



To study the management practices of selected wrestling training centres of Haryana.

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Abstract:-

The research was conducted to provide current and future wrestlers, promoters, educational institutions, and wrestling organizers with a solid scientific foundation upon which to build new standards, enhance existing facilities, and establish a more streamlined administrative structure. The purpose of this event is to raise public awareness of wrestling. The research was exploratory in nature and used a case study approach to learn more about how a sports talent search strategy may help promote wrestling. The researcher attempted to gather material from both primary and secondary sources, reflecting the qualitative character of the study. This data was gathered via in-depth interviews. His in-person or over-the-phone interview would follow a predetermined format. Specifically, a content analysis method was used to assess the interview data that was gathered.

Key Words:- Contribution, Sports, Talent and Wrestling.

Introduction:-

Wrestlers in ancient India were often mocked by the ruling class, but the monarchy made sure they had a balanced diet of milk, beats, sweets, sugar, and heavenly desserts. Wrestlers used to constantly engage in physical exercises to maintain their health and quality of life. Wrestling was popularized and accepted by the British administration in India, so its practitioners could serve in the armed forces. Preparedness plans are made by both the Indian warriors and the British military. As a result, wrestling flourished as a popular sport in India, and the country is now ranked in the top 10 in the world. The situation did not change until the 1960s. In 1967, India hosted the world championship of wrestling in New Delhi. Many of India's greatest athletes in many different sports have come from the state of Haryana. Twenty-two of India's thirty-eight gold medals at the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi were won by athletes from the state of Haryana. With a total of 80 medals (including 30 gold, 22 silver, and 28 bronze), Haryana dominated the nation in the 33rd National Games in Assam in 2007. Haryana has been a national hero in both men's and women's volleyball, as well as women's hockey. Sporting events including Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Judo, Boxing, Volleyball, and Wrestling have long established Haryana as a regional powerhouse (regularly know as Khusti) Haryana's sports scene is managed by the state's Department of Sports and Youth Affairs.



Health, social togetherness, economic activity, cultural enrichment, and increased quality of life are just few of the many outcomes of Haryana's recognition of the importance of physical exercise and sports. The government of Haryana hopes to educate its citizens on the merits of sports and other forms of physical exercise. The government recognizes the importance of regular physical exercise and sports participation to the health and happiness of its citizens, and hence strives to promote these activities and provide citizens with the resources they need to engage in them. The government hopes to promote physical activity and sports through encouraging collaboration between different local government organizations, the physical activity and sports groups, and the commercial sector. In order to strengthen Haryana's sports community, the government values and encourages athletes' efforts to improve their performance. The government will work toward a situation in which the right to health and the right to play may be properly realized. The state is proud of its role as the country's primary sports advocate. It reaffirms its commitment to encouraging sports at all levels of competition and encouraging all individuals to participate fully and to strive for personal bests. To achieve this goal, it will use merit-based instruments and seek convergence with other stakeholders inside and outside of government to provide adequate facility, opportunity, motivation, and awareness for everyone to participate in at least one game of their choosing. Doping-free sports, treating all people with justice and respect, ensuring everyone has an equal opportunity to participate in sports, and resolving disputes in a timely, transparent, and fair manner are all cornerstones of the government's policy on sports.

Management

We need competent management in order to provide players with world-class facilities and to execute various initiatives for the players. The team's performance may improve if they were placed in a positive atmosphere fostered by competent management. Organizational management encompasses facility management as well. In order to properly manage sports facilities and equipment, it is imperative that any responsible organization familiarize themselves with the fundamentals involved. Any institution or organization's sports managers or facility managers should be familiar with the fundamentals of sports infrastructure. The process of managing sports facilities and equipment should be more efficient, involve fewer people, and be simpler for whomever is directly operating equipment if the fundamentals of sports administration are understood. There are a number of potential issues that can arise in the context of sports facilities. These include, but are not limited to, the following: the application of inappropriate equipment; a lack of planning and scheduling in regards to the maintenance and protection of sports facilities and equipment; non-standard, exhausted materials; and faulty equipment and design. Legal actions, sports injuries, financial losses, athletic deficiencies, and poor performance in sports may all stem from unscrupulous sporting administrators and inept facility and equipment managers. Organizational success is highly reliant on the quality of its management. Management is a crucial part



of every day living. In today's world, management is crucial for coordinating everyone's efforts and adapting actions to what's really happening. Some actions may be part of the management process. The term "management functions" is used to describe these tasks. management tasks into planning, staffing, directing, managing, and assessing; these are the six categories used.

