Chapter–I

Introduction

Physical Education

“Physical education is an integral part of the total education process, it is a field of Endeavour that has as its aim the development of physically, mentally, emotionally and socially fit, citizens the medium of physical activities that have been selected with a view to realizing these outcomes”

Objectives of Physical Education

Contemporary society’s need and trends influence the education of its citizens. The education of the individual may be described as taking place in there learning domains, cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Physical education contributes social needs trends and forces which influence the objectives of education also effect the role of physical education process recent years have been marked by calls for educational reform specifically revitalization and strengthening of the educational process. The nature of educational reform that are being implemented may have for reaching consequences on the conduct of physical educational programmers in our university and colleges.

The aim of physical education is to increase every individual’s physical, mental and social benefits from physical activities and to develop healthy life style and attitudes.

The four traditional objectives of physical education are:

1. Physical or organic development
2. Neuromuscular or motor development.
3. Cognitive development

These four objectives contribute to the growth of well rounded individuals who will become worthy members of society. These four can be typically incorporated into four groupings namely physical, neuromuscular, cognitive and social emotional- effective.

Sports and Importance of Sports
Sports are concerned with organization of motor skill and the maintenance of fitness for optimal health as well as attainment and the development of positive attitude towards physical activity.

Physical education and sports gives as physically and mentally balance. “A sound body and a sound mind are man’s most precious possession” If we want to know why people play, the first answer is that they play primarily for fun or enjoyment or satisfaction. Nerveless play is not valueless to society. When we look closer, we find that sports, beneath its apparent lack of any useful purpose, can yield results that make if extremely valuable to society.

Coutts Says, sports provides an ideal medium for men to be himself, to actualize his potential, it provides him with an opportunity to be all he is capable of being. It is this freedom to enable him to achieve in sport a sense of fulfillments which may be lacking in other aspects of his life.

Sport implies team work and quality. The competitors learn, to a great extent under team play, to disregard economic, social, racial and religious differences and equalities tend to be balanced out when all players work for common goal, that is they learn to work and sacrifice for the good of the group.

Leadership and followership co-operation are both learned. Individuals learn to tolerate each other’s weakness, appreciate each other’s strength. Public and student group enthusiasms tend more towards the team games.

**Sports and Social Values**

Sport has emerged in modern society as an institution with patterned relationships that disseminate and transmit social values. By values we mean those ideals that are worth striving for values serve to provide social criteria for assessing what is desirable and are reflected in the normative expectations of a specific situation. Both the social values and the specific norms applicable to the situation are transmitted to individuals through the socialization process within the various social institutions, family, university, temple, church and sport. Values provide motivation for action.

Sport as a social institution permeates and mirrors many levels of society and “influences such disparate elements as status, race relations, business life, automotive design, clothing styles, the concept of the hero, language and ethical values” Thus we suggest that sport provides a means of expressing some of the dominant values of a society.
Origin of the Inter University Sports and Tournaments

The origin of the Sports Division in India, can be traced to 1928 when Inter University Board (IUB), after its existence of only 4 years, decided to undertake a survey regarding the position of the infra-structure of sports facilities existing in the universities and colleges. As a follow up action and “Inter University Athletic Board” with its head quarters in Patna, was setup in 1929. The moving spirit behind this development was Prof. J.S. Armour of the Patna Government College and Prof. Moinulhaq of the Bihar National College who become its first Chairman and Secretary respectively. The universities of Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, Madras and Patna were its founder members. The games initially taken up for organizing inter-university competitions were Hockey, Football, Hockey and Tennis.

Concrete steps to project a systematic programme of inter-university competition were, however, however, taken in 1939 when IUB adopted a resolution to frame uniform rules for the conduct of inter-university tournaments in the games of Football, Hockey, Athletics, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. The assignment of drafting the rules was given to the Universities of Patna, Bombay, Punjab, Lucknow, Allahabad and Madras respectively.

The Committee met in Bombay in March 1940 to examine the draft rules and prepared a comprehensive set of uniform rules and regulations in 1941.

The “Inter University Athletic Board” was considered as an independent organization to which subsequently was given the name of “Inter University Sports Board”. A significant development took place in 1941 when the IUB at its Annual Meeting held at Trivandrum set up an Inter-University Sports Representative Committee consisting of one representative from each of the following universities.

1. Zone A
2. Zone B
3. Zone C
4. Zone D

Chairman and secretary of the Inter University Board were designated a ex-officio chairman and ex-officio secretary. Khan Bahadur Main M. Afzul Hussein of the Punjab University was co-opted as a member of this committee. The other member universities were given the option to nominate a representative each at their own expenses. This sub-committee was infect, the “Inter University Sports Board”, in
its “embryo” form. It had its first session in Lucknow on March 24, 1941 which can be termed as the first annual meeting of the inter University Sports Board. The various subjects discussed in the meeting.

Reorganization of the Inter University Board took place when the name of IUB was changed to AIU and the new Memorandum of Association was adopted in 1974. At the annual meeting of the AIU held in Annamalai University in December 1983, the separate annual subscription for membership of the sports Board was also merged into the annual subscription for membership of the AIU”

**Socio Economic Status Meaning and Explanation**

Etymologically the term socio is derived from the Latin root “socials” which means a fellow or in sense ‘Society’ and economic’ is derived from Latin ‘oceanomicus’ is derived from Latin and later through French “Economique’ which means pertaining to house-hold management

By status, it is meant standing or position in regard to rank or conditions her/his status as a Minister, prestige position or state of affairs.

Status is usually defined as the rank of position of an individual in a group or of a group in relation to other group

Technically socio-economic status is the level indicative of both the social and economic achievement of an individual or a group.

The word “economic” is used generally for the motives involving earning a livelihood, the accumulation of wealth and the like. The economic Endeavour entails “cherishing of thing because their material value and the pursuit of the activities carves for himself a place in society recognized as “Economic status”

Socio economic status assumes a continuous ranking of society from high to low on the basis of occupation, income, education, wealth, life style, cultural way of life and so on. Socio economic status emphasis the economic condition of society and their behavior in life. Status Is the position that a person occupies on the scale or losses of esteem in the eye of other members of his society. Status may depend on a variety of factors such as birth, wealth , ability, occupation, type of education etceteras.

Tanner writes socio- economic status of an individual’s contribution is to greater extent in his growth and development.

Socio-economic treatment of sports is becoming more and more indispensable human life at many points. A large number of problems are closely connected with
the place of sports in the development of society with its interconnections with other social phenomena.

Where status is a matter of achievement, all individuals are subject to more or less constant streets, and those who fail to accomplish what socially rewarding become social outcost.

Hence the determination of socio-economic background of a Hockey player would be helpful in knowing what possible effectiveness he could be expected to achieve in his role and behavior as a Hockey player. Socio-economic status includes the twin concept of social class and economic background. Social class in a developing country like India is an exclusive concept and determining factor of socio-economic status. Earlier in India, when the caste system was prevailing the order of the society, social status was largely determined by the caste or sub-caste to which one belongs to. But now that the caste barriers are losing their significance and caste is not playing as dominant role as if once did. Social class as a caste becomes indistinguishable. But the other concept, the economic status is more definable in terms of certain definite material aspects that could easily be measured by forgeable means.

