CHAPTER - II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of studies conducted and literature available related to the area of research is very important. It gives us a total picture of the various aspects of the problem under study, the aspects which have been covered so far, and the findings arrived at through various studies, to make comprehensive understanding with the research topic and gaps on which further researches are needed. It gives us an idea about the regional spread of the studies at national level. Thus in this chapter a review of the studies on overall sports and on downfall of hockey conducted abroad and in India has been presented. The chapter is divided into two sections namely:

(I) Studies related to sports in general and which is further divided into 5 sub-categories that is

(A) Studies related to family influence,
(B) Studies related to influence of school,
(C) Studies related to influence of peer group,
(D) Studies related to influence of the community and
(E) Studies related to the role of social structure in socializing sports persons

(II) Studies specifically related to hockey.

(I) Studies related to sports in general:

(A) Studies related to family influence:
Greendorfer (1979) has stated that the family has a lot of influence over the involvement of child into sports during childhood and that influence decreased overtime. She further advocated that the family was the important predictor of sports involvement along with the peers and teachers.

McPherson (1968) while examining the factors influencing the Canadian tennis and hockey university players to get socialized into sport, it was
known that their first interest was aroused within the family. Some of their parents were still active in sports who acted as active role models for their children. Father was found to be more affective in the family. Later on this familial influence decreased and taken over by the peers, coaches and physical education teachers, although the children continued receiving sanctions in all stages of life from parents.

Zeller (1968), Orick (1972) and Synder and Spretzer (1973) confirming that the parents of athletes and most skillful physical education students were themselves active in sports. They encouraged physical activities among their off-springs more than other parents. The attitudes and activities of parents leave deep impression on the children’s habits and future involvements. Apart from sport, Villancourt (1974) says that children inherit partisanship from their parents.

Hackman (1978) young children tend to imitate the behaviour of like adult at this time the parents play an important part. They not only provide formal instructions in sporting activities but also a model for imitation, either mobile or immobile in nature, thus subtly transmitting the worthiness of sport. The extent of provision of opportunities for play will also guide children’s attitude towards the value of physical activity.

Hackman (1978) further views that women come to perceive sports greatly influenced by their family and peers who in turn are influenced by society as a whole.

Malumphy (1970) in her study on college women’s sport reported that family influence was a major factoring college women competing in sport. She further reported that the typical female athletes receive family approval for her participation and competition but familial sport was also there. Further more, the athlete was found to be encouraged by at least fifty percent of her significant others.

Greendorfer (1976) gave a descriptive information relative to age of first sport involvement, type of first sport and significant others. In relation to age, 70% of the women were participating in some form of sport by the age
of eight. Relative to agents responsible for first sport involvement, 39.5% were stimulated into sport by the family followed by 31.1% through neighbourhood, 23.6% through the school, 3.4% through the community and only 1.7% through the private clubs. The importance of family’s contribution is obvious from this information.

Landers (1970), Portz (1972) and Greendorfer (1978) studied the socializing effect of siblings on female socialize and confirmed the same quite significant. Siblings happen to be close in age and remain immediate and are always available as play groups throughout the socialization years. Landers found women with younger and elder brothers over-represented among physical education majors and women athletes. In a similar study on males by Landers (1972) an opposite result came to the surface in which males with an elder sister participated more in high school sport than first born males or than males with an elder brother. This suggests that an elder female serves as a negative model and motivates the younger male to adopt a behaviour pattern opposite to that of his sister. This explanation was supported by Rosenberg and Sutton Smith (1964) who found preadolescent boys with two sisters showing more psychological masculinity than a boy with one sister.

Laasko (1976) showed the home to be the socialization agency which is central for the development of women’s sport activity. While the school is the most important for men with regard to individual home variable. It was further seen that the influence of sibling was related to their sex that is brothers initiating brothers in sports and sisters doing so in the case of sisters. Furthermore, it has been shown that the first borns are less likely than later borns to participate in dangerous sports those involving body contact and high physical risks (Casher, 1977; Gould and Landers, 1972; Nisbett, 1968; Yiannakis, 1976).

Portz (1972) has reported that girls who were first born in the family were less inclined to participation in sports. Whereas, Adam’s (1972) findings
were contradicting that of Portz, reporting that the first borns or only children have been shown to be more successful in professional carriers. By and large these studies have brought in sibling as an effective indicators for sports socialization in addition to other factors, In addition, the number of children in the family does effect the socialization process as supported by the findings of Laasko (1977) who went into the density of social background of elite sportsperson and women in Finland. He found out that man athletes came from families with large number of children and women counterparts from families with relatively less number of children.
Cicirelli (1980) viewed the siblings as parents’ substitutes, stimulants, challengers, teachers, models, confidents and companions. It became obvious in respect of present Indian families where both husband and wife are working. In such cases children ought to have more interactions with each other and their friends in the neighbourhood, school and village. Thus, siblings, sex and their ordinal positions certainly have influence over environment and kind of experience to which the child is exposed.
Nisbett (1968) noted that first borne are less likely to play a dangerous sport than later borns and Landers (1979) suggests that parental attitude vary towards first born and late born children participating in dangerous and high risk sports (e.g. football, hockey, wrestling). In summary, interaction in the family is particularly important for sport socialization because it tends to be linked with other variables such as social class, race, ethnicity, religion and influence of siblings.
Synder and Spreitzer (1978) shows that the father’s encouragement for their daughters participation in sport tended to be stronger than their support for their daughter’s involvement in music. Moreover maternal encouragement for participation in sport was almost as strong as the degree of maternal encouragement in music. In general, parents with a
higher educational level were more supportive of both sport and music than parents with less education.

Barnsley, Thompson and Barnsley (1985) found that players born in the early months of the year are highly over represented on all star youth hockey teams. This calendar effect is also found in the National Hockey League and in the National Hockey Leagues in Sweden and the Soviet Union; more than 70% of the players were born in the first 6 months.

**(B) Studies related to influence of school:**

In an attempt to study the factors influencing an individual to become socialized into Olympic track and field athletics, Kenyon and McPherson (1973) found out over seventy five percent of the track and field was first aroused in the school. In such schools tracks and field was considered an important extra curricular activity by the authority and students as well. This shows that a pattern of behaviour highly valued by a system influences the socialize to learn and enact that role. Respondents were reported to have received encouragement and reinforcement from classmates and teachers. It seems to be the result of interpersonal relationship between teachers and students within the school environment.

In two different studies on factors contributory towards Olympic success by Pooley et.al (1975) and Shaw and Pooley (1976) found that the number of Olympic sports practiced in school as one of the most important factors towards success in Olympics. In a study of investigation into factors responsible for specialization in role of Olympic gymnast, Roethlisberger (1970) substantiated that educational system was primarily responsible for socializing an individual into the role of elite gymnast. In such situations father and coaches acted as most influential significant others.