- Planning is the most important aspect of any and all management responsibilities. It is the fundamental understanding of any piece of art. A smart plan will not only make things simpler for the future course of action, but it will also make it abundantly obvious how to go from where we are now to where we want to be in the future. It is very necessary to have good planning in order to successfully organize, staff, direct, and regulate the work in order to achieve efficient work in harmony.

- Organizing is the second function that management is responsible for. As soon as the planning procedure has reached its conclusion, the organization function will investigate the tasks and resources that are necessary to carry out the plan. It decides who will do certain duties, as well as where those tasks will be performed and when they will be performed. It is in everyone's best interest for the people in the company to conform their behavior to the more formal organizational structure.

- The hiring and firing of employees is the third function of management. It entails staffing the organizational structure by selecting, appraising, and developing individuals in an efficient and effective manner so that they can fulfill the functions that have been incorporated into the structure. It is concerned with an organization's many forms of human resource management.

- Directing is the fourth function that management is responsible for. The act of directing entails the responsibility of leading and monitoring the job performed by subordinates. Every manager in a company, no matter what level they are on, is responsible for carrying out the management role of direction. It entails giving instructions to individuals and monitoring their actions to ensure that they are carried out in line with the plan. This process began at the very top and continues unabated all the way down to the very bottom.

- Controlling is the sixth function that management is responsible for. It entails measuring performance in comparison to the standard and making adjustments to compensate for deviations in order to guarantee the achievement of objectives in accordance with the plan. Therefore, control is the process that evaluates current performance and directs individuals or groups toward achieving certain goals that have already been established.

- Evaluating is the sixth and last function that management is responsible for. Progress, performance, and accomplishment may all be measured using evaluation as a yardstick. The method, the technique, and the results all need to undergo some kind of qualitative shift as a result of the evaluation. Controlling may be thought of as having evaluation as one of its subsets.



In the context of an organization or department whose major product or service is connected to sports or physical activity, sport management encompasses any combination of abilities relating to planning, organizing, directing, managing, budgeting, leading, and assessing. Sport managers use their talents in many different organizations, including those related to collegiate and professional sports, amateur sports like the Olympics, sport marketing and management firms, sport communications and news media firms, corporate sponsorship and advertising firms, sporting goods firms, arenas, stadiums, and civic centers, to name just a few.

Haryana: a wrestling hub

Wrestling is quite well-liked in the Indian state of Haryana. With the goal of promoting and developing sports and the ambition to make sports genuinely a mass moment, the Government of Haryana has a highly encouraging Sport and Fitness policy, amended in 2015. The achievements of Haryana's athletes in the London Olympics, the Asian Games, and the Commonwealth Games show that reaching for the highest possible standards is a worthwhile endeavor. The government of Haryana is responsible for organizing the state's top-notch sporting events, regardless of whether they align with any particular political, religious, or economic ideology (Haryana Sports and Physical Fitness Policy, 2015).

Review of literature

(Knopf 2008) studied “Wrestling with Deterrence: Bush Administration Strategy After” found out about it Containment and deterrence, the key American Cold War policies, were widely dismissed after the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. Deterring suicide terrorists is a difficult task due to the fact that they have no cause to fear a threat of punishment after the assault. It is also difficult to deter the groups that dispatch suicide terrorists since such non-state actors may "without a return address" against which to respond. As then As John Bolton said it shortly after 9/11, those who are prepared to fly aircraft into buildings will not be stopped. 1 Questions like this concerning deterrence weren't really novel at the time. There was a belief that rogue regimes, particularly those run by unstable dictators like Saddam Hussein or Kim Jong Il, may be unstoppable in their pursuit of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

(McLeod, Shilbury, and Zeimers 2021) studied “An Institutional Framework for Governance Convergence in Sport: The Case of India” found out about it Studying Indian sport's governance convergence was the goal of this investigation. Transparency, accountability, democracy, and social responsibility are all characteristics of good governance that are common to Western sports.

(Gupta 2021a) studied “Role of CSR for Sports Infrastructure Development” Research has shown that Indian athletes have won several medals for their country in international athletic events such as the Olympic, Commonwealth, and Asian Games. CSR has caught the attention of many enterprises, and as a consequence, a number of academic and industry-based studies are taking place. With the help of corporate social responsibility (CSR), sports in society may expand at the quickest possible rate.



