CHAPTER - VII
CONCLUSIONS
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The history of hockey is as old as the human civilization. Hockey became popular in India in the British Regime. The British Regiments used to play the game in India and introduced it in the British Indian Regiments who quickly picked up the game. In the beginning, the smaller hockey clubs emerged and later on national level associations came into being. At that time, nobody knew that “this game would take such a hold on the Indians that it would ultimately become their national game and win a place for the country on the sports map of the world.” Eight time Olympic champions, once world champions (1975), twice Asian champions (1966 and 1998), Indian hockey team will always arouse interest wherever they play. Many countries in Europe and Asia have made tremendous progress in hockey and thus have surpassed India. So 1928-80 period was considered as a golden period in the history of Indian hockey. It was during this period when India won international acclaim by winning many tournaments. However, Indian team lost its winning spree after 1980 and since then we have not won any Olympic medal till date. However, it is observed that the downfall of Indian hockey began after 1980. Keeping this situation in view the present study was designed to find out the social, economic and political factors which became responsible for the downfall of hockey in Punjab as well as in India. The main objectives of the present study were as follows:

1. To study the socio-economic background of the hockey players.
2. To examine the dedication of the players towards the game.
3. To examine the other extraneous factors which play role during the selection criteria.
4. To find out social, economic and political factors which has resulted in the demise of hockey.
5. To trace out the changes for the upliftment of hockey as mentioned by the hockey players.

**Hypotheses:**

The following hypotheses have been put to test in the present study:-

1. A higher proportion of the hockey players are coming from the lower income groups.
2. A higher proportion of the hockey players are coming from the less educated families.
3. Usually the hockey players do not have higher targets in life.
4. Nepotism, bribery, regionalism, corruption, favourtism played a direct role in the downfall of hockey.
5. Parents of upper strata do not send their wards to play hockey because of its dim future.
6. Lack of sports socialization lead to the downfall of hockey.
7. Role of media has been an important contributing factor in the downfall of hockey.
8. Downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to the improper planning, infrastructure, finance, technique, training and administration.

The introductory chapter deals with the statement of the research problem, methodology and significance of the study.

The second chapter deals with the review of literature. Various studies have been reviewed with respect to the different aspects of hockey and its downfall which have been included in the present study. The conclusions arrived at by have been compared with the findings of the present study. The analysis of data of the present study has revealed that the findings are in conformity with those of the earlier studies.

The third chapter deals with the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents which are as follows:-
It was found that maximum number of respondents at the time of data collection were quite young and fall in the age category of 15 to 20 years. Very few respondents i.e. one tenth part of the total were in the age category of 21 to 25 years. Majority of the respondents belonged to Jatt Sikh caste followed by backward caste and scheduled caste respondents. The data reveal that majority of the respondents were Sikhs by religion followed by the Hindus. It was observed that the majority of the respondents were educated up to secondary level followed by those who were graduates and post graduates or professionals. It was found that majority of them were students i.e. 80.67 percent, leaving aside the student category, majority of them were in government service. Very few respondents were from business occupational category and agricultural category. The analysis revealed that, leaving aside the student category, majority of the respondents had low income at the time of the data collection. Very few respondents had high income.

In the present study, majority of the respondents were unmarried, approximately one eighth of the respondents were married. It was found that majority of the respondents were living in joint families. Very few respondents were living in nuclear families. The analysis with regard to the educational level of the family of the respondents reveals that an overwhelming majority of the families were placed in low educational level which shows the educational status of the family. The hypothesis “a higher proportion of the hockey players are coming from the less educated families” has been proved by this finding. The analysis revealed that majority of the respondents fall in the category of large sized family and very few respondents were from small sized families. It was found that majority of the respondents father’s occupation was in government service followed by agricultural occupations. It was further found that majority of the respondents come from the low income families followed by medium and high income families. The hypothesis that “a higher proportion of the hockey players are coming from the lower income groups” has been
proved. The analysis further revealed that majority of the families of the respondents does not have any land holdings and those who have land holdings among them, majority of them fall in the category of 1 to 10 acres of land holdings and very few respondents have land holdings above 10 acres.

