APPENDIX - I
VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY PLAYERS AND OLYMPIANS
APPENDIX - I

VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY PLAYERS AND OLYMPIANS

I. Sandeep Singh, an international player from Shahbad (Haryana) aroused his interest in hockey as hockey was very popular in Shahbad. His father was a kabaddi player and his brother Vikramjeet Singh plays hockey from Indian Oil Corporation. Sandeep Singh stated that his family member played an important role in inspiring him. He mentioned few reasons that have contributed to the downfall of hockey. He stated that the major problem is that the funds do not reach the hockey players. If the government provides fund, there are middlemen in between to digest the money. He stated that another reason for downfall of hockey is that the hockey players who belong to low class income background, he will opt for jobs rather than to play for the country. He further mentioned that there is a need to concentrate at school level which is found lacking. He was of the opinion that the European Union has changed the rules of the game so much that there is lack of adaptability on the part of the players because skills have not developed properly.

II. Vikram Pillay, an international player, from Maharashtra, started playing the hockey at 12th standard. He mentioned few reasons which have led to the downfall of hockey. He stated that his interest in hockey aroused in the school. He said that in his family, no member has played hockey. His major focus was that at the school level, there needs to be more concentration. He further stated that hockey needs to be developed at nursery level only then revival of hockey is possible to some extent. As he cited an example that in Mumbai, hockey is played more at school level so this kind
of spirit should also spread to the other parts of states in the country.

III. Prabhjot Singh, an international player, from Batala, started playing the game at the age of 14 years. He mentioned some reasons responsible for the downfall of hockey. Firstly, he explained that change from grassy grounds to the astro turf grounds has resulted in a drastic change as he further stated that there is lack of astro turf grounds in Punjab. He even mentioned that if the problem of astro turf is solved, more than half of the problem will be solved. Secondly, he stated that there is lack of proper intake of diet which results in lack of physical fitness among the players. Thirdly, he mentioned that hockey needs to be more and more encouraged at the school level. Fourthly, he stated that there is a need of more publicity of the game as well as the players so that parents will start sending their children towards the game and he further mentioned that it is in the hand of the companies to sponsor the game as well as the players so that hockey can attain more and more publicity. Lastly, he mentioned that there is a need from the side of the government to concentrate more and more on the game due to which hockey can again gain its glory which has been lost somewhere.

IV. Arjun Hallappa, an international player, from Bangalore, started playing the game at the age of 16 years in school when he was in the 11\textsuperscript{th} standard. He mentioned that in Coorg society, their traditional game is hockey and it is in the blood of the Coorgs society. He further elaborated by saying that in southern part of India, more facilities are available in comparison to northern parts of India. He stated that, in North India, the structure is not properly maintained. He stated that insufficient funds are the major reason which has resulted in the downfall of hockey and even the funds do not reach the players properly.
V. Raj Pal Singh, an international player, from Chandigarh started playing the game at 8th standard in the school. His elder brother, Gurpreet Singh, is also a hockey player. He stated that in India, there is lack of club system as compared to the European Union countries. He further stated that there should be a gap between the matches which are played at international level and at domestic level. He stated that in India this is a major problem as there is no gap between the international competitions and the domestic competitions. He stated that one can find gap between these competitions in the European countries. He gave an instance by saying that “homework is more important than to sit in the class”. In other words, he meant that domestic competitions are more important to bring hockey up and he mentioned that domestic competitions also make the hockey players hard.

VI. S.Chand Singh, an Olympian from Faridkot (Punjab) cited many reasons responsible for downfall of hockey. He stated that there is lack of job facilities to the hockey players and even security and assurity of the jobs from the side of the government, agencies, federations and associations is decreasing day by day. He further stated that there is lack of physical fitness among the players due to lack of proper intake of diet. He mentioned that proper facilities in terms of equipments, kit, incentives, diet, astro turf grounds, jobs, monetary and non-monetary benefits etc. are not available to the hockey players which are the major reasons for its downfall. He stated that in Punjab, there is lack of astro turf grounds for practice. He even stated that the hockey has lack of sponsorships as compared to cricket, lawn tennis, football etc. He even criticized the selection procedure in which he emphasized that political pressure is involved more in the selection rather than merit considerations. He stated that in the previous days, players were full of commitment, determination, enthusiasm and killing instinct
which is lacking now a day. Therefore, he stated that all these reasons are responsible for the downfall of hockey.