Apart from the formal interactions between the teacher and pupil in the classroom, there are students union, clubs and other organizations serving as sub systems. These sub systems harness ample opportunities
for nurturing inter-personal relationship between pupils, peers and their teachers. Such inter personal relationships impinge upon the personality of the socialize to internalize the values and the norms taught to them. Teachers in general, physical education and coaches in particular, might be expected to transmit such values and norms which make contribution towards socialization into sports roles. But given the time for skill practice it is unrealistic to expect more than few students socialized to higher degree into sport except for those selected for inter- scholastic teams (Kenyon, 1968).

In Sage’s words (1977) socialization consequences of sport involvement that was first expounded by the British in their slogan, “The Battle of waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.” This became the hypothesis of the sports in the great public schools of England in 19th century.

Mayers (1962) found those individuals who participated in inter school sports more likely to be currently exercising or participating in a sport than those who did not. This fact pin points the importance of school as a social system introducing propensity for socialization into sports.

(C) Studies related to influence of peer group:
Greendorfer (1974) who investigated the influence of social systems on female sports socialization in three life stages. In the first stage that is during childhood female participation has been influenced by peers and the family respectively than by the teachers and coaches. During adolescent stage peers and teachers-coaches were significant agents for promoting interest respectively than the family. In the third stage that is young adulthood, the most effective influence came from the peer group followed by decreasing influence from the family, whereas teachers-coaches were of no significant importance. The above findings signify the importance of peer group that preclude the effect of family during second and third stages. Smoll et.al (1979) and Sage (1974) confirmed that
neighbourhood and peer group were powerful socializing agents for sports involvement in the case of males.
In a partial replication of Greendorfer and Pudelikiewiez (1970) it has been shown that initial inclination towards sport was received from involved peers and also from home environment where sport was considered an important facet of life. The peer group’s influence with respect to socialization into sports has been shown viable across different culture and societies. In such a study by Kenyon and Knoop (1978) on data drawn from ten different countries it was known that despite important cross-cultural differences, some degree of invariance persisted in the process of socialization particularly with regard to peers influence. Greendorfer (1979) envisaged that peers appeared to be important agents for stimulating general interest in specific sports.

(D) Studies related to influence of the community:
Kenyon and McPherson (1973); Kenyon (1977); McPherson (1977), found that elite athletes both amateur and professional had favorable opportunity set like living close to the playing grounds, getting coaching and equipments. They were also getting positive sanctions from the potent significant others, provincial government agencies and community agencies. The sporting facts to the above researches came from Laasko (1976), who studied the characteristics of the socialization environment as the determinant of adult sports interest in Finland and proves positive relationship between favourable socialization environment and sports participation. He further noticed that people were more active even in unfavourable conditions in adulthood than those whose opportunities at adulthood were good but their socialization environment had been unfavourable.
Wohl (1975) and Famcy and Vanloon (1978) indicated the major role of mass media in motivating people to become involved in sports.
(E) **Role of Social Structure:**

Human social systems are invariably stratified within its society known as social classes, where a set of people share similar set of norms and values characterized by that society. Right from the ancient times sport developed in different veins for various classes of the society. India vis-à-vis Punjab state has never been classless. Gibbs (1965) mentioned exhaustively in his book the tribal societies and classes into which India has been stratified. In the past wealth and authority both beneficially and detrimentally influenced the promotion and growth of sporting activities out of which certain sports became the domain of upper class. They had the source to purchase costly equipments such as tennis, golf and cricket etc. This aristocratic domination based on class distinction is still evident but diminishing fast with the advancement of industrialization and opportunities for participation.

The social classes into which a child is born and raised centers on the parents’ income, education, position, occupation and power in the community. There are sufficient evidences that people in the uppers social strata are actively involved in physical activities and participate more frequently than people in the lower strata (Burdge, 1969 and Kraus, 1955). Also, at the elite level amateur performance, the class background does effect as shown by Gruneau (1972) during Canada winter games 1971. He found that upper socio economic groups were over-represented and more so in case of female athletes.

It is evident that a child’s participation in sport is influenced by his parents’ class and every child can not have an access to a particular sport. An individual in a stratum is so circumscribed that he is destined to develop a taste for a particular sport. Stone’s (1957) findings also followed the same pattern where golf, hockey and tennis were loved by people in upper stratum while football, basketball and bowling were practiced by the middle class whereas lower class adopted and preferred the combative sports.
Sutton Smith et al (1963) while studying the games involvement in adults reported that (1) the games of strategy were preferred by higher strata people more by women than men; (2) the games of chance were preferred by lower strata people and more by women than men and (3) the games of physical skill were preferred by the upper strata people and more by men than by women. Luschen (1969) emulated the above idea and noted that sports participation was greatest in the middle class and upper-lower class groups.

There are also some sports which are characterized by class backgrounds and for which class has less predictive power. Haerle's (1975) study on the same line in relation to background factors related to success in professional baseball confirmed that socio-economic status of a child is not the predictive factor for his success.

There is a difference in social class origins and sport as reported by Loy (1969) and Webb (1969). Though very small proportion of athletes actually came from lower background but the difference was at the team and individual sports. Team sport athletes were found to be coming from lower classes than individual sport athletes. Collegiate athletes in tennis, golf and swimming tended to come from upper class families as might be expected. Any notice that athletes are from lower class origins is too simplistic.

Sohi’s (1980) investigation into social correlates of Indian athletes also ensurfaced the relationship between the type of sport and strata. Most of the athletes belong to middle class. Though casteism has been diminishing very fast in India, yet it was found to be an influencing factor. Further, more studies are not available at present on caste and sport. But Szot and Zurkiew (1979) also found significant relationship of social origin and sport achievement, while studying the influence of certain factors exerting on sports achievement. To the above facts also supporting is the study of Petrovic (1976) showing strong relationship between stratification correlates and performance achievement.
Lynd and Lynd (1956) and Gras (1976) found equal participation on the part of the young school boys and girls and no class difference in participation in various sports. Gras’s findings are in accordance with the social structure prevalent in G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic) where social structure has been in webbed with equal opportunity for sports participation and in accordance with the political ideology of the country.

Hobart’s (1975) study on sport participation at the three stages of man i.e. young, middle age and later years brought to the light that active sports participation decreased sharply with age. In another study by Famacy-Lamon (1977) educational level of the person was found important predictor whether sport was practiced or not. It is opined that education extends consciousness and be decisive to realize that it is necessary to move, whether individually or in a team.