Further it was found that majority of the respondents belong to rural areas. It was also found that majority of the respondents belonged to Punjab state and approximately one seventh part of the total respondents were from other states of India. (Other States include Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, West Bengal and Jharkhand). It was observed that majority of the respondents fall in the low per capita income group. Very few respondents fall in the category of higher per capita income group.

The fourth chapter deals with the social factors which were found responsible for the downfall of hockey in Punjab. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:-

When the respondents were asked to mention from where they got inspiration to play hockey, it was found that majority of the respondents got inspiration from the peer group followed by their own interest. Very few respondents got inspiration from the family. Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in his study also found that there is lack of inspiration from the family members as the attitude of the Sansarpurias had changed towards the game and there is no encouragement from the parents to play hockey. Thus this finding is in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. It was found that majority of the respondents family members had not played hockey before. Those whose family members played hockey earlier, in majority, were fathers followed by brothers and other relatives. When they were asked to mention their performance level, it was found that majority of them had played hockey up to national level and followed by inter university level. This indicates
that the role of the family in encouraging their kids towards hockey is decreasing.

It was found that the majority of the respondents were not satisfied by choosing hockey in their life. For this, the respondents gave different reasons for their dissatisfaction such as lesser opportunities of jobs; people prefer those games which are easier and requires less time and less labour; due to no commercial status of the game; due to lack of facilities and support from government in comparison to other games; due to lack of recognition by the society; due to lack of rewards; due to faulty selection procedure. Very few respondents were satisfied by choosing hockey in their life. Those who were satisfied also gave different reasons such as they feel proud of being a hockey player; achieved fame for them and their families; got jobs on the basis of hockey; got support from family and society. The analysis revealed that majority of the respondents wanted to get a job instead of achieving the lost glory of the game and to make it most familiar game in the eyes of society. The hypothesis that “usually the hockey players do not have higher targets in life” has been proved. This was further correlated with the age and chi square test was applied which also shows a significant association between these two variables. It was found that the majority of the respondents showed their resentment that the status of the hockey player is worst in the eyes of society. It was found that majority of the respondents want to play hockey till they get job. This shows their opportunistic nature which also shows their low level of commitment towards the game. It was further correlated with the age and chi square test also shows a significant association between these two variables. It was further observed that people did not send their children to play hockey for which the respondents gave different reasons such as uncertainty for settlement in life; decreasing popularity of hockey as compared to cricket and other games; preference to education so due to more pressure of education children spend more and more time on tuitions and other career making activities so they do not have any time;
everyone can not play hockey because it is very expensive game; now a
days people play only to get certificates so they prefer other easy games;
hockey needs more skill, stamina, endurance and considered as more
injury prone game; and small size of the family. These were the reasons
which were creating hindrance for the development of hockey.

The data indicate that the majority of the respondents did not want
to permit any of their family members to play hockey in future. The
analysis revealed that majority of the respondents did not get
encouragement from their families to play hockey. Further, it was also
found that those respondents who get encouragement from the family, in
majority they only get moral support instead of financial support. It was
observed that the majority of the respondents were of the view that hockey
players did not get their due respect in the society. For this, the
respondents had given various reasons such as other games like cricket
are more popular than hockey; lack of commercialization of the game; due
to continuous poor performance at the international competitions; lack of
propaganda by media; lack of discipline among the players; and
malfunctioning of FIH (International Hockey Federation). It was found that
all these above mentioned reasons are responsible for the downfall of
hockey.

The analysis further revealed that a vast majority of the respondents
were of the view that players have lack of dedication towards the game and
only few have mentioned that players have dedication towards the game.
Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in his study also found that hockey players lack
dedication towards the game. Thus this finding is in conformity with the
study conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. In this regard, different
reasons have been mentioned by the respondents such as sports culture is
decreasing; youngsters prefer to sit in front of television instead of going to
field; nothing fruitful is expected; decreasing faith in the selection pattern;
and due to lack of dedicated coaches. The respondents have mentioned the
means for improving the dedication among the players such as by
inculcating sports values and culture in the players by the senior most players and experienced coaches; by motivating the youngsters by giving due credit and appreciation by the society; provisions of economic support by FIH (like jobs, awards, diet, other incentives); by creating transparency in the selection patterns; and by efficient and dedicated coaches. It was found that players are not obedient to the coaches. Further majority of the respondents stated that they have conflict with their coaches. They have mentioned reasons for conflict with their coaches such as money mindedness of the coaches; partiality by the coaches; undue discouragement; and using abusive language. Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in his study also found that there is lack of quality coaches. Thus this finding is in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. The analysis also revealed that the majority of the respondents stated that there exists factionalism between the team members. In this regard, the majority of the respondents stated that factions are created on the basis of region, followed by caste, religion and language. This also creates factions in the team and this may be the reason for the downfall of hockey.