It is an established fact that the effectiveness of an athlete’s achievement is largely determined by his social status and economic background. In the light of the above discussion, this status should be achieved by his own effort. But the society should reciprocate by contributing in a proportionate share for his development.

It is unfortunate that the social status of an individual is measured in terms of economic status. In most cases social status is considered as a synonym of economic status.

Social status today is determined by economic status. It means in these days a person is known and respected merely for his wealth and income than for the contribution he makes to the society.

Social experience of an individual occurs through games and sports and many other social programmers offering social interaction. The role of the members in his group and his reactions with other members of that group is significant factors for realizing his potential. It is human nature to work for recognition and prestige in one’s own group.

**Importance of Socio-Economic Status in General**
Socio-economic status assumes a continuous ranking of society from high to low on the basis of occupation. Income, education, wealth, lifestyle, cultural way of life and so on. Socio-Economic status emphasis the economic condition of society and their behavior in life. Status is the position that a person occupies on the scale or losses of esteem in the eye of other member of society.

An individual’s socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for participating his desire to excel, his choice of activity and his success. It refers to a person’s position in any group, society or culture as determined by wealth, occupation, education and social class.

In India caste continues to operate as an important factor in area and it is the primary market of social identity the socio-economic condition of a family obviously shows the social the social and economic status of its members.

Socio-economic condition of the family may play an important role in deciding the interests of adolescents. Adolescents belonging to lower socio-

Economic conditions remain busy in the work. They may not have money to purchase articles of games or books, magazine etcetera.

Socio-economic status shows the social and economic standing of a person. A person who has high standing in the community and good income who lives in a well furnished house status. While a poorly educated ballooner of small income who lives in a small town has low socio-economic status.

Hence status is not bestowed on a person but achieved by him. In the attempt to achieve this, man enters competition of various forms in life. Some achieve but many fail to achieve.

**Socio-economic Background Related to Hockey.**

An individual socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for participation desire to excel, choice of activity and success. The home environments often influence his motivation to succeed in sports and the degree which success I his Endeavour leads to inner satisfaction.

Socio-economic condition of the family may play an important role in deciding the interests of adolescents. Adolescents belonging to lower socio-economic conditions remain busy in the work.

**The FIH is Born**
Since the Stanford-Binet test has been standardized on children and very young adults (up to the age of 18) many psychologists do not consider it an adequate test for older adults. In response to these difficulties a number of tests have been developed especially for adults. Among the most commonly used of these is the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale which consists of two parts – a verbal part and a performance part, each consisting of five kinds of items. The verbal part includes information, comprehension, vocabulary, memory span for digits forwards and backwards, arithmetical reasoning, etc. The performance scale includes tasks involving object assembly (putting together cut out parts to complete a figure such as a human profile – very much like a jig – saw puzzle), picture completion, picture arrangement, etc. It is of interest to note that the correlation between the Stanford – Binet and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale is about 85.

By way of summary, in selecting items to differentiate the more intelligent from the less intelligent children, intelligence test constructors usually follow several guiding principles in the first place, the content of the items must, on the fact of it, be “intellectual” in nature; secondly, items must discriminate between children of different ages, such that percentage of children passing the item must increase with increase in age. Other considerations also have been taken into account the items should be reasonably easy to administer and score, should sample a wide variety of tasks, and should reflect the experiences common to all children.

The use of such items when standardized on representative samples enables us then to convert the raw scores earned on intelligence tests into age scores and I.Q. scores. When this is done we find that intelligence shows a fairly constant developmental growth up to the age of approximately 14 years. This can be taken as a “known group” validation of the intelligence test. But this very fact makes for difficulties in using the I.Q. concept when measuring adult intelligence.

Extraversion has been found to be highly related or supportive to dominance and sociability in athletes and sports participants by Sperling whose development of the two broad personality dimensions of neuroticism-stability and extraversion-introversion provides the major underlying theoretical structure of this trait. He describes extraverted individuals as:

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They stick their necks out and take chances, act on the spur of the moment, are optimistic, aggressive, lose their temper easily, laugh a great deal, and are unable to keep their feelings under control."

According to Eysenck (2007), extraversion is at best a behavioural description of personality, but that it does possess biological causal source implication. He believes that extraversion can be explained at the neural level in that his extraversion-introversion scale reflects the strength of the excitatory-inhibitory functions of the central (cortical) nervous system. He also proposed that the extraversion associated reticular-cortical loop systems of the brain stem. It means that the dimension involves the reticular activating system. His proposal was founded in the belief that cortical excitation in response to external stimulation (such as the effects of competition) is higher in introverts than in extraverts.

It is through the linkage of the reticular formation and hypothalamus with personality dimension that Eysenck believes differing personalities will reflect their positions on a level of arousal continuum. For example, cortical excitation in response to external stimulation (e.g. a tension situation in sports) is postulated as being higher in introverts than in extraverts. This is because he saw introverts as having weaker nervous systems than extraverts. Conversely, he believed that inhibition will be higher in extraverts as they possess stronger inhibitory mechanisms because of their stronger nervous systems. The reason for this is that weaker nervous system is more sensitive and begins to respond at stimulus intensities which are ineffective for strong nervous systems. This results in the weaker system’s responses being closer to the maximum level of responding than those of a stronger system through the stimulus intensity continuum. Eysenck feels that this represents the cortical supremacy of introverts as producing a constraint of their behaviour in accordance with conditioned and learned patterns of response that lead to the emergence of those personality traits characterizing introverts. Conversely, the absence of such supremacy leads to an absence of such constraints and to the emergence of extraversion traits.

According to Alderman (1974). “Eysenck’s view can be interpreted as indicating that extraverts are low on excitation and high on inhibition, which introverts being the opposite. Athletes, then, would react quite differently to a rise in arousal level from competitive circumstances depending on whether or not they are
mainly extraverts or introverts. For example, an athlete, high on extraversion would have more trouble “getting up” for a game than one high on introversion, but would be better able to handle and channel arousal later in the game because of strong inhibitory mechanism”.

The dominance trait appears to be one of the important personality traits of sportsmen which have two interesting implications for sports performance. e.g. (1) Eysenck expects extraverts to have low tolerances for sensory deprivation and higher tolerances for physical pain because they have higher thresholds of arousal. It explains why athletes are, in fact, highly physically active and relatively tolerant of physical pain, which is required in many endurance events and in the hard physical training programmers required for skill perfection. (2) It is generally accepted that an optimal level of arousal, stimulation, or activation, exists in each person where his performance is maximal. It is usually represented by an inverted U-curve relationship which shows that a person’s level of arousal increases, performance increases up to an optimal point, after which further increases in level of arousal result in a deterioration of performance.