Wightman (1965) sees relationship between selection of recreative activities practiced at leisure time and accessibility and facilities available. This may explain the selection of such activities incurring little or no expenditure and the wide and costly range of activities for people coming from higher income group. Individual possessing relevant capabilities for successful execution of an act may not burst into overt performance. The reasons for inhibiting are introduced to activate performer, observational learning results in action. (Bandwa, 1965)

A socialize has to learn and abide by the governing rules and regulations of the social system before he is accepted as a member. Similarly, a child entering the domain of competitive sport has to acquire achievement values if he is to perform the role of elite status. It is suggested by McPherson et al (1976) that individuals are selected into different competitive level of sport because of unique achievement values at each level.

According to Webb (1969) there is a trinity of values i.e. equity, skill and victory (fair play, doing your best and winning). This trinity is in the
ideology of achievement culture which can be considered to have been taught by the social systems.

Human aggressive behaviour is a controversial issue revolving around the possibilities if its being innate, acquired or a product of frustration (Andrej, 1966; Cratty, 1973). What ever is the basis of aggression athletic behaviour deals with the instrumental aggression having goal oriented purposes. Competitive sports apart from technical and tactical proficiency demand a strong fighting spirit. Aggression in such activities has been ritualized and is said to be beneficial to society also for having individual’s hostility out on the playing field rather than on the streets. Instrumental aggression has its goal in achieving an objective but the infliction of injury and pain are incidental.

In the modern era of sports every possibility to acquire proficiency is being exploited. Even the study of “champion” athletes has revealed significantly high level of aggression demonstrated during competitions (Darden, 1972). In the above context, it is considered essential to study the values of sport and competition being taught to the respondents by various social systems. The values of sports participation such as to be fit, to be popular, to defeat the opponent etc were considered. To win at all cost, to play fairly, to play to the best of ability and a few more values of competition were also studied coupled with the process of socialization into competitive sports.

Macintarh (1982) emphasized those from a middle class and higher status family backgrounds are more likely to have parents who are actively involved in sport or who encourage sport participation. They are also more likely to adhere healthy lifestyle that involves physical activity. On other hand, lower status adolescents who do not participate in sport are more likely to smoke, to hold part time jobs and to devaluate athletic involvement.

Loy (1972) found at the inter-collegiate or professional level of sport, studies have found class differences in the background of male athletes. A
higher percentage of college and professional athletes in the traditional
team sports of football, baseball, hockey and basketball tend to come from
lower to middle class background. Among individual sports, those
involved in boxing, wrestling and track are primarily from the lower strata
and those participating in tennis, skiing, golf, crew are from the upper
strata.

Karabil, J and Karen, D emphasized blacks are also heavily involved in
boxing, in track and field but much less involved in most other spectator
sports (e.g. hockey, tennis, golf, many Olympic events).
The social systems i.e. the family, the school, the peer group and the
community contribute to the socialization of the child into the sport,
provided the child has relevant physical attributes. These social systems
germinate the potential role aptitudes, induce propensity for role learning
and ensure it continuity (Sohi, 1980)

(II) Studies specifically related to Hockey:
Dr. Ramesh Kumar, a researcher, in his book “Indian Hockey” explained
the reasons for the decline of Indian Hockey standards i.e. Internal
Reasons and External Reasons. He provided 8 possible internal reasons
which are generally attributed for this decline viz, "selections are not made
on merit basis, political and bureaucratic interference is increasing, sports
policy of the Govt. is defective, changes in rules and introduction of new
techniques, Astroturf grounds, lack of hard training and effective couching,
in-fighting of officials of hockey federation and associations and in sufficient
funds, incentives and less facilities." On other hand, the internal reasons
for decline of hockey standards includes firstly partition of India, secondly
popularity of cricket.”

Dr. Ramesh Kumar, a researcher, in his book “Indian Hockey” has
surveyed 139 players and he came to the conclusion, 56 players (40.29%) held
media responsible for not creating proper environment for the
development and promotion of Hockey in the country. 46 respondents
(33.09%) held Government/Sports Authority of India are responsible for not creating proper environment for its development. Lastly 37 respondents (26.62%) held federations and associations are responsible for not creating suitable environment for the promotion and development of hockey in India.

In his research, he asked the respondents do the government provide adequate funds for the promotion of hockey? He questioned 200 players out of which 142 respondents (71%) answered in negative, on other hand 58 respondents (29%) responded positively to this question. In his second question whether the hockey federations and associations are starved of funds in comparison to their counterparts on the field of cricket? 164 respondents (82%) responded in affirmative and 36 respondents (18%) responded in negative. This shows that Indian Hockey has degraded since the hockey federation and associations have too few resources to provide for the development of hockey players.

One of the commonly regarded reasons for the downfall of Indian hockey is that the selectors for the teams are not made on merit basis rather several other considerations are stated to supersede the merit criterion. On being asked, "Are the selectors for Indian hockey team made on merit basis?" 161 respondents (80.50%) commented that the merit criterion is seldom followed. To them other consideration such as political pressure, casteism, regionalism etc. is often given preference to the criterion of merit. On other hand 39 respondents (19.50%) held opposite views.

In response to the question " Do you agree that an Indian hockey player is provided the same facilities which has counterpart in those countries which are performing good in international hockey?" in which 174 respondents (87%) responded in negative and 26 respondents(13%) responded in positive. In another question " Do you agree that an Indian Hockey player is getting the same facilities that his fellow cricketer in India is provided? Only a small number of respondents i.e. 18 respondents (9%) responded positively and these respondents who opined that in India the
hockey players are not extended the same facilities as a cricketer is 182 respondents (91%).

Pargat Singh, former Captain of the Indian Hockey Team, under the caption "Pargat criticizes Indian Hockey Federation" criticized the Indian Hockey Federation for mismanagement and step motherly treatment being meted out to hockey team. The former captain has blamed the federation for the failure to make hockey more popular. He has also advocated appointing a foreign coach to take the Indian Team at the level of European Teams.

Rajinder Gandhi, who had been international player of hockey and international hockey umpire of repute, has frankly expressed his opinion that the present selection system of hockey team is suffering from three main defects. First there is a quota system, which goes against the principle of "best talent" selection. Secondly, there is a regionalism, which, at times, goes against the national interest because the selector prefers the player of their own regions who are, many a time, inferior to the players of other regions. Thirdly, there is no national plan for the service carrier of national hockey players and many a time their financial condition is very pathetic.

Vasudev Bhaskaran, coach of the Indian Hockey team has expressed his opinion about the deficiencies of procedure of selection of the hockey teams and its players in India. He says, "The duration of the appointment of Chief Hockey Coach should be longer so that he can understand the inbuilt qualities and calibers of the players. A proper appreciation of a player can not be done in a week or a month. It needs a constant touch and longer duration for proper report between the coach and the players.