When the respondents were asked to answer whether they face any conflict at home due to their participation in hockey, it was observed that in majority sometimes they face this problem. The majority of the respondents stated that the number of players in hockey is reducing day by day. In this regard the respondents had mentioned different reasons such as decreasing size of the family; due to more pressure of studies and no time is left for the game; lack of inspiration from the family; decreasing popularity of the game; lack of commitment among the coaches; expensive equipments; and favouritism. These above mentioned reasons were also found responsible for the downfall of hockey in Punjab.

Further it was found that a vast majority of the respondents were of the view that astro turfs fields are responsible for the downfall of hockey. Dr. Ramesh Kumar and Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in their studies also found that astro turf grounds are responsible for the decline of hockey.
Thus this finding is in conformity with the studies conducted by Dr. Ramesh Kumar and Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. In this regard they have given various reasons such as lack of astro turfs; lack of practice on astro turfs; and skills of the game are different on astro turfs as compared to grassy grounds. An overwhelming majority of the respondents stated that they were not satisfied by the training provided to them. In this regard the respondents have given some reasons such as lack of efficient and experienced coaches; lack of modern tools and techniques; and lack of dedication among the coaches. The hypothesis that “downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to improper training and technique” has been proved. Dr. Ramesh Kumar in his study also found that hockey players were not satisfied by the training provided to them. Thus this finding is in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Ramesh Kumar.

Some opinion based questions were asked from the respondents. It was found that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that growing popularity of cricket is responsible for downfall of hockey; majority of the respondents agreed to the opinion that hockey culture is declining; majority of the respondents strongly agreed to the opinion that small size of the family is responsible for not sending their children to play hockey; majority of the respondents agreed to the opinion that society’s attitude has been changed towards hockey; majority of the respondents strongly agreed to the opinion that there is lack of sports socialization in the game; majority of the respondents strongly agreed to the opinion that lack of audience hampers the performance of the players.

The fifth chapter deals with the economic factors which were found responsible for the downfall of hockey in Punjab. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:-

It was found that a vast majority of the respondents considered that the economic status of the hockey players is lower in comparison to cricket and other games. A vast majority of the respondents mentioned that they did not get jobs on the basis of hockey. It was found that even the hockey
sticks and other related equipments were purchased by the players of their own in majority and the hypothesis “downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to improper infrastructure” has been proved. Only 29.33 percent of the respondents stated that they were receiving sticks and other related equipments from the government, academies, private agencies and some of senior players. It was found that an overwhelming majority of the respondents stated that they get no financial support from any agency. The hypothesis “the downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to improper finance” has also been proved here. This was further correlated with age. The chi square test was also applied which shows a significant association between these two variables.

Further it was observed that an overwhelming majority of the respondents spent on diet of their own. Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in his study also found that there is lack of nutritional support to the hockey players. Thus this finding is in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. A vast majority of the respondents stated that government does not provide adequate funds for the promotion of hockey. The hypothesis “the downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to improper finance” has been proved here. Dr. Ramesh Kumar in his study also found that the government does not provide funds for the promotion and development of hockey. Thus this finding is in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Ramesh Kumar. It was observed that an overwhelming majority of the respondents were of the opinion that hockey federations and associations are not starved of funds but the funds do not reach to the players. An overwhelming majority of the respondents stated that Indian hockey players are not provided the same facilities as compared to the other countries. This was further correlated with occupational category in which chi square test shows a significant association between these two variables.