As reported by Alderman (1974), “Eysenck has taken this basic premise, related it to his personality variables, and stated that if extraverts have stronger nervous systems, which have higher thresholds to stimulus intensities (i.e. arousal), then they should be able to handle higher levels of arousal before their performance deteriorates. This is undoubtedly true in outstanding athletes. The ability to withstand the extremely high levels of arousal caused by intense competition and the usually higher vociferous spectator reactions, without a consequent drop in performance, is the hallmark of a successful athlete. A partial explanation for this ability to withstand pressure may lie in Eysenck’s neural explanation of extraversion – a trait that continually crops up in athletes.”

The Origin of Hockey

The literature on the game of Hockey is quite meagre. There are only about a dozen publications on the subject. This compared to those on oilier games is very
poor indeed—Any one desirous of tracing the origin, growth and development of this game, has necessarily to look outside for evidence.

To find out how this game originated, one should peer into primitive times when he would have, as a matter of instinct, started hitting at objects, with something that came to his hand. Older men had to do it for safety, younger men and boys did it for play. A pebble and a branch of a tree, so much (he belter if hooked or curved, would have made an ideal combination. This would have been the genesis of hockey or a similar game which in due course developed into (he proper game of hockey as we know it today.

Over five thousand years ago, the Persians are known to have played from horsebacks, a game like Polo. Whether this was the forerunner of Hockey or in itself a development from a game-like Hockey, we are only left to conjecture. The popular belief, however, is that when the elders on horsebacks ran about enjoying themselves, the little ones imitated. But as they could neither get one nor climb a horse, nor could negotiate the long sticks in play over the earth, the use of short Sticks suited them. Perhaps they hit at pebbles when they could not get balls made of wood used by the elders.

There is however unanimity of opinion that Hockey, which is a phenomenon in the East today, was born in the East—It went to the West on a long sojourn and domiciled there. Then it grew and matured. From out of the ripe fruits thrown down, the easterly winds carried the seeds to the first home. The game has since been reborn in the East, where it has grown splendidly, though a little differently but retaining the main characteristics.

As to the course the game took, we now know that it first went to Greece. The Greeks to whom recreation and to keep fit was a second religion, absorbed this game at once. It is quite possible, that the old Olympic and Isthumin games included a game like Hockey in their contests. If Hockey had not been held important by them, the Greeks were never likely to have given it a bas-relief. Such a bas-relief was unearthed in Athens about 30 years ago, from the wall built by Themistocles (514-449 B.C.), in 478 B.C., to protect the city of Athens from the ravages of the sea. In this bas-relief are found six or so Athenians at play, two of whom actually engaged in a hockey bully, though the sticks are held downwards, that is, with tips facing down. That it is
an early form of the game and a forerunner to the modern game of Hockey, can be taken without a shred doubt whatsoever. This in fact is the first real evidence of the game.

Where the Greeks ended, the Romans took up, assuredly with regard to this game. There is also an abhorrning kind of evidence, that the Romans played this game on the sea shores, with human skulls for balls. The Romans are known to have carried many things with their conquests to other countries and there is a chance that they had tucked up hockey to their kits when they went to British Isles-Next in chronological order is Britain, but it becomes difficult to account as to how and when this game went to the Americas. The Aztec Indians are known to have played a popular pastime with other Indian tribes and it is also surmised that women often took the field. The balls are known to have been made either of wood or deerskin and sticks of deer's legs which have short hooks.

The British claim that it was they who originated this game and gave it to the world, though one is inclined to the theory that Hockey also went into the British acquisitions with the Roman conquest. However, in fairness to the British it must be said that the English are generally not averse to, and in fact, readily acknowledge, the many influences brought to them by each of these successive conquests. That being so, their unwillingness to treat this as a Roman gift seems reasonable.

In deference to English historians, let us admit that Hockey is British. As they themselves say, this game is a development of other games, let us therefore proceed to the mother of games. The northern branch of the Nordic family had a way of its own and preferred to carry or to hit with, which was second nature to him, a staff or a stick, straight or crooked. That, they say, is the origin of their Club Ball, which, with other pastimes like Cat and Dog, Stool, Ball, Handyne and Hand Out, are the first of the recreational games. Each one of these developed -a particular type which has since established itself as a recognized game under a distinctive name in English sport. They say, from one of the branches of Club Ball, hockey had its origin.

In the pre-Christian era, a stick and ball game had been in vogue in the British Isles- Later it came to be known in Ireland as Baire or Hurley, in Scotland as Shinty and in England and Wales as Bandy- All these games seem to have been played with a ball and a stick bearing resemblance to the modern ones. It is claimed that in Ireland
the game was played before St. Patricks came. In 1175, one William Fitzstephen, describing the game played by London school boys, said that they got into the fields after dinner, to play 'Ball in the Field' with a Baston, a sort of a stave to hit at the ball. By one of the manuscripts compiled in the reign of Henry III on the genealogical roles of the King of England, the ancestor of this game 'Club Ball' seems to have been played. In 1365, Edward III passed an edict forbidding the playing of all those games which stood in the way of practice and growth of archery. And amongst the games named and outlawed, there is reference to this game with a crooked slick. In the cathedrals of Canterbury and Gloucester, built during the fourteenth century, the stained glasses on windows carry figures with raised sticks in hand about to hit the ball.

The fifteenth, century provides ample evidence of the existence and even popularity of this game. There is a drawing of this period which shown two men at bully and the ball in between. A jug made in France, now in Copenhagen Museum, shows, on one of its six faces, young ones playing a ball with bent slides. An old engraving published in Paris-shows several players running about with curved sticks to hit at a ball. In the fifteenth century French manuscripts, there is a reference to 'Hccquel' a game from which the game of Hockey in England is claimed by some to have developed. Linguists have however committed themselves to this derivation. If this much could be said for the bringing of this game from France, the same could be said for its having gone over to France from England. It is quite possible that during the three centuries of warfare in (the continent, the French might have borrowed this game from the men who fought and lived with them, during the periods of rest and relaxation from warfare. It is again quite possible that the game after having taken root on the French soil, spread to (lie whole of the Continent. This will explain the European taking lo this game.

The word 'Hockie' appears in the Gales worth Statute of 1527 as one of the outlawed games described as the "horbinge of the litill balle with hockie sticks or staves." Lord Bunyon's pleasure seems to have been Hockey, which he could not let go- In Marlborough the game is known to have been played by about this time.
Curiously there are no references to this game in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly during the later period, when history of the other games is also available.

As to the birth of Modern Hockey, the written word favours the period about 1875 when the Victorians reorganized and codified the game and its laws.

Hockey was then played with a worsted, string-covered ball, or a cork or rubber "bung" and ash, crab or oaken sticks. The earliest sticks were "natural" implements. One went into a thicket with a sharp knife and emerged with a Hockey stick and a blunt knife. Refinements gradually came -about which had a decided influence on the game. The "striking" face was planned and the string wound round the handle for better grip. Players generally rushed about in packs and only changed direction when the dribbler came to grief. Then someone discovered (lie whip in holly and big hitting became the vogue. This did the game good as the packs disappeared and, to intercept long hits, players spaced themselves out as in Soccer.

