, because he has been able to raise money privately from his sponsors, though he has had his funding problems too. While the reasons for the delay are not clear - Sports Ministry officials were not available for comment - this state of affairs is another blot on India's already poor sporting record. With this kind of lack of support, any dreams India has of becoming a sporting power will remain just that - dreams. And until officials wake up and realise they are there to serve the athletes and not the other way around, nothing will change.

In the news reports of Dailymail, If we want to target the Olympics seriously, we have to realise that it's a stage where there is a very high attrition rate. So our primary focus should be on churning out a multitude of top-level athletes. For this, area-based talent identification is an important tool. In a country as diverse as ours, there are many kinds of physical attributes and

cultures that are conducive to certain sports. That's where the notion of a particular region being the hub of a certain sport comes from – like Haryana for wrestling and Punjab for hockey, Rajasthan for shooting and long distance, Goa and Bengal for Football, Himachal and Uttarakhand for Winter Sports. We need to exploit that to India's advantage at the world stage. Once the talent is identified, the boys and girls must be put through scientific screening and sports medicine expertise, so their growth is not stunted. That will build our bench strength. This time we have a specific sports budget for juniors and sub juniors.

Management Infrastructure limitation is most certainly a roadblock, but it is not insurmountable. Look at the men's basketball team that recently beat regional powerhouse China in the Asia Cup – India's tie-up with the American NBA and the fact that we've been getting their coaching expertise has certainly helped us enormously. It's a great example of how to utilise a foreign coach.

Every athlete represents India, hence the performance of every federation has to be demonstrably efficient. Lack of facilities is not an excuse. We have reputed foreign coaches guiding us in shotgun, rifle and pistol events. We have the government spending perhaps the largest chunk on shooting for training and exposure to a variety of competitions, as well as preparing our own second- rung of coaches. Sports management has to be made more professional and results-oriented. Then it's only a matter of time before we start getting results commensurate with the talent that exists among our 1.2 billion citizens.

Euronews points that in terms of population size and medals won, there is no worse Olympic performer than India. It seems strange that a country of more than 1.2 billion people can only collect an average of less than one medal per Games. Beijing 2008 was India's most successful Olympics to date; it finished with one Gold and two Bronze medals. That is over 383 million people per medal, the highest ratio of all competing nations at Beijing.

It would be untrue to say that India does not produce good sportsmen and women: in cricket, the country's passionate obsession, it has in Sachin Tendulkar one of the sport's greatest ever players. The Indian cricket team holds the world one-day title and was until recently the Number 1 Test team in the world. The Indian men's field hockey team won six consecutive Olympic Golds in the mid-20th century (field hockey accounts for more than half of India's historical total of 20 Olympic medals).

There have been some academic studies that suggest the total population of a country is irrelevant when it comes to Olympic medal tallies, but that rather what counts is the part of a population that participates effectively in sports. Anirudh Krishna and Eric Haglund argue in a 2008 report in the Indian publication Economic and Political Weekly that "Olympians are drawn, not from the entire population of a country, but only from the share that is effectively participating. Low medal tallies can arise both because a country has very few people and because very few of its people effectively participate."

They go on to contend that there are certain factors that limit effective participation. Those factors, they say, are health, education, public information and what they call 'physical connectedness' i.e. a population's ability to travel. In other words, an unhealthy individual is unlikely to participate in sport; an educated individual is likely to be more ambitious and school attendance increases the chance that talent will be spotted and developed; in terms of public information, an individual can only aspire to be an Olympic athlete if he or she has heard about the Olympics via the media; and where there is little 'physical connectedness' in remote, isolated villages, many sporting jewels may go undiscovered. In rural India, where life expectancy and primary school enrolment are below the world average and where there is more limited access to the outside world both physically and communication-wise, much of the effective participating population is lost.

But the 2011 Indian Census tells us that the urban population in India is over 370 million people, the equivalent of the USA and Russia combined. That is still a massive pool of talent and one that is becoming wealthier at a faster rate than almost anywhere else on Earth. So the question remains: why the lack of medals?

Madhuli Kulkarni is the founder of the ALTIUS Centre for Excellence in Delhi. As a sports psychologist she has worked with hundreds of top Indian athletes. She believes that traditionally, sport has always taken a back seat to studies for young Indians, or in any case the parents of young Indians. She told euronews: “Parents here have the authority to take the decisions in their child’s life. India was not a sports nation. Especially post-independence, Indian parents gave a lot of importance to academics and sport was considered as a “time pass” activity or just for recreational purpose. Sport was never a priority for a majority of parents and their kids. In fact we have a saying in Hindi – India’s National language – “Kheloge kudoge to honge kharab, padhoge likhoge to banoge nawab” which means that your life will be a waste if you play but if you study or do well in academics you will be a king.”