Udham Singh, an Olympian Gold Medalist hockey player, has come out with very relevant and realistic remedies for the improvement of Indian hockey team. He said that the main difficulty with the Indian Hockey team is lack of proper training. He has advocated that the training should start on the next day from returns from the final day of Olympic and the
duration of the training should solid four years. The players should be well acquainted with the latest technicalities of the international hockey. The weaknesses of the players should be shown to them by showing video-films, as is the practice in cricket.

Aslam Sher Khan, Olympian, has peeped into the difficulties of hockey team in winning the matches and has brought out very relevant rational points. These are:-

**Firstly**, the selection of the talents should be at the very young age and it should not be limited to the city dwellers rather the talents of the village folk should be preferred because they are hard working and healthy.

**Secondly**, selection system should be such that final decisions should take minimum possible time so that the players so selected should mentally and physically adjust himself or herself as per the requirements.

**Thirdly**, the present system of catching only those players who have come in the limelight of publicity media is determined to the national interest because such players are older in age and have their own whims and fancies to adjust with the team.

Pargat Singh said that the cause of the non-popularity of hockey is that no necessary changes have been done in hockey like those in cricket. He said that it is necessary for the development of hockey to bring a change in the established arrangement. Hockey is the national game of India so the government should plan for the development of this game. Government should arrange more camps on school level. Hockey players get rupees 50 per match whereas cricket players get 1500 per match.

Jagdev Singh expresses his satisfaction over the present performance of the Indian Hockey Team but is not confident as to whether the team will continue to exhibit it in the Olympics too. He holds that the F.I.H. is responsible for the decline in the standards of Indian Hockey and says that F.I.H. is considerably lacking in planning. Coaches are frequently changed. The result is that both the coach and the players fail to show good results. This is because a good couch needs a period of at least four
years to produce desirable results, which is unfortunately not given to him (a coach). Locations for organizing the training camps of hockey players during various parts of the year are not decided upon well in time. The process of changing the players is also a bit too fast and the players are shunted out of the team without divulging any reasons thereof. All this makes both the players and the coach unhappy and a sense of insecurity is prevailing over them.

In hockey, there is always an argument against the changes in the rules of the fame use of synthetic ground instead of natural grounds ands the celebration of the game in European style. In 1976, when Astro-turf grounds were used in the Montreal Olympics, the question was raised whether this type of change will be beneficial for international hockey? European countries ignored the question and said that modern style is being given to hockey. Asian Countries were blaming European countries that they are destroying the traditional style of hockey. Now plastic ball will be used instead of leather ball. It is the turn of plastic hockey stick. The question is whether plastic hockey stick will be beneficial for the game? In brief, all these changes have resulted in downfall of Indian Hockey due to non adjustment of players with such changes.

The supporters of traditional hockey believe that many changes have already come in hockey that some times spectators does not understand why the umpire had blow the whistle. They say that the producers of the television do not want to sponsor hockey because due to many changes in the rules, the spectator does not understand hockey and such type of changes are dangerous for the game. The pressure of manufactures of plastic hockey stick has increased on F.I.H. so the manufacturer of wooden stick have become one no oppose to plastic hockey sticks.

Richard Agis, the coach of the winning team of Australian World Cup had openly favored wooden hockey sticks in an important meeting in 1986. He said, "The best thing of the game is wooden hockey, what is the use of plastic? Plastic pitch, Plastic ball and now Plastic hockey, enough is
enough. I am in favour of wooden hockey. This favour of wooden hockey by a sports expert of international level was a success for the manufacturers of the wooden hockey sticks. Plastic hockey would be costly also. The argument continues. India and Pakistan hockey will be badly affected if the F.I.H. will decide for plastic hockey. The team of both the countries takes a lot of time to adjust with the changed circumstances. 4000 people work in a factory that manufactures wooden hockey and it is a source of income of 2000 people. If the manufacturers of wooden hockey will start manufacturing plastic hockey then most of the work will be done with the help of compactor and thousands of workers will become unemployed.

Indian hockey is ordained to consistent defeats in almost all the matches and tournaments. And this is because we are to build edifices that lack foundations. Even the neglect of minutest things is capable enough to bring disasters. The Indian hockey teams though, failed to win the matches even earlier yet on those occasions it did not give up so easily. Of late, however, it seems that the team has become very much used to defeats. Consequently, the players also are not that devotes, keen and courageous in their efforts.

Haripal, says that is known to all that we are not coming down in our national game (of hockey) rather we have already come down. To up in other words, others (countries) have gone upward. You may put is the way you like, but one obvious thing is that we are no longer the winner and the reasons of that is the lack of principal fitness of the hockey players. The reason, which he ascribes to this, is paucity of proper dieting being provided to Indian players, the special diet given to Indian players is no match for even the general diet provided to their European counterparts. This has a direct bearing on their stamina- poor stamina and strength, in turn, adversely affect their intelligence in the play field, in sharp contract to all this, most of the players of hockey team of European countries belong to the universities- many of them are medical and engineering
students- and thus possess better presence of mind, are more dexterous and adroit besides being physically fit. The second reason attributed by Haripal for the degeneration of hockey in India is the consistent and continuous playing of the game during the major part of the year. The third reason underlined by him is the absence of attachment of the players towards the game.

While expressing his views, Fernandes Mervyn, has said that Indian hockey has to decide whether it wants to take a step forward, be pushed a set back or continue going around in circles as it happened in 2000. One hates to be critical about Indian hockey, because the fame has suffered a lot of negative publicity due to adverse results, but the federation's referral to own up for the men's team seventh place at Sydney, one place better than the humiliating eight position at the 1994 Atlanta Games, only confirms the lack of accountability which has been the nature of our hockey administration.

Sodhi and Krishan (1999) have observed that the popularity of sports in contemporary society has led social scientist to include sports as part of human culture. Anthropologist study sports and sportmen and their cultural setting are particularly interested in the social problems that characterize the sports institution. The anthropology of sports treats the sports institution from a cultural prospective thereby understanding how the physiological functioning in the socio-cultural backdrop affects the overall performance of a sportsman. This performance of a sportsman depends on the physique and body composition including size and form, skill, training, motivation, physiological age, sex, physical growth, capacity to perform, socio-economic conditions, nutritional status, environmental stresses and also the mental constraint.

Malik (1993) highlighted the causes of Indian's dismal performance at international level sports meets. In his view, the poor national sports policy, lacking in couching, training and poor working of Indian Olympic Association and other state level associations, is responsible for basic
malise. He wandered at the working of Sports Authority of India by commenting that "no body knows that exactly is the role of SAI."