It was found that an overwhelming majority of the respondents stated that they did not get any kind of economic incentives. Dr. Popinder Singh
Kullar and Dr. Ramesh Kumar in their studies also found that hockey players are not provided any kind of economic incentives. Thus this finding is in conformity with the studies conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar and Dr. Ramesh Kumar. This was further correlated with age and occupation of the respondents which shows significant association between these two variables. Very few respondents who mentioned that they get economic incentives among them majority of the respondents stated that they get economic incentive up to Rs. 1000 which is a very meager amount and majority of them stated that they get incentives from the associations (which conduct tournaments). The analysis revealed that a vast majority of the respondents mentioned that players can not purchase high quality costly equipments. Thus to conclude that the economic condition of Indian hockey players were very poor. No government incentives or funds are being provided to the players in majority which can be considered as the major cause of the downfall of hockey in Punjab as well as in India.

The sixth chapter deals with the political factors which were for the downfall of hockey in Punjab. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:-

It was observed that the standard of Indian hockey has declined constantly after 1964 Olympic Games. In this regard the respondents have pointed out some political reasons such as political interference in the game; improper selection; structural changes; infighting of officials; and corrupt system. Further a vast majority of the respondents stated that the hockey federations and associations are not working properly. Dr. Ramesh Kumar in his study also found that the standard of Indian hockey has declined constantly after 1964 Olympic Games and the hockey federations and associations are not working properly. Therefore these findings are in conformity with the study conducted by Dr. Ramesh Kumar. In this regard also, the respondents have given political reasons such as political pressure; position holders are mostly non sports persons; and lack of commitment. It was found that nearly one third of the respondents
mentioned that federations and associations are the determining factor for not providing proper facilities for the development of hockey. An overwhelming majority of the respondents were of the view that the selection pattern is faulty. Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar and Dr. Ramesh Kumar in their studies also found that hockey players are not selected on the merit consideration but some extraneous factors are involved in their selection. Thus this finding is in conformity with the studies conducted by Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar and Dr. Ramesh Kumar. It was also found that regionalism; political pressure; bribery; nepotism; and communalism plays a major role in the faulty selection of the team which is responsible for the downfall of hockey. The hypothesis “nepotism, bribery, regionalism, corruption, favourtism played a direct role in the downfall of hockey” has been proved. Dr. Ramesh Kumar in his study also mentioned the same.

It was found that a vast majority of the respondents (95.67 percent) stated that the coaches do favouritism during the selection of the players. The hypothesis “the favourtism played a direct role in the downfall of hockey” has been proved here. In this regard, the respondents mentioned the ways of favouritism such as nepotism; regionalism; coach has an influence with the selection committee members; religionism; and casteism. It was observed that a vast majority of the respondents stated that corruption prevails in the field of hockey also and the respondents have given different ways of corruption such as bribery by selectors; bribery by coaches; bribery for getting admission in academies; and bribery by politicians. The hypothesis “the corruption played a direct role for the downfall of hockey” has been proved. Another majority of the respondents stated that players are being exploited by the coaches and administrators. The data show that policies and planning which are made does not cater to the needs of the hockey players. Dr. Ramesh Kumar and Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar in their studies also found that the defective sports policy is responsible for the declining standards of Indian hockey in India. Thus this finding is in conformity with the studies conducted by Dr.
Ramesh Kumar and Dr. Popinder Singh Kullar. In this regard the respondents have mentioned different reasons such as lack of funds; lack of long term planning; infighting among the officials; policies not properly implemented; not made by sports persons; and lack of dedicated and efficient planning and policy makers. The hypothesis “the downfall of Indian hockey is directly related to improper planning and administration” has been proved.