With the emphasis on academic rather than physical education, Madhuli says that “although we have the best of the academic schools and universities, we do not have good sports facilities and good sports academics. We did not have well maintained playgrounds; equipment was not available and if it was, then it was not in good condition, no proper support staff, no athlete-friendly sports policies.”

Madhuli also points to corruption, favouritism, apathy and bad management among sports’ governing bodies as turn-off to young Indian sportspeople. However she does believe that, while India still has a long way to go, things are looking up.

“We are still in the developing phase. Young Indians are given opportunity but the facilities and opportunities are not enough, we still have to improve a lot. Things are definitely changing now

and are changing for the better. Therefore you will see an improvement in the performance of our athletes in the London Olympic Games,” she promises.

India does have several reasons for optimism: Beijing provided its best medal total and it is sending its largest ever delegation of athletes to the Games (81) which includes real medal prospects in wrestling and shooting. Those athletes can also expect plenty of support from the large Indian community in London. Nobody is expecting miracles, but success breeds success; if any Indian heroes do emerge from London, there are hundreds of millions of youngsters back in India ready to try and emulate them.

As per Dr. M. A. Nair, Bandar Muadzam Shah, Pahang, a LOT has been said about the benefits of physical exercise to the development of children. However, not many children seem to have the right information about sports these days. Many are not aware that exercising will help them grow physically and mentally. Sports can also be a rewarding career. There could be two plausible reasons for this problem – lack of interest and lack of facilities. Children generally lack information about the benefits of physical health. Furthermore, sports in schools are still traditional based. They have some basic sports practice before sports day and most sports activities come to a halt after that. Even weekly hours for sports are limited and children do not pick up much interest from these sessions. In between these activities come studies and examinations, to which parents always insist children pay more attention. Many children have the talent and ambition to excel in sports but not all schools provide them sufficient opportunities. Parents understand that it's too costly for schools to offer state-of-the art facilities, swimming pools and golf courses, though some private schools provide these facilities. Even if sufficient time is allocated in school for sports, it may not satisfy some parents who want to see their children excel in this area. Many parents look at sports from the professional point of view. It's common among those who have the means to have their children engage early in these activities outside school. They make their children start early in sports like swimming, badminton, golf and tennis. However, there are also parents who cannot afford it and need the

school to provide the necessary support. Some schools engage outside coaches for hockey, cricket and tennis. Schools can work with external bodies to make sports like swimming, badminton, golf and cycling accessible to children. Schools can engage professionals from almost any sport to help them in these areas. Even the venues can be outside the school where activities can be arranged to make up for what cannot be provided by schools. Schools should also recognise certificates given by these bodies and include these outside activities in the children's report sheet. Despite the lack of interest among children and the lack of facilities in schools, some parents are eager to see their children take up sports and excel in them.

CONCLUSION

Among the arranged reasons referred to by the understudies is their own particular mentality towards sports, a number of them accept that playing games includes getting, hot, messy and sweaty and also being infrequently sunburned. Likewise, the understudies griped about their absence of time. Huge numbers of them remarked that this was created by the more extended school hours furthermore on the grounds that numerous co-curricular society, for example, uniform bodies, hold additional gatherings on weekend. Not just that, a considerable lot of the understudies griped about parental elements. As indicated by them, their guardians put an activity measure of consideration on scholastics. A significant number of them have expressed that it has turned into a fixation on their guardians to make them amazing in scholastics with their guardians sending them for educational cost classes, workshops and courses at each conceivable open door, it has ended up exceptionally troublesome for them to set aside a few minutes for recreation, not to mention sports. Different understudies griped that the school field and games supplies are not at a sensible level. Since the school field is the most available, the understudies anticipate that it will be grinding away's level best. In any case, they have said that the inverse is regularly genuine. There is deficient games gear in the school storage space with just two soccer balls. The school's hockey gear is additionally in awful condition with a few broken hockey sticks that have not been supplanted. The poor state of the school fields and the badminton courts have additionally gotten under the skin of understudies. Numerous

understudies submitted grumblings that the school field is extremely wet and sloppy after it rains while the badminton courts' floors are intensely harmed. Because of the mind-boggling absence of enthusiasm for games among the understudies, I have planned a couple of recommendations for thought. Among my recommendations is that the school powers, for example, the Head of Students Affairs, ought to push the significance of games to the understudies. The message would be have a much more prominent effect on the understudies if conveyed by a man of power. The vicinity of the mentors would be a special reward for the understudies in light of the fact that the understudies could get legitimate preparing on the tenets and regulations in games. To wrap things up, the school powers could compose more rivalry identified with games and offer alluring prizes to the champs. This would go about as a motivating force for understudies who have ability in games to approach and contend. Schools ought to weight on significance of games other than scholastic. Understudies ought to perform well in both scholastics and co-educational program. Educators ought to have dialogs with folks to remedy their mindset towards sports. Educators can disclose quickly to the folks about the profits of games.

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