Gian Singh in his book *Olympic Hockey on Astro-turf* explained the standard of Indian Hockey is on the decline, but it is still a force to reckon with: The downfall of the 1975 World Champions in just one year was inexplicable. He said the artificial turf was responsible for the shattering defeat of the Indian hockey team – Indian Players were also deficient in the skill to connect crosses, along with it, is lack of fitness or stamina. India failed with all these awards due to poor technique and lack of sufficient practice. The hockey world has undergone tremendous changes since the days. India toyed with most alternations and subjugated them at will. New strategies, new rules and new techniques have come into being European Nations. Australia and New Zealand have kept on experimenting and evolving. Further, he said that the present Indian methods bear no comparison with those of the old. Present day, Indian Hockey is a poor relation of hockey of 1950’s. Good players are good in any formation. The standard of Indian Players today individually and collectively can not be compared with that of players of 50’s. Team work has suffered because of tendency of players to rely on individual efforts. To improve, Indian standards need to adjust over game to the present day needs and to the new rules.

Kamesh Kumar (2008) stated that no proper in infrastructure and future plans to hold the top spot since years, we had prevailed on day to day advancements and winning and did not concentrate on future wherein we are suffering now.

Sibasish (2008) considered that the downfall of Indian hockey can be cited as due to lack of proper infrastructure. It won't right to blame other game for this. Also a lot of politics in sport has affected this.

Sandy (2008) observed that lack of promotion, internal politics; less attention are few reasons for such drastic downfall of our national sport. Still we do not lack talent just proper nourishment is required.
Vasudevan Baskaran (2008), former Olympian and former Captain of Indian Hockey team, criticized poor infrastructure facilities in the country as a major reason for the downfall of Indian hockey. He said we need to blame the facilities available rather than the team.

Shahbaz Senior (2004), Olympian and former Captain of Pakistan Hockey team, stated that inattention and negligence at the grass root level by the authorities concerned is real downfall of the national game, hockey in the country.

P. Kantaiah (2008), secretary of HHA (Hyderabad Hockey Association), concluded that hockey should be made compulsory in schools, our talent pool is untapped. Very few schools have playgrounds, without playgrounds how we are going to get hockey players and schools do not have teams nor do children have playtime. Colleges, too, do not have hockey teams, how will the game improve nationally, other countries have invested in the game and advanced while we have slipped down badly.

Naved Alam (2006), Pakistan former Olympian, found that lack of proper training to budding players is one of the factors behind the downfall of hockey in the country and it needs to be addressed urgently.

Deepak (2008) stated that the main problems of Indian hockey is lack of efforts of government at ground level, another problem is politics in Indian Hockey Association, so we should think seriously about these thinks otherwise our national game will be extinct in few years.

Mukesh Kumar (2008), former Olympian, blames the system, federations and the mindset of the younger players who are stuck in play-well-land-a-job and your life is mindset. Whenever India loses, a bunch of players are sacked and they are replaced by another inexperienced bunch. There is a blatant nepotism where the selection trials are just a sham. Hockey players are themselves to be blamed for learning their sights; they want jobs or are happy with the few lakhs they make from playing in professional league. They lack the professionalism that is required to make it big.
Sanjeev Kumar (1997) in his article “Hockey Losing Glamour” concluded that the building players are not getting only financial help from the government. This is the reason where we lack good players. There is an inadequate infrastructure which hampers the promotion of hockey.

Kanwaljit Singh (2007), Punjab Co-operation Minister, lamented that hockey which was considered as a national game was not showing desired results and attributed the downfall of hockey to politicalisation of the sport. A policy was required to be framed by the government so that unskilled sports persons did not become administrators of any sports federations.

Harpreet S. Sran, stated that multiple factors like uncertainty over the style of play to adopt, a dogged administration, regionalism in selection and other policies, lack of adequate infrastructure, insecurity in terms of financial support to all the players at all levels have contributed to tragic downfall of sport in Asia in general and India in particular.

Gautam Parkash (2008) observed that the administration of hockey is neither transparent nor is the selection process. Time and again, good players are dropped from the squad. Ex-players are ill-treated and rarely consulted. As far the government, it has provided neither adequate infrastructure nor monetary support to hockey.

T.N. Voradarajan (2008) asked why is everyone talking about Olympics and the World Cup? It is like wanting to harvest crops without raising nurseries. Today, most schools do not have even the minimum facilities for sports. Grass root level tournaments are not encouraged. We should have at least one sport school in each district with modern infrastructure.

Hanif Khan (2006) in his article “Do not talk about hockey” lamented the mere mention of Pakistan glorious field hockey past brings tears to his eyes and he is briefly unable to discuss the sport he still loves. It is useless to talk about a sport where signs of improvement are like sighting a polar bear in the desert. But the last decade has seen a major slump, not only in Pakistan but throughout South Asian. “Asia was the dominant force but
politics, lack of planning and following European styles have led to hockey’s downfall especially in India and Pakistan.

Prabhjot Singh (2006) stated that the plight of national game is worsening due to inefficient management and poor planning.

Deepak (2008) in his article “All the way from fame to shame” lamented that he will definitely blame the government and Sports Authority of India (SAI) which never gave the respect that Indian hockey deserved nor the funds to support it. But one thing that the government did consistently was to curse the hockey federations and the players for under performing.

Abhaya Sharma (2008) in his article “Hockey Blues: India fails to qualify for Olympics!” lamented that he does not think that cricket or any other sport is responsible for our downfall in hockey. The game has changed or rather transformed so much in the last 20 years that could not keep pace with it. We could not adjust to imbibe the new skills and athleticism. Sometimes our national policies, read lack of infrastructure and sometimes our apathy towards the game has resulted in the declining standard of hockey in India. How many of us amongst janta really appreciate or follow it. Many would say the lack of support from government is probably the strongest reason. He stated that genuine lack of public’s interest in hockey is far responsible for the sad status of our national game.

Prema Saini (June 1974) has conducted a study on the “An analytical appraisal of performance of Indian hockey team in second World Cup at Amsterdam (Holland)” concluded that Indian hockey team do not get systematic training, lack of practice on technical and skill side, lack of confidence and team spirit has resulted in our downfall.

Gumnamm (2006) in his article “Decline of Indian Hockey” said that Indian hockey has been consistently on decline. With no victories there are hardly any youngsters talking about our national game. But modern Indian sides have never been able to recapture those old glories. Many say
it has been introduction of synthetic surfaces. Politically-motivated administrators have also played a major part in the game’s demise. Passionate supporters complain of too little financial support for hockey at grass root level. There are rumors of widespread corruption and concerns that those tasked with promoting the game have done little; if anything to improve the image of game.