VII. Roopa Saini, an international player, Olympian and Arjuna Awardee from Faridkot (Punjab), cited and explained many reasons for the tragic downfall of the hockey. She started by saying that at grass root level, there is no development and even no talent is hunted at the grass root level. She said that main focus should be on the grass root level rather than at university level. She further mentioned that there is no infrastructure, no equipments available at the grass root level. She even blamed the coaches and mentioned that at the school level there is lack of dedicated and efficient coaches. She even criticized government and stated that government does not provide proper facilities including diet, incentives, kits, equipments etc. She criticized players also and stated that a dull player can not play hockey as it requires intelligence. She even criticized the selection procedure and mentioned that during the state participation, selection is the major criterion which is faulty. Even the state organizations demands money from the hockey players to get selected in the teams. She further said that if the selection procedure is followed transparently, then office bearers send other inefficient players in place of them. She mentioned that coaches do partiality. She stated that there is lack of proper staff for monitoring, reviewing the whole situation. She said that at the state level, there is more corruption and state organizations do not provide incentives to the players for motivation. She further stated that in federations and organizations, office bearers are not sports persons and these non sports persons think more of themselves and not for sports persons. She questioned, “If hockey players are provided with no proper hockey equipments, how they can perform better”??? She stated that political persons do not contribute anything to sports
and have no knowledge of sports and they demoralize the players. She mentioned that hockey players are not financially sound and face several financial crisis as they belong to economically lower class families. This poor and low class background demoralizes them to purchase high quality and costly equipments.

VIII. Ramandeep Singh Grewal, Olympic captain of Indian team and Arjuna Awardee from Ludhiana was of the view that society is more leaned towards other games in which a lot of money is involved. Further he stated that the parents do not send their children to play hockey because of job insecurity and lesser career opportunities. Due to these insecurities, players lack dedication and commitment. He said that there is even lack of infrastructure. And equipments involved in hockey are also more expensive. He wanted that need of the hour is to improve infrastructure, coaching standards, creation of more job opportunities and commercialization of hockey. He further mentioned that number of players is also decreasing due to lack of above features. He stated that very less number of players has an access to the astro turf grounds at the young age. He criticized the former Olympians and international players and stated that there is lack of interest among them to improve the status of the game as they do not raise any voice regarding what is happening to the game and what the game is becoming now a day???. Even he said that there is lack of acceptance regarding the change in the international scenario by the players and coaches. Regarding the selection procedure, he stated that players are selected on the basis of recommendations and not on performance basis. All these factors became responsible for the downfall of hockey in India.

IX. S.S. Sodhi, an Olympian and an I.P.S. officer at Faridkot (Punjab) (2009) (at the time of field work) emphasized few reasons for the demise of hockey. He was of the opinion that there is lack of
publicity and hockey does not get support from media. He even stated that at the grass root level, the ratio of the hockey players has declined. He stated that in academies there are 70 players but the coaches are less and there is only one ground for 70 players. Then he raises the question, how is it possible to provide training to 70 players on one ground and by one coach?? He stated that there is lack of ground facilities, equipments, lack of technical coaches, lack of maintenance, skills and killing instinct among the players. He said that mostly players in hockey come from lower middle class families. Even, he mentioned that there is lack of funding to the academies by the government. He has given an example that in Uttar Pradesh players make fake certificates regarding age- all these faulty activities has resulted in the downfall of hockey.

X. Sukhbir Grewal, an Olympian, mentioned that there has been shift from grassy grounds to synthetic grounds and moreover there is also lack of astro turfs. He stated that International Hockey Federations (IHF) concentrate on national teams only and there is lack of development on the part of International Hockey Federations. They do not think of developing under 21 and under 17 teams. He stated that the International Hockey Federations ahs not done enough in the last 30 to 35 years. He stated that the coaches select the players who are over aged. He also again criticized International Hockey Federations (IHF) and stated that they do not contribute much for the proper development and if any kind of development is done that is also faulty. He mentioned that there is no national calendar (which shows the competitions and the events to be held throughout the year). He was of the view that associations and federations do not do proper planning and even no committees are formed for planning. They make plans spontaneously which most often brings no fruitful results. He
narrated that “din de din federations soch diya ne te din de din am kardiya ne ate baad vich ehna nu kuch ve chete nhi rehnda”. He cited that there is lack of efficient coaches. Even coaching system, he mentioned, of our country is debunked and the system of making coaches is sub-standard. He stated that organizations are careless and there is lot of infighting among them. He mentioned that infrastructural development is more in urban areas and there is lack of infrastructure in those areas where the hockey players are much in number and there is more infrastructural development in those areas where the hockey players are lesser in number. He stated that there should be uniformity in the development of infrastructure.