The next stage was the manufacture of a Hockey slick with is head sawn from ash wood. It was momentarily popular and returned the advantage to the dribbler. The next step— that of splitting the wood straight along the grain and bending it to shape by heat and moisture followed swiftly as did the introduction of the sprung cane handle.

Ring Testing Commenced: When the Hockey Association (England) was established in 1886 sticks were required to pass through a 2£ inch diameter ring. In addition, it was stipulated that the ball could be played from right to left only and this scrapped all Jeff-handed slicks. The following year the stick had to pass through a smaller ring two inches in diameter. This boosted the game along lines where speed and skill were substituted for mere bruie force and slogging and accurate passing and dribbling became possible. In 1894 a change in the rules allowed reversed-stick play an important step as it is the foundation of ball-control- The game now began to acquire its present form-Striking Circle Invented: Edgell Westmacott of the Ted-dington Hockey Club, who is credited with the invention of the Striking Circle about the year 1885 should be regarded as the father of the modern game. Before the advent of the Circle the scoring of goals was a pretty haphazard affair.
Another far-reaching improvement came about during the 1891-1892 season. It is claimed that the annual North of England versus the South of England game that season "was the first important match in which goal nets were used." Up to 1889 the tops of the goalposts were joined by a rope but the rule was changed requiring a crossbar. This made the fixing of nets possible and the lot of the umpire easier. Controlling the game in the early days was quite a business.

"The equipment of a game adds greatly to one's interest in it. A cricket bat becomes almost a companion and seems in a sense responsible for the runs made off it; and a hockey stick, by reason of its longer life, if kindly treated worms its way even deeper into the affections, and the longer one lives with it the harder it is to discard."

So wrote H.F. Battersby, a wellknown figure in the hockey world. But that was in 1895. His subsequent remarks show how the development of the hockey stick influenced the advance of the game.

"In the days of natural sticks the pain of parting was even keener, for weapons could not then be turned out to duplicate a pattern to within half an ounce its weight. A whole stock would be inspected to find the nearest shape to one's fancy, and, once its little ways were mastered, nothing could dissolve the partnership but decay. That was in the days of hollies, but earlier, during the first period of the game's revival, it was not so. One has terrible recollections of the time when the man who put up the posts brought a tangled lump of slicks along with him, out of which each chose what suited him best.

Those ancient weapons were dumpy affairs in oak, very weighty for their bulk, brandished in one hand; and applied generously to the ball or shins. It was every man for his own hand then, and the rest followed in his wake and wailed till he came to grief.

One smiles now at those simple ways, but it is quite possible that., were we put back today with such implements into the old fields, we should do no better for all our knowledge of combined warfare. It is the stickmakers and the roller that have made the real improvements in the game, and have left us, if belter as a team individually less expert, and a thousandfold more careful of our shins. We grow
graver every year over the dangers of the game, but then one never looked to keep the
skin on one's knuckles, and was lucky if none was lost from one's face.

Out of the miscellaneous heap, the property of the club, the evolution of the
hockey stick followed natural lines- A binding of string or a planed face gave it
individuality, and men began to arrive on the ground with their own weapons under
their arm, to the surprise and also somewhat to the scorn of their club-mates. It
seemed to establish superiority and distinguish oneself with a special club. But the
habit grew, and, as its lavishness began to alter the assessment of sticks from so much
a dozen to so much a piece, ash and oak gave way before the rarer holly, the face
grew wider, and the universal dribbling was occasionally overruled with a big hit.

In fact, the hitting became tremendous, but pernicious as it may have been, it
led the way to scientific order- So long as the odds were against hilling the ball at all,
if one tried to hit it hard, there could be no division of the side into backs and
forwards- Each man had to dribble till he lost the ball or his wind, and the nearer his
friends kept to him the better their chance of coming to his assistance.

The hollies changed all that the field began to be spaced out as in Association
Football, and the backs had a fine time; for though the hollies were heavy and very
seldom ran to the lawful two inches and a half they carried all their weight in the right
place, and had a spring in their shafts that no "made" stick can approach. Indeed, a
practice drive with one on level ground has been measured at 175 yards, a big hit
even from a cricket bat, and more than enough to face at close quarters. But the hitter
had imported a newer element than danger into the game, and his hilling was
applauded, for it soon became, from the difficulties incidental to dribbling with a thin
and heavy stick, the salvation of his side.

But the supply of suitable holly was not equal to the demand, and it occurred
to an ingenious London manufacturer to replace it with sticks sawn to the required
shape out of an ash board. One can recall the interest their appearance caused at a
country match, and one remembers, too, how horribly they stung, and how easily they
were broken. But since they equalised the struggle between defence and attack, giving
the forward another inch of face to dribble with, they gradually supplanted the natural
wood, though, when one smashed three sticks in a match, and thirteen in a season, one
felt that the outside value had been given for a clean hit.
The first years of Hockey in Australia were played with selected oak tree branches steam-bent into a hook at one end. These unusual reminiscences are recalled by Bernie Knight, who began playing Hockey in Adelaide in 1902 and was probably one of the first persons to play the game in Australia.

In 1902 there were only six teams in Adelaide: St. John, Ramblers, OBI (formed by Les Radford, and still hale and hearty living in Adelaide), Banksville, North Adelaide and Parkside.

Each individual team rented its own "ground" from the Adelaide City Council at a rental of ten shillings per year. It was the responsibility of the club to clear the playing area, and it was an amusing (if arduous) sight to see members, armed with spades, shovels and rakes removing high spots of earth, stones and weeds. Then the task of marking out the playing area. The art of drawing straight lines was not known in those days; brushes were too expensive, so the implement used was a kerosene tin filled with limewash and poured through a one-inch hole, and the result was a glorious zig-zag line. The five-yard line did not come into vogue till some years later, goal nets were unknown.

When the present type of cane-handled sticks came on the market a few years later, about 1907, they were sold at $10/- and $12/6 for the top quality. Players soaked their sticks with neatsfoot oil all the week (including the handle), and with this treatment they lasted for many seasons. What about umpires in these early days? Where did they come from? Each home ground team supplied the umpire; this practice was unanimously accepted by each team as being quite fair. Umpires were not paid in those days. Club membership was $5/- per season.

A few of the memorable players are worthy of note: "Bunny" Wilson (1902-06), the Rosemonts centreforward always used a stick six inches longer than the standard length. "Norky" Adams, Forestville's strong man, was never known to be beaten. He went to the South Pole with Sir Douglas Mawson, and later attained the rank of Captain. He tragically lost his life rescuing an A.B. who was caught in a revolving winch on his sailing ship.