O.B. Nair (2008) stated that the downfall of hockey stated from 1956 and it reached rock bottom this year. The main reason for this is our inability to move with times. Initially, the advanced countries were not familiar with hockey and India reigned supreme. Once they caught on with game, their determination enabled them to reach great heights. In our country, on the other hand, the entire concentration has been on cricket.

Mansoor Ahmed (2006), former Pakistani Olympian, said that the government of sports India and Pakistan need to step in and take combined action to stop the rot. Government should appoint who know hockey. India has a hockey supermomo who does not know the sport and as the famous adage goes: a victory has many fathers but defeat is an orphan. Hockey has lost fans. Both governments should give jobs to hockey players because youth will not take up a sport that they can not earn money.

Islahuddin Siddiqui (2006), former Captain and Coach, questioned “has cricket stopped hockey from flourishing? Players and hockey authorities are to blame for the slide and if we do not take steps quickly, the game will be in serious danger. He said even the lack of expensive astro turf pitches has also been a problem.

Tinku Roy in his article “Resentment of India’s hockey team” emphasized that Indian hockey team beat South Korea 7-2 on 9th Sept. 2007 in the finals of the Asia Cup to retain the trophy. The coach, Joaquim Carvalho said the team felt "all but ignored". He strongly objected to the "huge amounts of cash" awarded to the triumphant cricket players. All Wednesday local television channels broadcast the pump and
ceremony in Mumbai to honour the returning cricketers. The scenes of thousands of jubilant people welcoming the cricket team spurred the hockey players and national coach to pour out their feelings. Why are hockey players being treated like orphan and why are our politicians biased against hockey, the national game?” Mr. Carvalho asked a local news channel. President of IHF (Indian Hockey Federation), K.P.S.Gill told the BBC; "As far as the Government and politicians are concerned they only know one sport-cricket. "It is a pity. But Cricket gives the giver a lot of publicity that’s why all these politicians are doling cut cash awards to the cricket players.” There has been saturation media coverage of the cricket win, but only sparse coverage of the hockey triumph, even though hockey is Indian’s National Sport.

V. Sudershan in his article "Is anyone hurt for Indian Hockey as Dhanraj?” explained with the Manmohan Singh Government still not taking any action to cut K.P.S.Gill as the Chief of the I.H.F. Manmohan Singh Government has only "watched and suffered" for the last five years. When Indian failed to qualify for the Beijing Olympics for the first time but cricket has taken over and hockey has become a "Chalta hai”. India lost out with introduction of the Astro-turf, fitter body play of the European teams and technology. India has a couple of Astro-turf pitches, the players are physically and mentally weak and there is no technology. It is Ram Bharose (Leave it to Ram) all the way. Dhoni from Indian Interior wallows in crores while Dilip Tirkey, manning the team from the back line and from the same India Interior, can probably count a few thousands. Dhoni is in every advertisement, Tirkey has no advertisement. Like 9% Chidambaram economic growth, Indian Cricket, has split Indian Society in two- some in, most out. Cricket is in, hockey is out. India is doing well in sports which eat up wads of notes – rupees and dollars. Billards, snooker, shooting, cricket and tennis are for rich and most of the players are born in affluent families. Athletics, hockey, football, swimming and many other sports are
for the poor. In Mumbai, one can find kids playing these sports on uneven, dusty municipal grounds which double as drug dens.

Akhil Tandulwadikar in his article "Cricket and Hockey in India - State of the Sports" explained, on one hand, euphoria created by the Indian Cricket Team's fantastic win in the T 20 World Cup in South Africa and on the other the threat by the hockey players, who won the Asia Cup tournament in spectacular fashion not long ago, to go on hunger strike in protest of the rewards being shadowed by the State Government on the cricketers. While the Cricketers get loads of rewards in cash and kind, the hockey team gets a Rs. 1000 incentive for every goal scored. In such a scenario, could their protest be more justified? Hockey might be our national game but cricket rules our minds and hearts. Unfortunately, or shall be say thanks to the pathetic sports administration. There is a lack of level playing field for these sports to compete for the attention of viewers or sponsors. The fact that there is a sports channel dedicated to the cricket, whereas most of the viewers are not even aware of when or where the next hockey tournament of which India is a part will be held. Former Chief of I.H.F. is now appealing to politician to "give money to hockey players as well..... What could be more pathetic than that? There is lack of huge sponsorship unlike Cricket. In the past, when India beat Pakistan in our tournament final (about three years ago) millions of people watched the game. I believe the Hockey Federation is seriously short of a good marketing manager (Reply by Vinay on 28th Sept.2007 at 4:02 am).

Darshan Singh Kullar says over the years success in hockey has become more dependent on fitness as compared to skills and hockey has become more expensive. European teams are in a position to change the rules of the game according to their liking due to their overwhelming majority in world hockey federation. These changes have killed the hockey of the sub continent.

Balbir Singh Kullar (Services) mentioned lack of discipline among Indian hockey players and officials and coaches and dearth of capable coaches.
He mentioned that coaches produced by NSNIS are not up to the mark. The neither have capability to produce results.

Rajinder Singh said W.H.F. (World Hockey Federation) is dominated by Western Countries and they keep on changing the rules according to their own convenience. India and Pakistan do not have any effective say in W.H.F. and present rules which have been so modified that we are at a disadvantage. The new rules have changed the game so much that if players of yesteryears see the game today, they would not be able to recognize the game. Astro turf takes a great toll of players’ body and drastically reduces his playing age. Now player can almost play up to age of 30.

Jarnail Singh Kullar explained

(1) Hockey is not the game of elite class. It is basically a game patronized by middle classes. As middle class children are not getting the opportunity of playing hockey at school level. Lower middle class and lower class children who form bulk of school children in Govt. Schools are unable to afford the game at higher level even if they get some change to play the game at school level.

(2) Parents attitude has also changed over the time. Parents encourage them to adopt the pastimes such as watching TV or going to Cinema rather then to go to hockey fields to play or watch the game.

(3) Hockey has become costlier over the years and lower middle class or poor families can not afford the game. Those who can afford the game prefer cricket and other such games over hockey. They do not mind buying a costly ticket to watch a cricket match but do not go to a hockey match of the same standard even if there is no gate fee.

(4) Coaches themselves are not physically fit.

(5) Selection of the players at any level of the game is based on merit solely. Man considerations including satisfying whims and fancies
of selectors and those who matter play a crucial role in the matter of selection of a player.

Lal Singh Sohal feels that modern players lack commitment to the game and nation. Their aim is to get Indian colour for personal benefits. Modern players lack fighting spirit. He feels that Punjabi by nature posses this quality and this is evident in Pakistan team also.