The appendix in the thesis includes the views of the international hockey players, Olympians mentioning in depth the reasons responsible for the downfall of hockey. An open interview was conducted by the researcher with the international hockey players, Olympians. They mentioned that funds do not reach the hockey players, if the government provides fund there are middlemen in between to digest money. They were of the opinion that hockey is played by the players who belong to low class income background and these players will opt for jobs rather than to play for the country. They stated that there is a need to concentrate at the school level and hockey needs to be developed at the nursery level only then the revival of hockey is possible. They also mentioned that the European Union has changed the rules of the game accordingly which has resulted lack of adaptability on the part of the Indian hockey players. They stated that there has been a change from the grassy grounds to the astro turfs grounds and further they stated that even in Punjab there is lack of astro turf grounds. They mentioned that there is lack of proper intake of diet. Further they stated that there is lack of propaganda/publicity by the media and there are very few companies to sponsor the hockey players. They said that there is lack of job facilities to the players by the government. They even criticized the selection procedure and stated that political pressure is involved more in the selection rather than merit consideration. They mentioned that now a days players lack dedication, commitment, determination, enthusiasm and killing instinct. They even blamed the coaches for their inefficiency and lack of dedication. They were
of the opinion that the selectors do favouritism and partiality in the selection procedure. They stated that society is more leaned towards the games in which a lot of money is involved and the youth prefer glamorous and professional games instead of hockey. They mentioned that there is a lack of infrastructure to the players and even there is lack of foreign exposure to the players. They stated that there is lack of incentives and funding by the government. They mentioned that there is lack of specialized training to the hockey players. They stated that to train a team in a proper way not a single coach is sufficient that needs many specialist like a separate trainee for goalkeeper, a separate trainee for defenders, a separate trainee for offenders like wise because a single coach can not observe properly all the players at the same time who are in the training centre. Thus these were some of the reasons mentioned by the international hockey players and the Olympians.

Therefore, the present study can be concluded by saying that complex and interlinkages of different social, economic, political factors are impetus for ascendance or decendance of the game hockey. The international hockey players and the Olympians who were interviewed and the studies conducted by the researchers mentioned some reasons responsible for the rise of hockey in Punjab as well as in India. The majority of the international hockey players and the Olympians have expired and very few who are still alive have informed me the rise of hockey in Punjab was mainly due to some reasons which are mentioned in this paragraph. They stated that the family played a very encouraging role to motivate their children to participate in hockey. This reason has a correlation with the study conducted by K. Datta in 1970 who stated that “Sansarpur parents have made a great contribution in creating such an atmosphere. In the evenings, parents in Sansarpur, it is said, hate the sight of boys within the four walls of home. Mothers turned them out with hockey sticks in their hand to the village ground. When they returned, they got their milk in tall metal glasses, but not before they had told their
mothers all they did on the field”. Even the study conducted by K.S. Dhaliwal in 1988 in which Gurmit Singh says: “We played for fun and enjoyed the game. We were much fitter in those days than the hockey players today. Our mothers wanted us out of the house in the evening and playing”. Such strong inspiration from the family members especially mothers bore fruits. They further said that another reason for the rise of hockey was that there was availability of proper incentives to the youngsters who were devoting themselves to the hockey. They even stated that the players were having discipline, dedication, commitment, zeal and killing instinct towards the game. They mentioned that the hockey players used to take proper as well as sufficient diet. Udham Singh said that “we are finished as India’s hockey nursery. Now there is an utter lack of discipline and dedication. No one cares about diet. Moreover, radio, television and cinema have diverted these boys attention. When I was young I used to train like mad and take plenty of badam milk. Who cares now?” K.S. Dhaliwal in 1988 stated that those were the golden days when hockey players were respected all over the world; it was the romantic era of sports; the competitive spirit was mellowed and the skill and grace were emphasized; the commercialism has not yet corrupted the world of hockey; the media had not yet become a crucial factor at that time. No matter how hard the Indians tried, the west could not copy that style. It mesmerized them and also brought victories. But slowly competition became fiercer”. They further mentioned that the hockey players were having in abundance the will, determination to win, dedication, strength, speed, stamina, endurance etc. They further stated that the players were disciplined and they respected as well as listened to the coaches. They said that the coordinated efforts, group supports and government initiative was at the highest peak in the previous eras. They further mentioned that there was disciplined life due to the British Army Cantonment areas and motivation and inspiration by the army people to the natives of the surrounding areas to adopt the game. They stated that there was availability of huge sized
grounds for playing hockey and there was also availability of proper infrastructure to the hockey players. They further mentioned that there was availability of great and good job opportunities to the hockey players. They stated that hockey was a passion in the previous eras and no destruction from the game was allowed. They further mentioned that the selection process was wholly based on merit consideration which was the major reason for the rise of hockey. They said that there was lack of interference, in the previous eras, on the part of the European Union regarding framing of the rules. They stated that the coaches were dedicated, determined and enthusiastic in providing coaching to the players. They further mentioned that the role of politics was almost negligible in those golden days. They mentioned that the hockey players who brought laurels to the country always played for the nation instead of their selfish motives. They mentioned that hockey players in the previous eras were the amateur players; they played for their interest and for the sake to raise the status of hockey in the eyes of society. They further stated that other games were less recognized and it was only our national game “hockey” which occupied a superceded position. They said that proper, efficient, skillful training was also available to the players. They even stated that there were many competitions and tournaments organized in the previous eras. They mentioned that grassy grounds proved to be more successful in raising the hockey’s status. Thus these were some of the reasons mentioned by the Olympians, international hockey players as well as the researches conducted by the researchers.