(Zakinuddin and Ghazali 2019)studied “The Relationship between Athlete Satisfaction with Coach Management Training Programme, Transformational Leadership and Sports Innovations” discovered that the coach's leadership, expertise, and demeanor contribute to athletes' feelings of contentment. Sports in Malaysia, in general, and Universiti Utara Malaysia, in particular, stand to benefit from this research, which aims to reveal how happy athletes are with their participation in sports. Sport-related research is likely to benefit from this study's findings,

(Calder 2010)studied The scientific basis for recovery training practices in sport found out about it Physical training is a crucial structural component of sports training and an essential component in the development of tactical and technical performance. Specificity more pronounced biomechanical structures fostered by close of evidence, methods of effect, but also by the size suitable physical and mental stress, appearing vital to the development of unique motor ability. Muscle Visco-elastic characteristics, anaerobic metabolism, and the ability to express force via all modes of expression, including speed, power storage, re-elasticity, and stiffness, are all determinants in most sports.

(Kiran G. N. and Dr. R. Srinivasa 2017)studied governance of sports in india found out about it This essay reveals important difficulties underlying the existing form of sports governance in India. Further, it aims to investigate the causes behind continually low performance of Indian athletes in the Olympic sports and the role that the government may play in order to improve the awful scenario that exists at the time. An alternative sports governance model for India is proposed by examining the patterns utilized by some of the world's most successful athletic countries and taking lessons from those examples. Given India's developing economy and youthful population, major athletic events such as the Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, and World Cups of Hockey and Cricket are increasingly choosing to be held in India. High profile events such as this garner a lot of attention from across the globe.

(Gupta 2021b)studied Sports Event Management Benefits & Issue found out about it As a result of hosting the Asian Games in New Delhi in the 1950s, India developed its own system for organizing athletic events. Its purpose is to keep track of the fast growth of sports event management in India's economy by keeping a close eye on the industry. An overview of some of India's most popular sporting events and how they are organized is presented in this report.

In Indian And Russian Wrestling: A Comparative Study” found out about it Wrestlers from India and Russia were studied side by side according to predetermined parameters in order to gain insight into the physical, psychological, and physiological characteristics shared by the two groups of wrestlers and to



identify key characteristics that wrestlers from both countries could benefit from studying one another. Research was conducted on a wide range of factors, all of which were subdivided into three major categories: physical, psychological, and physiological. Men's Freestyle Wrestlers were studied by picking two top-level wrestlers from each national team in the six Olympic Wrestling weight classes of 57kg, 65 kilograms, 70 kilograms, 74 kilograms and 95 kilograms in weight.

(Nandakumar and Jaspal Singh Sandhu 2014)studied “Factors Influencing International Sporting Success- An Analysis of Indian Sports System” found out about it The sporting performance of a country is becoming more dependent on a variety of elements that are intertwined. Previous study gives an outline of major characteristics that might contribute to international sports success. A number of studies have utilized these characteristics as a framework to evaluate sports policy in different nations and assess their similarities and differences. Based on earlier research, this study examined the elite sports system in India, focusing on the factors that have previously been discovered.

Conclusion

Health, social togetherness, economic activity, cultural enrichment, and increased quality of life are just few of the many outcomes of Haryana's recognition of the importance of physical exercise and sports. The government of Haryana hopes to educate its citizens on the merits of sports and other forms of physical exercise. The government recognizes the importance of regular physical exercise and sports participation to the health and happiness of its citizens, and hence strives to promote these activities and provide citizens with the resources they need to engage in them. The government hopes to promote physical activity and sports through encouraging collaboration between different local government organizations, the physical activity and sports groups, and the commercial sector. In order to strengthen Haryana's sports community, the government values and encourages athletes' efforts to improve their performance. The government will work toward a situation in which the right to health and the right to play may be properly realized. The state is proud of its role as the country's primary sports advocate. It restates its intention to promote sports for all people at all levels. To achieve this goal, it will use merit-based instruments and seek convergence with other stakeholders inside and outside of government to provide adequate facility, opportunity, motivation, and awareness for everyone to participate in at least one game of their choosing. Doping-free sports, treating all people with justice and respect, ensuring everyone has an equal opportunity to participate in sports, and resolving sports disputes in a timely, transparent, and fair manner are all cornerstones of the government's policy.

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