Alistair Fraser of Forestville later attained high rank in the army and was in command of a Tasmanian battalion in the First World War and was highly decorated.
Y.Y. Clarke from Rosemonts Club was an excellent goalkeeper, greyheaded. He was 75 when he first joined up. His two sons Hubert and Wilfred were also members of the Club.

In 1939-41 Murray Knight was captain of the unbeaten team from the Air Force base at Port Pirie. The team travelled 292 miles every Saturday to Play in Adelaide.

The Siebert Family—Vin, Gus, Frank, Rod, Vie, Reg and Grey—did a lot for the game and it is hard to express in words the valuable and helpful interest they took in the welfare and progress of the Association. They were always ready to give helpful advice to incoming juniors, many of whom owed their progress into the ranks of some of our interstate teams to one or more of the Siebert family. I think this must rank as a record in any field of sport.

Their period as players extended over at least 30 years, and their administrative influence was felt long after. Vin Siebert was a member of the investigation Tribunal until his death a few years ago. He was decorated by the Queen for valuable services to the State, and was a Life Member of the Association.

The period 1911 to 1925 brought to light in Adelaide a batch of first class players who were spread around the Association, thereby raising the standard of all clubs.

India in the Asian Games: During the 14th Olympic Games held at London in 1948, a meeting of the officials of various contingents from Asian countries agreed to the formation of an Asian Games Federation. It was decided to hold the first Asian Games in New Delhi in February, 1950. But the Indian capital lacked the proper facilities at the time and the Games were postponed to November. Later the postponement was extended to March, 1951- March 2, 1951, will go down in the history of Asian Sports as a red letter day because, on that historic day, the first Asian Games were inaugurated at the newly-constructed National Stadium in New Delhi.

But Hockey was introduced for the first time in the Asian Games in 1958 held at Tokyo. Pakistan scored 19 goals, India-scored 16 goals in the whole tournament and thus Pakistan was declared winner on goal average although India and Pakistan played a goalless match.
The South Australian Team sent to Sydney in 1925 included such players as Vin Siebert as captain, F-H. Hauser as vice-captain, Bernie Knight, L-G. Goker, L-C. Rule, the then leading interstate goalkeeper, R.M. Ritchie, the unbeatable 'strong man' at full back, J. Plunkett, M. Austin, CW. Parry.(wonderful outside left, the fastest runner in S-A. for many years), T.B. Holland, Wally L. Walker (unbeatable at full back, who gave invaluable service to Hockey in S-A. for 40 years including umpiring), G. Wright, R- Runnalls, K. Krawinkell, A.C. Cattle, F. Kidd-

Their accommodation was in a very swanky four-storey set of flats in which only two floors were ready; in fact they were the first boarders- The appointments were very high class—comfortable beds, hot water, showers in every room—but they broke down on the morning breakfast—two small rounds of toast and a small cup of tea. Fancy that for highly trained athletes as they were!

It is interesting to recall that in the early days Holland had its own brand of "Dutch Hockey". The game was originally played with a large, rather soft ball, an invention of one who did not believe in the future of international Hockey in Holland, but who thought that what was called "Dutch Hockey" was the best to play on the soft grounds.

Nobody in those times (1900-1909) thought of playing the British rules on better kept and cared-for pitches. The Amsterdam Club had visited Hockey clubs in the North of Germany, and some of the members thought the international game better. However, the Germans allowed the Dutch to play with both sides of the stick, and to charge from both sides. About 1910, however, H. Van Booven, a leading member of the Hilversum Hockey Club, began a determined attack (lasting fifteen years) on the old Dutch rules-

He pointed out that the grounds in Holland had to be altered and improved. He wrote several (much laughed at) articles about the ridiculous situation of the small Dutch Hockey world, playing foolishly with its own "rules and 'sticks' on "bad grounds," and arranged on the Hilversum cricket ground several International Hockey days where the game was played as it was played in all the other countries of the world, except in Holland- He himself, being at that time captain of the Hilversum Cricket Club, had sufficient influence and slowly, specially at Hilversum, the game with the English rules and ball began to grow.
Later Jhr. J. Quarles van Ufford, President of Federation International de Hockey, played a leading role in the adoption of the British Rules, and Holland entered a strong side in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928. Since then Holland has grown to become one of the top nations in the world of Hockey.

Though there may be an argument as to the origin of Hockey, there can be no doubt whatever as to how it came to India. It came to this country with the British, though one is not sure whether the Tommy gave it to India or the British civilian. But there is evidence that the game was played with great gusto in army barracks and flourished there. The civilians might also have played it. In due course Indians also started playing it.

Towards the end of the last century the game had established itself in all the port towns. Soon the Indians took over from the British, and excelled in a rather big way. They participated in the 1928 Olympics and won the Gold Medal, and kept winning it till 1956: Dhyan Chand came to be regarded as one of the best players in the world.

Tournaments: The first tournament named after Mr. T.D-Beighton, Legal Rememberncer to the Government of Bengal, was inaugurated in 1895, and the Agha Khan Tournament in Bombay, which occupied an important place in the Hockey competitions in India, was started in the following year- Besides these two premier competitions, there are 17 other prominent national level Hockey tournaments now being played in the country.

Birth of Indian Hockey Federation: As the game spread throughout India, it became imperative to constitute an All India body to control the activities and for the promotion and development of the game of hockey in the country on a uniform basis.

The 7th November, 1925 will be regarded as a red letter day in Indian Hockey as on that day the Indian Hockey Federation came into existence.

At the inaugural meeting of the Federation at Gwalior, the Army Sports Control Board of Bengal, Gwalior, Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, Sind and Western India were represented and it was decided to keep Gwalior as the Headquarters of the Federation till such time as the Indian Hockey Federation "becomes a lively organisation- The Federation actually started functioning actively in 1927 when its
headquarter was shifted from Gwalior to Delhi. At present there are 30 units which are functioning under the control of the Indian Hockey Federation in the country.

National Hockey Championship: It was only in 1921 that the first Inter-provincial Hockey Tournament was held at Calcutta to select a team to participate in the Olympic Games. The Inter-provincial Hockey Tournaments were conducted during the years the Olympic Games were held. In the year 1940 the Olympic Games which were to be held at Tokyo, could not take place due to the outbreak of World War II, but to keep up the game of Hockey in India it was decided by the Federation to hold an Inter-provincial every two years. Again in 1944 it was decided to make it an annual function of the Indian Hockey Federation and since then it is being conducted every year and is now known as the National Hockey Championship.

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Terminology

This is one of the most important rules and players are bound to commit a breach unless they learn and understand all the rules of the game. Players should try to avoid being penalised as it is natural that any subsequent offence of this player would be considered more serious than the first. The following points may help a player to keep within the spirit as well as the letter of the rule:

(1) A player must not use the whole part of the slick other than the flat side of his slick which includes that part of the handle above the flat side of the blade.
(2) A player cannot take part or interfere with the game unless he has his own stick in his hand.

(3) A player shall not play the ball which is above the height of his shoulder with any part of his stick.