XI. Rajinder Singh, an Olympian, a World Cup player, and an international coach mentioned that downfall of hockey in Punjab has resulted in downfall of Indian hockey. He said that there has been a lot of political interference and hockey has no boss and head to plan and organize the tournaments and the events. He further stated that the federations which are working have a lot of problems within them. He emphasized that the youth prefer glamorous and professional sports like golf, tennis, cricket, shooting etc. and parents also think if they prefer hockey for their kids, it will not provide productive results. He stated that if an individual plays hockey for ten to fifteen years and gets not even a third class job, his career will be totally ruined. He stated that today’s youth is not laborious and do not want to do efforts and want everything to be available ready made. He even stated that youth prefer to get jobs after playing and due to this very reason they do not play with dedication and determination. He mentioned that there is lack of foreign exposure to the game as well as to the players and even necessity is not felt to bring changes in hockey. There is lack of astro turfs in Punjab and he further mentioned the
places which have astro turfs do not utilize it properly. He stated that hockey was played more in Gurdaspur district of Punjab but there is no astro turf in Gurdaspur; Amritsar and Ludhiana districts of Punjab have astro turfs but are not properly utilized. He stated that there is lack of proper specialized training by experts. He even stated that the game of hockey has no glamour, no money and no endorsement and its status is reducing day by day. He mentioned that people belonging to lower middle class prefer this game. He said that there is no proper funding and incentives to the players. He stated that the job opportunities are there but only for the international and position holders’ players. Therefore, he held the view that there is lack of job facilities. He even stated that the media should properly cover the players, the events and the tournaments and players should be given the opportunity in the advertisement. Lastly, he stated that there should be proper international league, proper incentives and jobs to the hockey players so that their future can be made bright. In the end he questioned that “if the economic needs and wants of the players are not satisfied, how they can survive?”
APPENDIX - II
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
APPENDIX - II
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
RISE AND FALL OF HOCKEY IN PUNJAB: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

(1) IDENTIFICATION DATA:

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<td>Father’s Occupation</td>
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<td>Land Holdings, if any</td>
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(2) FAMILY COMPOSITION:

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3. SOCIAL PROFILE:

3.1 Who inspired you towards hockey?

3.2 Has any member of your family played hockey before?  Yes/No

   If Yes, who was the member?

   If Yes, at which level? Mention the achievement if any

3.3 Are you satisfied with your present position in the game?  Yes / No

   If Yes, what are different points which give you satisfaction in hockey?

   If No, What are the reasons for dissatisfaction?

3.4 As a hockey player what is your target:-

   1. To get a job.
   2. To achieve the lost glory.
   3. To enhance the status of hockey in the eyes of society.
   4. Any other.

3.5 What is the status of hockey players in the society in comparison to cricket?  

   Very Good/ Good/Average/ Bad / Worst

3.6 How long do you want to play the game?

   Till I get the job/ Till I perform well/ Forever/ Any other

3.7 Why parents do not send their wards to play hockey?
3.8 In future would you like to allow your family member to participate in hockey?

Yes/No

If Yes, give reasons.

If No, give reasons.

3.9 Who support you more from the family?

3.10 The support which you get from the family is of which type?

(Moral / Financial / Any other, specify)

3.11 Hockey players get their due respect in the society.

Yes/No

If yes, give reasons.

If no, give reasons.

3.12 Is there lack of dedication among the players?

Yes/ No/ Cant Say

If yes, explain how?

If Yes, What can be done to improve it?

3.13 Players are obedient to the coach now a day?

Yes/No/ Can’t Say

3.14 Do you have conflict with the coaches?

Quite Often/ Sometimes/ Rarely/ Never

If Yes, Support your answer with reasons.
3.15 Is there any factionalism between the team members?
   Yes/ No
   If Yes, What are its types and on what basis do you divide yourself?

3.16 Do you face any conflict in your home due to your involvement in the game?
   Yes/No
   If Yes, Mention the extent of the conflict in the family?

3.17 Number of players participating in the game is reducing day by day?
   Yes/No
   If yes, what are the reasons?

3.18 Astro-turf grounds are responsible for our degraded status?
   Yes/No
   If Yes, Explain How?

3.19 Are you satisfied by your training?
   Yes/No
   If no, why?

Give your attitude about the following conditions from 5 categories:
   Strongly Agree/ Agree/ Neutral/ Disagree/ Strongly Disagree

3.20 Growing popularity of cricket is responsible for downfall of Indian hockey?
3.21 Hockey culture is declining?
3.22 Small family size is responsible for not sending their children to play hockey?
3.23 Society’s attitude has changed towards hockey?
3.24 There is lack of sports socialization in the game?
3.25 Lack of audience de-motivates and hampers the performance of the players?