Jarnail Singh Kullar feels Government is mostly giving lip service to the game. No efforts on the part of Govt. are being undertaken to promote the game at school levels. Sport Authority of India is channelizing its resources into few chosen areas merely to please their masters. Certainly this policy of SAI is not going to result in any positive development of the game.

Balbir Singh Kullar is critical of the role played by media viz-a-viz hockey. He feels hockey has got a step motherly treatment from media where the lime light is reserved for cricket and tennis.

Balbir Singh Kullar, while talking about reasons for decline of hockey in Sansarpur feels that lack of locally available facilities, migration of people from Sansarpur for greener pastures abroad and decline in prestige of the game of hockey at national level are chief causes responsible for decline of hockey in Sansarpur. He feels that Government policies and media’s role have also been questionable. Government has not provided enough incentives to hockey players and media has given more exposure to other fame sidelining the national game of hockey.

Pritam Singh Kullar, feels that there is dearth of lucrative job for hockey players. Children from well to do families are therefore not being attracted by hockey. The children from middle or lower middle classes are not able to sustain themselves in game as playing hockey demands a good diet and hockey equipment has also become very costly.
Report of The Times of India (1988) said, the reason for the absence of any more players from this place (Sansarpur) is lack of incentive and the youngsters now prefer to go abroad to look for lucrative jobs rather than devote themselves to sport.

Excerpts from the paper presented by Major Balbir Singh, an Olympic and Arjuna Awardee from the Village Sansarpur, questioned "why has this village stopped producing world class players?. Ajit Pal was the last....... the reason for the lack of interest which is conspicuous by the barren hockey filed now is the absence of incentives to youngsters who prefer to search for lucrative jobs abroad rather than stay back in the village" (Indian Express,1988).

Ajit Pal Singh feels now youngsters play cricket and not hockey. Why have youngsters switched over to cricket from hockey? With little pause, he said, "media both television and radio, have played a vital role to popularize cricket. Our media hardly bothered about the coverage of hockey. This is precisely the main reason for Sansarpur receding to the background in the hockey world.".......Further, he mentioned that he is afraid that the Punjab Govt. will not start a hockey academy here, though a promise has been made in this regard. Chief Minister Beant Singh fought the last Punjab elections from the Jalandhar Cantonment Constituency which covers Sansarpur. During his election campaign, he had promised that he would start a hockey academy at Sansarpur if he became the Chief Minister. But no academy has come up despite the fact he is the Chief Minister of the State. Shocking enough, after Mr. Beant Singh became Chief Minister, the sports department sanctioned a piece of land for wrestling, but not for hockey........

Udham Singh explained new rules and artificial turf are not to be blamed for India's dismal performance. "The Government is lax and officials and coaches have no accountability", he said. The man at the helm of the IHF
does know one bit about the game. Now, they should sack the IHF Chief, the Chief and the manager for India's poor performance in the Olympics. It will put fear in the next incumbent" (Gurmukh Singh, 1992).

Former I.H.F. Chief, K.P.S.Gill, feels "our national game has almost died in our country". "There is no foreign exposure to the players. No home series are being played. The newly appointed committee had talked a lot about the development of the game at grass root level but till date no such programme has been announced."

Ajit Pal Singh expressed his anger that "Cricket was patronized by royal families earlier, now a days politician are patronizing this game as compared to other sports, and this is clear that they field mostly cricketers in polls. "Talking to the Tribune on phone from Delhi, Ajit Pal Singh, under whose Captaincy India won World Cup in 1975, said had any political party approached him he would have fought the elections. Olympian Colonel (retired) Balbir Singh said though he was not interested in politics, but he was of the view that the political parties should give tickets to those hockey players who were keen to contest. Balbir Singh said, all this showed how the national game was being given the step motherly treatment. Arjuna Awardee Olympian Jagjit Singh, who represented the country in 1964 Olympics, where India won gold medal, said he was annoyed with the political parties who took care for cricketers and ignored other sportsperson.

Prabhjot Singh in his article “Who cares for hockey?” emphasized that golf in India is number 1 sport and not hockey or cricket. If you believe cricket in the most popular sport in India and hockey has been our national sport you are wrong and misinformed. India's number one sport is golf. Investigations by The Tribune make startling revelations. Golf takes highest share of public funds as three hockeys or equal number of cricket stadiums can be made from the money needed to raise a new 18 hole 72
par international standard golf course. Interestingly, the percentage of those seeking a carrier in golf does not run beyond a few thousands in a country of 1.1 billion people. An average golf course with a club house and a bar has 800 to 1000 members to make the number of golf enthusiasts reach 200,000 to 250,000. This is perhaps the highest per capita income availability of golf courses compared to the per capita availability of equivalent infrastructure in hockey, football, cricket or track and field. It is money that works. Since returns from golf courses can be expected together with adequate nifty membership fee, the private sector has joined it. But this is not the case with similar infrastructure or stadium of hockey, football, track and field of recent, hockey stadium built worldwide, the cost hovers between $ 1.5 million and $ 1.8 million. The maintenance cost of a golf course is five to time times that of a hockey or cricket stadium.

In an article, "Individual stars do not make a team" Viren Rasquinha was interviewed by number of people. In his interview he said there is no single major problem but a little of a lot of problems, which cumulatively result in a consistent poor performance in the last few years. He said the basic reasons for downfall of Indian hockey includes lack of attention at grass root levels, lack of development of infrastructure, lack of facilities, lack of modern coaching to the most talented kids in the country. He said just getting a foreign coach will not change things drastically. That would be expecting too much. First we get work on the root causes of the downfall of Indian Hockey.

Parmod, in his reply to India study channel, said the state of hockey is pitiable. We keep on boosting about our past records but we did little to maintain the high standards we attained in the past. Everyone attributed for the downfall of hockey but no one owns the responsibility that’s the tragedy. It is like success has many makers but failure is an orphan. The
powers that be on the IHF never took notice of the start of deterioration and now no one even knows the spelling of hockey. With some administrators at helm corruption was rampant and players were selected for cash payments. This resulted in India creating a record of not qualifying for Olympics. It is actually a shame that a winner of 8 Olympic golds should actually play qualifying rounds and every time they qualify, media create a hype that one gold medal is a guaranty. Small countries but powerhouses in hockey like Australia and Netherlands have many Astroturf stadiums but in India we have only 3. All these contribute to the present situation.

Neha Mahajan said it is because of commercialization of sports that hockey is suffering from name and fame. What a pity that our national game in our country is being ignored by their country men and women? It is very sorry state of Indian sports culture. It is high time to change all this that is going on. It is good that hockey is being familiar by small children by introducing in schools.