(4) A player must not raise any part of his stick above his shoulder in a manner which itself is dangerous or likely to lead to dangerous play.

It is the general practice to raise the stick above the shoulder when approaching the player who is in possession of the ball, and lying to play the ball but appealing for the obstruction. It is an illegal approach and the player is liable to be penalized.

It is interesting to know that there are written records of the 'Slicks' rule as far back as 1867.

Here is the vital rule of that period: "It is forbidden in the first place to raise the head of the stick higher than the shoulder under the penalty of a blow on the shins from the hockey slick of one of the opposite side; and thus a check is given to the reckless and promiscuous flourishing about of the player's slick to the imminent hazard of both his friends and his opponents."

Before something is said about the new Experimental Rule of 'Sticks', it is advisable to mention the rule which was prevalent up to 1959.

Here it is: The main object of framing this rule was to prevent danger to players. But it was observed that one of the umpires, while acting on the words of the rule, he penalised the hit fewer Ulans four times alternatively, before was satisfied that the striker had made a correct hit.

In "act, the "Sticks" rule was never properly followed, so much so that some officials and umpires deliberately encouraged players to flout the laws of the game.

All sorts of agitation and complete rejection of the unsatisfactory rule forced the Rules body to modify the "Sticks" rule in 1959.

This offence of "Sticks" was made subject to an element of danger, intimidation or hindrance to an opponent. Umpires were told that it is unnecessary to
penalise on every occasion the raising of the stick above the shoulder, except when an advantage is gained and he should use his discretion when there is no danger to any other player. On the other hand it is essential to check the persistent offender, because he is a potential cause of danger.

The proposal had very careful consideration, and it was felt that umpires would be able to administer the new rule better and more strictly than hitherto.

But the whole purpose of the new rule was defeated when it was thought that the stick could be waved around the head with impunity and that the sky is the limit. The junior umpires, who are more, in numbers failed to interpret the rule properly. In fact, the interpretation of the rule was widely varying from each other, so much so that it was difficult even for the experts to agree as to when "sticks" is "sticks".

The International Hockey Board once again decided to revert to the pre-1959 wording of the "Sticks" rule in 1965 which is in brief, that when playing the ball the stick must not be raised above the shoulder.

It was the consensus of opinion that the introduction of this rule in its present form had done much to spoil the quality and fluidity of play. Many intelligent and promising movements petered out due to the harsh interpretation of "sticks" rule by most of the officiating umpires.

With the application of the new experimental rule once again the wording of the present "Sticks" rule has been amended to permit the raising of the stick above the shoulder but considerable emphasis will be placed upon danger and other actions before, during or after the stroke.

If the umpires work together to ensure that the rule is sensibly applied, keeping in view the spirit of the rule, there is every possibility in staying this proposed rule in the Rule Toolkit for many years to come.

(5) No player should try to carry or bounce the ball on the stick as this practice will force an opponent to play the "ball in the air" which may cause injury to either of the players.

(6) The scoop or raising the ball with a hit is dangerous and is likely to be penalised in the following cases when:
(a) The ball is raised towards the body of a player or players.

(b) A rising shot or scooping the ball into the ret through a melee of players. No rising shot from penalty corners is allowed.

(c) A defending player clears the ball with a rising shot or kick of the goalkeeper and causes a forward a few anxious moments as the ball whistles past.

(d) A rising shot or scoop is dangerous or can lead to dangerous play either in the beginning of the stroke or where the ball lands- Players should avoid to scoop the ball into a group of players particularly inside the circle.

(7) A player is not allowed to place his foot or leg behind his stick to strengthen a tackle or to resist an opponent. "However, the foot or leg can be used to support the stick in order to stop the ball.

(8) It is not an offence when a player is accidently hit by the ball or the ball is put on to his foot or on to his body intentionally by the opponent in order to get a carried or penalty corner award when the defending player is standing in his circle.

(9) A player is not at fault for the breach of rule 'carried' unless he stops the balls intentionally with any part of his body (except hand) or uses his foot or body behind the stick, as a second line of defence.

(10) Holding or catching the ball is no offence if the ball is released at once and is not placed in a favourable position by changing its direction. (From 1st September 1982 the use of the hand to stop the ball is not permissible.)

(11) When a player stops the ball with his foot intentionally in his own 25 yard area and within his own circle, it is a clear case of a penalty corner and a penalty stroke, respectively.

(12) Holding, hooking and striking at an opponent's stick is not permissible.

The following are some of the examples which will help the players to understand clearly the nature and implications of the offence:

(a) During a bully one of the players at the third stroke strikes or holds the opponent's stick instead of tapping it.
(b) A player, generally one on the left side, who is in possession of the ball prevents an opponent from tackling by putting his reverse slick between the ball and his rivale's slick.

(c) Hooking or striking an opponent's stick in such a way as to make an opponent, who is about to hit or stop the ball, either to mishit or miss the ball.

(d) A player in trying to play the ball which is quite out of his reach, hits his opponent's slick or legs rather than the ball.

(e) A player in possession of the ball generally not allowing an opponent to tackle from the left side by striking at his slick.

(13) The following are different types of obstructions:

(a) A forward when dribbling switches the ball to his left side and brings his body between the ball and the opponent so as to prevent the later from tackling.

(b) A player facing his own goal-line and placing any part of his body between his opponent and the ball.

(c) A player standing or running between an opponent and the ball to give a fellow player an opportunity of playing the ball.

(d) Generally, the left-winger, while hitting a cross-pass, half turns his body to prevent an opponent from tackling him.

(e) During a penalty corner, an attacker running in front of or across the charging defenders.

(f) A player while tackling from the left pushes or touches or interferes with the stick to impede the speed of an opponent is committing an offence unless he plays the ball before disturbing the opponent in any way.

(g) A goalkeeper by kneeling or sitting on the ball or in any way preventing an opponent from playing the ball inside the circle is committing an offence and the punishment is a penalty stroke.

(h) A goalkeeper frequently obstructs an opponent by placing his body between the ball and the oncoming opponent or opening his legs in order to allow the
ball to go out of play. The goalkeeper is committing an offence if an opponent is following up and is within striking distance of the ball.

(14) A player may take a complete turn over the ball. There is no obstruction unless he prevents the opponent from playing the ball by doing so.

(15) A player has no right to push or bring into the player who is obstructing him.

(16) Tackling from left is permissible provided the tackier stops or hits the ball before he comes into contact with the body of his opponent or his stick.

(17) Tripping an opponent, putting the stick into the legs or holding the stick or person of an opponent are all serious offences. The defaulter can be sent off the field temporarily.

(18) It is a great asset to master the art of tackling from the left of the opponent. Generally, Indian players are very weak in this aspect due to the faulty interpretation of this rule in India.

(19) The defaulter is penalised according to the position of the ball and not where he is standing.

(20) A goalkeeper has the privilege to kick the ball or stop it with any part of his body while the ball is inside his circle but he is not allowed to strike the ball or change its direction with his hand or breast it out intentionally.