4. **ECONOMIC PROFILE:**
4.1 Economic status of hockey player is poor as compared to cricket and other games. Yes/No
4.2 Whether got jobs on the basis of hockey? Yes/No
4.3 Do you buy hockey sticks or equipments on your own? Yes/No
   If No, then who provides?
4.4 Financial Support from any agencies?
   (a) Government
   (b) Private
   (c) Academies
   (d) Any other.
4.5 Are you spending on diet by own? Yes/No
   If no, then who is spending?
4.6 Government provides adequate funds for the promotion of hockey in the country. Yes/No
4.7 Hockey Federation and Associations are starved of funds in comparison to other games. Yes/No
4.8 Indian hockey team is provided the same facilities as is being provided to the other countries. Yes/No
4.9 Are you provided any kind of incentives for motivation?

Yes/No

If yes, what is the amount that is being provided to you?

From which source do you get the incentives?

4.10 Players can purchase high quality costly equipments.

Yes/No

5. **POLITICAL PROFILE:**

5.1 There is a constant decline in the standard of Indian hockey team after 1964 Olympic Games.

Agree/ Disagree/ Can’t Say

If yes, which factor do you consider is responsible for such a pity condition?

5.2 Hockey Federations and Associations are working properly.

Yes/No

If no, which factor do you consider appropriate for improper functioning?

(a) Political Pressure
(b) Lack of National Character
(c) Federations/Associations Members are not Sportsperson.
(d) Any other, specify.

5.3 Which one of the following is responsible for not creating proper environment for the development of hockey in India?

(a) Sport Authority of India
(b) Media
(c) Federations and Associations’
(d) Institute and Academies
(e) Any other, specify.

5.4 Selection pattern is faulty.

Yes/No

If yes, give reasons.

5.5 Coaches do favourtism while the selection of the players.

Yes/No

If yes, explain how.

5.6 The game of hockey has been corrupted at all levels.

Yes/No

If yes, explain how?

5.7 Players are being exploited by both coaches and Administrators.

Agree/Disagree/Cant Say

If agree, explain few evidences you came across.

5.7 Whether policies and planning which are made cater to the needs of the hockey players?

Agree/Disagree/Cant Say

If agree, what are the reasons responsible for it?

6. CHANGES:

6.1 What changes would you like to see as a player?
APPENDIX - III
PHOTOGRAPHS
APPENDIX – III
PHOTOGRAPHS

SANSPUR HOCKEY STADIUM IS IN DETERIORATED CONDITION.
GRASS LESS HOCKEY GROUND.
PRACTICE GROUND WITHOUT ASTRO TURFS.
UNMANAGED HOCKEY NET.
Abstract

Hockey became popular in India when the British Regiments played the game in India and introduced in the British Indian Regiments who quickly picked up the game. 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. Indian hockey was recognized all over the world. But the other countries in the world have made drastic progress in the hockey whereas India has lagged behind. Thus the situation has become very embarrassing for India. The position of India with regard to hockey has degraded and Punjab, which has been cradle of Indian hockey, once upon produced great players now facing a drought. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to find out the social, economic and political factors which were responsible for the downfall of hockey. For the present study, Punjab has been selected purposely because Punjab has produced many international players and Punjab has also great contribution in the field of hockey. Five districts of Punjab: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Faridkot and Patiala were selected. From these five districts, 60 respondents were selected from each district and a total of 300 respondents sample was taken. Only those respondents were taken as sample those who have participated at least up to university, international and national level. In the process of interviewing the respondents, census method was used because the list which was procured was too limited to do sampling. Therefore, all the respondents were interviewed. For the present research, observation (participant and non participant), and interview schedule method were used. The present thesis consists of seven chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the topic including aims, objectives, hypothesis and methodology. The first chapter also includes the opinion of the international hockey players and Olympians regarding the factors responsible for the rise of hockey in Punjab. The second chapter deals
with the review of literature. In the third chapter the socio-economic profile of the respondents is discussed. The fourth chapter deals with the social factors responsible for the downfall of hockey. The fifth chapter deals with the economic factors responsible for the downfall of hockey. The sixth chapter describes the political factors responsible for the downfall of hockey. Lastly, seventh chapter deals with conclusions. The thesis contains three appendixes. The first appendix deals with the views of the international hockey players and Olympians responsible for the downfall of hockey. The second appendix deals with the interview schedule. Lastly the third appendix shows the photographs relating to downfall of hockey. Thus the findings indicate that social, economic and political factors collectively are responsible for the downfall of hockey in Punjab.

Key Words: Downfall, Hockey, Factors, Responsible.