The downfall of hockey has not taken place all of a sudden. The gradual deflection in one system of unit leads to influence the other constituent parts of the system as a whole. This is quite visible in the downfall of hockey. Lack of family support, lack of inspiration from the family members, dissatisfaction by choosing hockey in their life, lack of respect in the society, not allowing their family member to play hockey, lack of dedication, conflict at home due to their participation, reduction in
number of players participation in hockey as a social factors is also influenced by lack of commercialization of the game which in itself is linked with the political intervention at the state and international level. Lack of economic status of the players, lack of job facilities to the players, lack of purchasing capacity, lack of finance, and lack of incentives as an economic factor is also influenced by lack of inspiration from the family which in itself is linked to the improper functioning of the federations and associations. Political pressure, faulty selection pattern, favourtism by coaches, corruption in the field of hockey, exploitation by the coaches and administrators as a political factor is linked in itself with the reduction in the number of the players to play hockey. Socially and economically too low profile players are participating in the game, until and unless doctors, engineers, highly professional people will not play hockey, the glory of the hockey can not be achieved as the low profile players can not purchase the high quality costly equipments. Therefore the social factor has a correlation with the economic factor. Thus not only one factor is wholly responsible for its downfall but the combination of many factors has degraded the position of hockey.

The respondents were lastly asked to mention what kind of changes they would like to see as a hockey player in order to improve the status of the game. The respondents gave an unending list regarding the changes that have been clubbed into categories. The responses of the respondents are presented in the table given on the succeeding page.
Table 7.1

Distribution of the respondents according to the changes suggested by them to improve the status of the game

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Society should respect and motivate the players</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government should provide funds</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper coaching by the coaches</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper facilities at the grass root level</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote all the modern facilities in the rural areas</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>07.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media support is very much needed</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>06.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assurity and security of the jobs</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption free hockey</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>04.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that 35.00 percent of the respondents stated that society should respect and motivate the hockey players and should not consider them the downtrodden section of the society as the respondents mentioned that instead of de-motivating them by saying harsh words like “jehde vehle hunde ner oh hi hockey khed de ne”, “jihna da kuch nhi ban da oh hockey vich aa jande ne”, the hockey players should be motivated by the society and be given proper respect; followed by 15.33 percent of the respondents said that government should provide maximum funding for the promotion and development of hockey in Punjab as well as in India; succeeded by 11.67 percent of the respondents mentioned that the hockey players should be provided proper coaching and training by the efficient, dedicated and punctual coaches; another 10.33 percent of the respondents stated that there should be proper
provision of facilities at the grass root level; while 7.67 percent of the respondents said that the government should promote all the modern facilities in the rural areas where the modern facilities are lacking; followed by 6.33 percent of the respondents mentioned that media should provide coverage in covering minute to minute events, tournaments which take place in Punjab as well as in India; succeeded by 5.00 percent of the respondents stated that the government should provide job assurity as well as security of the jobs which would increase their morale and motivate them to perform well; another 4.67 percent of the respondents mentioned that hockey should be made corruption free and selection procedure should be free from the biases and prejudices; and 4.00 percent of the respondents stated that hockey players should be sponsored by private organizations, agencies like it happens in other games. Thus these were some of the changes mentioned by the respondents by which Punjab as well as India could again attain heights in the world as they used to enjoy in the pre 1964 era. The respondents stated that the changes which they are suggesting should be properly implemented. Unless and until they are not implemented accurately and effectively, Punjab as well as India could not regain its past glory. So the time has come to open the eyes of the society, government, organizations, associations, federations and agencies to work for the upliftment and promotion of the game. It needs collective efforts both at the individual level as well as the societal level to work co-operatively and harmoniously to bring the same magnificence that Punjab and India attained in the previous years.