(21) It is not an offence if the ball merely rebounds from the hand or off the body of a goalkeeper while stopping it in the air. Players must not strike or propel in any manner or change the direction of the ball.

(22) A goalkeeper, without pads on in order to avail the goalkeeper's privileges, should inform the umpires of his position in the team. He should also wear a distinctive colour so as to be easily identified by his team and the opponents.

(23) For the goalkeeper it is not necessary to stay inside the circle throughout the game- He should be inside the circle to be able to qualify for the privileges given to him by the rules.
(24) A goalkeeper can be penalised even in his own circle in the following cases:

(a) When he kicks or interferes with the game without having his stick in his hand.

(b) When he kicks the ball dangerously into an oncoming player of the opposing side.

(25) A goalkeeper saves a goal by catching the ball above his head. He releases it immediately and as it falls if lodges at the top of his pads. To save injury, he takes it out and throws it into his goal as he sees an on, rushing forward dashing towards him to play the ball. Still the goalkeeper has not committed any offence. Because (he ball lodged into the pads and as per rule the game immediately becomes dead.

In such cases the game resumes with a common bully inside the circle at the spot where the incident occurred but not within five yards of the goal-line.

(26) Never stop playing if the ball strikes an umpire or rebounds from the front portion of the goal-post or cross-bar or corner-flag post because it is in play unless it goes off the field of play.

(27) Players should take particular note of the power given to the umpires to award a penalty corner and a penalty stroke for deliberate breaches of this rule by defenders within their own 25-yard area and inside the circle respectively.

(28) Never try to take the law into your own hands even if you are fouled or deprived of the ball unethically.

(29) Players should note that they are liable to be warned or sent off the field temporarily under this rule if:

(a) Any player persistently infringes the rule.

(b) A player shows deliberate resentment at an umpire decision.

(c) A player deliberately fails to move five yards away from the ball at the time a free-hit or a push-in is taken.
(d) A player pushes or hits the ball after the whistle has-gone in order to give time to his colleague or to himself to adjust their positions.

(e) A player is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct-

(30) a player sent off the field temporarily must leave the field immediately and stand behind his own goal and not behind the goal-line.

(31) A player who is suspended temporarily and the reserve players sitting on side-lines shall be deemed to be players and shall be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the umpires whether called upon to play or not. For any offence committed on the field of play the defaulter shall to subject to the same punishment as any other player whether called upon or not.

(32) A temporarily suspended player can only be called back by the umpire who had sent him off the field.

(33) A player can be suspended for the rest of the game if in the opinion of the umpire, he is guilty of violent conduct or serious foul play or he uses foul or abusive language or he persists in misconduct after having been temporarily suspended once.

(34) Remember that deliberate obstruction, pushing or holding of an opponent inside the circle is a serious offence and penalty stroke is the correct award. The consideration whether a goal could have been scored or not is not valid in this case.

(35) Do not feel irritated or stand still if a player is being tackled wrongly. This may mean loss of a golden opportunity to score a goal. It is possible that the umpire in such cases is applying the advantage rule.

(36) Players should not attempt to play the ball when it is lodged in the pads of the goalkeeper or in the apparel of any player or umpire as the ball is then dead.

(37) Play to the whistle unless the game is stopped by the controlling authority.

(38) A player should not throw his stick to play the ball which is out of his reach.
(39) A player can be sent off the field or for the rest of the game without a
warning if his offence is sufficiently serious.

(40) A period of five minutes is the minimum for temporary suspension- It can be more according to the seriousness of the offence.

(41) Never delay in taking corners, penalty corners, and free hits. By doing so you may lose the chance of taking these free hits because the umpire may think that you are purposely wasting lime.

(42) A player should not take an unfair advantage by picking up an opponent’s stick.

(43) Players, including the goalkeeper, should know the rule well that if the shot taken from inside the circle, which would have gone outside (he field had it not struck the umpire, goes into (he goal it is a goal as the ball after striking an umpire remains in play.

(44) A player against whom a free-hit had been awarded within his 25 yard area, deliberately hits the ball out of the field of play—if he is a persistent offender the umpire may change his decision and award a penalty corner instead of a free-hit. The defaulter may also be sent off the field temporarily.

(45) The following are some examples of misconduct which a player should avoid:

(a) Goalkeeper interfering with the goal-post or the crossbar.

(b) Delay in taking a free-hit in order to waste time.

(c) Deliberately failing to move five yards off the ball at the time of push-in, bully and a free hit.

(d) Trying to take a free-hit or a push-in well away from the spot where the breach occurred.

(e) Deliberately tapping the ball away when a free-hit is given.

(f) Using foul or abusive language for any player or umpire.
(g) Showing a threatening attitude to a player or umpire.

(h) Showing by word or action resentment against any decision given by the umpire-

(i) Deceiving an opponent by giving a call as if from his own colleague-

(46) If a player or his team misbehaves with the umpire-after the match is over or even when away from the field of play it should be dealt with as if the offence had been committed on the field-

(47) A team, dissatisfied and disagreeing with an umpire's decision, should never walk off the field or stop playing- It is advisable to continue the game under protest instead of facing defeat without playing full time.

(48) If any kind of misconduct takes place when the ball is out of play, the game should be resumed in the appropriate way and the offender may be warned or suspended.

(49) If two players of the same side display ungentle-manly or violent conduct towards each other on the field of play, both be either warned or suspended temporarily and the game restarted with a bully at the spot where the ball was when the game was stopped. But the game should not be slopped to the disadvantage of the opposing team.

(50) It is a case of misconduct if a player lights a cigarette during the game. It is in the interest of the player to get permission from one of the umpires before leaving the field for a drink or for some attention. He would get permission to rejoin his team even when the play is on.

(51) Goalkeepers are in the habit of marking a line parallel to the sidelines from the centre of the goal-line which helps them to know the position of their goal when they move forward. But according to the new rules enforced from August 1, 1975, they are not allowed to do any working on the surface of the ground.

In India caste system playing dominant role in education and employment. In sports its role was minimized. But in recent years sports quotas were also filled up only by the caste system.
Religion in Sports

It is not easy task to give a definition of religion which will satisfy everyone. The principle difficulty is that many people take the word to mean their own religion, regarding all other forms as non-religions, irreligion, superstition, or anti-religion.

India is vast country. It is separated by the lot of religious system like Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Sikh so on. In Sports, there is no religious deviation among players. There are no any specialized games for any particular religion. All religious people are playing all the sports. Every sports and games are part and parcel of every religion.

Geographical Situations in Sports.

The community is bone and flesh of his flesh. He carried a sense of dependence upon the community which is the both physical and psychological. Since his material wants are satisfied within it and since in sustains him and provides him solicitude.

Rural Community

The earliest human communities were perhaps the loosely organized aggregations of a families who carried on mutually interdependent activities in gathering food and depending food and depending themselves against their enemies. The primitive hand was migratory communities.