In an article "18 years on, Sports Complex on Paper" states that even 18 years after of its inception, the Rajiv Gandhi Modern Sports Complex (RGMSC) in Chandigarh, the only sports complex of its kind in Punjab, has failed to take off. In 1991, a chunk of 23.11 acre in Sector - 63 was allotted on lease to the State Governments to promote sports in the State. The Government was supposed to build a sports complex of international standard there. However, heaps of garbage now lies scattered within the sports complex, with plans to raise sports infrastructure on paper alone. Shopkeepers around the complex said the place was a safe heaven for boozers and other illegal activities. A senior official of the sports department said, “The complex is facing dearth of funds and this is the major reason behind the delay in the construction work.” Director, Sports Department Punjab, Pargat Singh said; "The proposed model has been
sent to the Punjab Infrastructure Development Board (PIDB) but lack of funds is hindering the project”.

K.P.S.Gill in an article “FIH interference bad for Indian Hockey” is miffed at International Hockey Federation’s (FIH) in creasing ‘interference' in the running of the game in the country and believe it is detrimental to the revival of India’s national sport. “For the last two-three years, FIH have been interfering in Indian Hockey. They first sent Ric Charlesworth here. India was ranked fifth then and now we are at 12th position. Their role in setting up Hockey India has also raised so many questions. “From Vijay Merchant, Dilip Sardesai to Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Sachin Tendulkar and M.S.Dhoni, all have maintained dignity and that is why cricket touched great heights, and our hockey players took more interest in off field activities and only played a blame game.”

In an article “South-West Punjab cries for Astroturf” explains the lack of economic facilities (Astroturf) and lack of adaptability of players to Astroturf. The scarcity of quality players emerging from the plains of South West Punjab is being attributed to the lack of Astroturf in the districts of Muktsar, Faridkot, Bathinda and Ferozepur. There is just one Astroturf at Badal Village in this district to cater to fair districts and that too is not being utilized to optimum level. S.S.Mann, Secretary of the Muktsar District Hockey Association and a former International player, "we have enough talent in all these four districts. But the problem is boys grow up playing on grass where they have to bend their bodies to control the ball. “This shows the lack of adoptability. Patiala has two turfs but both lying in a State of disuse. Why??

In an article “Dhyan Chand - Player, Legend and the Man” which described that they are not just heroes, they are the caliper by which other men’s heroism is measured. Another fact of his personality must be not forgotten modern players use advertisements to give their performance and personalities greater flourish. They do not allow us to forget them utter, for television, that accumulated memory of out times, is their evidence.
However, during the Dhyan Chand era there was nothing to record his brilliance. There were no films to record the poetry that he wrote. Yet the reverence for him rests in the hearts of thousands of his followers.

Jose Brasa, India Chief Coach, in an article "Don’t expect extraordinary result in Hockey World Cup" mentioned he roped in Jesus Garcia Pallares as the physical trainer of Indian team but barely three months after his appointment, Pallares quit the job citing lack of professionalism in the working of the Sports Authority of India " Things are very slow in India in General but adapting to them will be beneficial to us rather than just getting desperate" – he said. "The equipments are coming. The Sports Minister M.S.Gill has promised me face to face that all the equipments will be here in our hands when we will come back from Canada in the beginning of November. He said equipments were come in November and World Cup will be in February-March, just only four months to practice with new equipments. Where is our administration and what it is doing? There was a need to practice for 1 year with new equipments. Very strange!!!

In an article "Which game cricket or hockey should be our national game?", Roger Ford said that forget about hockey. Hockey is been rooted out of Indian minds. Cricket has taken its place. The consistent failure of the hockey team, the incapable and corrupt officials, the success of Indian cricket team and the publicity it gets, lack of infrastructure and funds for Hockey etc. has contributed to the downfall of Hockey. Jayanath described that hockey has originated in India and our country dominated the game for many years, hence it should be our national game. It is a different matter that our countries have learnt the game and improved it and India has been relegated in hockey. Cricket has emerged from just 1983 onwards. Hockey is our National Game. Britishers when they ruled and ruined our country they left cricket as residue. Even though, hockey is our national game, it really sucks due to politics.
D Anshuman explained that firstly, we do not choose the people who run the boards of various sports association. They are elected within their own bunch that in turn rise up through their own state hierarchies. Unlike other nations where all sports are professionally run units, Indian Sports Boards are run by the bureaucratic blueprint. I also do not say that cricket should be abandoned or should not be followed. Cricket in India is like sleeping monster that just woke up and it’s great that so much money is generated from the game. Bureaucracy aside, the board is run astutely as far as the money and facilities go.

Our cricketers are handsomely paid and greatly recognized. Let us not have any grudge that. But look at fate of our hockey players. When they go out to represent India in International matches they have to live in third rate hotels in appalling conditions. Even when they win big tournaments they do not get the proper recognition for that. Recently, Indian hockey coach Mr. Varvalho had openly expressed his resentment to bring this to the notice of the authorities and the Governments. Do you think better recognition and monitory rewards will motivate and inspire our hockey players to regain the level of measurement from improved hockey is to bring more money, more respect, acknowledgement, media attention to the sports of hockey and make the game even more popular to public so more people watch the hockey matches on TV and in stadiums. I bet if there is India’s Cricket match and India’s hockey match at the same time on TV, almost 95% people will watch the cricket match. MNC’s (Multi National Corporations) tried to promote only cricket because United States won’t loose, on the other hand faulty policies lead to stop the growth of sports like hockey and other. Lack of infrastructure like modern playgrounds, playing in different atmosphere etc. Casteism, regionalism in choosing the players is common. Bengal Players in cricket are not promoted equally. Their smallest fault is shown as disaster. Same in hockey. Government also does not want to promote other games. Though in theory, they are
doing. Hockey was mainly related with Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. But in Madhya Pradesh government is too busy same with other.

**Conclusion:**

The above review bares the fact that the field of sports sociology remains more or less unexplored in the country and more so in Punjab, as no such study has been conducted so far in the region. The blatant ignorance of the area reinforces the motive of the researcher to take the present study. The review also reveals that the studies conducted so far in the field of hockey concentrates more on economic and political aspects and no such studies have been found on the social aspects of the downfall of hockey. The present studies emphasize on the various factors that is economic, political, level of determination, commitment, dedication and tolerance among the players. The ideas which have been incorporated in the above review have been included in my objectives of the study. The recent position of India in World Cup 2010 makes my study more significant.
References
Brasa, Jose. 2009. “Do not expect extra ordinary result in Hockey World Cup”, The Tribune, September 23.
Deepak. 2008. “All the way from Fame to Shame”, PK4 The Inside Story, April 29.
Nair, O.B. 2008. “We are to blame………………..”, The Hindu, Opinion – Letters to Editors, March 15.


Voradarajan, T. 2008. “We are to blame………………”, The Hindu, Opinion – Letters to Editors, March 15.


www.google.com