The village is the oldest permanent community of man. We don’t know one single human race or one single ration which has not had its period of village communities. Human society has been curdled in the rural group.

Urban Community:

The First difficult with which we meet in the study of urban community is regarding the definition of the work ‘urban’ The difficulty lies in the fact that the term community denotes two conditions.

1. Physical condition
2. Social condition

The familiar dichotomy between rural and urban is more of a theoretical concept that a division based upon the facts of community life. No doubt, India is a poor developing country in which people of different social and economic status struggle for existence. People in rural areas don’t spend much time for practicing games and sports due to non-availability of play grounds, facilities, equipment, time and money though they posses enough energy and drive to sustain all activities.
The rural people are to entirely willing to spend money for games and sports because of poverty. They are prepared to play the inexpensive games like, Kabbadi, Silambam, Soccer, Swimming, Boxing, Bullock catching, Ketti Bellu, etcetera, which involve more stamina, energy, strength, power and least arrangement and equipment.

Most of the urban people pay greater attention towards Hockey, tennis, shooting, cards game etcetera and less attention is bestowed on the games which involve vigorous and more strenuous activities. Generally students from rural areas who are studying in urban institutions show better performance in activities which involve more strains work than the urban students.

**Parent’s Income in Sports**

Parent class system shows the income and the wealth of a family. That is the economic status of a family. According to their income of the family it is divided into upper class (Rs.25,000/- and above), upper middle class (Rs.20,000/- to Rs.15,000), lower middle (Rs.15,000/- 10,000), lower class (Rs.10,000/- and below).

A person who has high standing the community and good income and who lives in a well furnished house of good quality and ample proportions is said to have good socio-economic status. While a poorly educated laborer of small income who lives in a small town has low socio-economic status.

Sports have been vehicle on which many sportsman have risen from a lower socio economic status. According to Lathers, popular opinion seems to be that the majority of very highly skilled team sport athlete comes from the lower socio-economic classes and particularly from families in which the male parent is engaged in physical labour. In addition, it is hypothesized that these boys from poor homes have better physical experience.

Young people from lower income groups in India do not have facilities for Hockey, golf, billiards, swimming, basketball, ripple shooting, tennis which incur more expenditure. On the other hand many of the greater soccer players boxers, track and field athlete, Kabaddi players have come from lower income group. Hence the socio-economic status of income of an individual does influence his participation.

**Family Background in Sports**

Family background in sports indicates whether the sports person has with sports background or without sports background. If a person’s parents or sister or brothers are player he is considered that he is with sports background If a person’s
parents or sisters or brothers are not players he is considered that he is without sports background. With background there little bit influence on his performance.

**Facilities in Sports**

Practicing again and again makes the person to become master over the skill. Availability of facilities helps an athlete to practice well. Availability of facilities shows the facilities availed during yearly years of his sports career. Facilities are nothing but the equipment which helps to practice and to play the game. Like balls, goal posts, shooting board, accuracy ring, hanging ball etcetera. Without equipment and facilities we can’t facilities we can’t expect to master of the games or track and field.

**Meaning of Socio-Economic Status**

By status, it is meant standing or position in regard to rank or conditions or state of her’ his status as a Minister, prestige position or state of affairs. Status is usually defined as the rank of position of an individual in a group or of a group in relation to other group. Technically socio-economic status is the level indicative of both the social and economic achievements of an individual or a group.

The word “economic” is used generally for the motives involving earning a livelihood, the accumulation of wealth and the like. The Economic. Endeavour entails “cherishing of things because their material value and the purse of the activities cawes for himself a place in society recognized as “Economic Status”

**Need of Socio-Economic Status**

Socio-economic status plays an important role of the success of sports. The concept of socio-economic status varies from society according to the social values held by that society and hence, the definition of socio-economic status is specific to a society.

Socio-economic refers to social and economic standing. A person who has high standing in the community and good quality and ample propositions is said to have good socio-economic status while a poorly educated laborer of small income who lives in a small town has low economic status. These are the extremes and between these most persons can be classified. Hence status is not bestowed on a person but achieved by him. In the attempt to achieve, this man enters competition of various forms in life some achieve but many fail to achieve.

An individual’s socio-economic status may influence his opportunity for participation, his/ her desire to excel his choice of activity and his success. A student’s
athletic powers may enhance his social prestige. The home environment often influences his/ her motivation to succeed in sports and the degree to which success in this Endeavour leads to inner satisfaction.

Socio-economic treatment of sport is becoming more and more indispensable human life at many points. A large number of problems are closely connected with the place of sports in the development of society with its inters connection with other social phenomena.

Greendorfer investigated the socio-economic variables that influence female participation in various types of teams, individual and mixed sports. She hypothesized that sport type would be a function of socio-economic status. The analysis of the social class data which included two measures education and occupation revealed that team sports participants were identified with higher socio-economic status.

**Statement of the Problem**

The purpose of the study was to find out the socio-economic status of Indian universities Hockey Men players during the academic year 2010

**Significance of the Study**

The future of modern sports and games in India very much depends upon the attitude of the students studying in universities and colleges and the proper appreciation of the social values of sports and games by the society this study helps to reveal the following significance.

1. The assumption of the study was that physical education being a part of education being a part of education should help in the primary objective of parents subject teachers and administration

2. The findings of this study were helpful to the physical educationists to prepare the children on the basis of the findings of the study on socio-economic status for better performance in their respective events.

3. The outcome of this study brings out the social status of the players in the society.

4. This study will enable us to know the economic status of the players in the society

5. The study may help to analyze how far the family environment and socio-economic status influence the Indian universities Hockey players.

6. It will also help to consider the necessary requirements of player for the improvement of Hockey performance in this aspects.
7. Study may help the private and government agencies to consider those socially and economically poor Hockey players by giving them employment opportunities.

8. The university authorities shall take up adequate steps to provide enough facilities by knowing the socio-economic conditions of Men Hockey players in universities.

9. This study may be useful to the future investigator and the officers to evaluate the socio-economic standard of the players.

**Hypotheses of the study**

1. It is hypothesis that the majority of four zone players will come from Hindu religion.

2. It is hypothesis that the majority of hockey players will come from without sport’s background in East zone.

3. It is hypothesis that majority of four zone hockey players will come from urban areas.

4. It is hypothesis that East Zone hockey players will come from very poor in socio-economic comparatively with other zone hockey players.

**Limitations**

Subject responses to the statements in the questionnaire depended upon various factors such as understanding of the statements, seriousness and sincerity of the subjects etc. The accuracy and reliability of the subject’s responses to the questionnaire could not therefore be assessed and this was considered as a limitation.

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**Delimitations**

The study was confined only for selected Men Hockey players from various universities, who participated in the All India Inter University Tournament conducted by Mumbai University during 2010.

The subject who represented all India Inter University Men Hockey were only chosen for the study.
The study was delimited to the university Men Hockey players and their age was between 18 to 25 years.

The information collected was based on the answers in the questionnaire. Only the socio-economic background was measured.