CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

The games and sports have been indispensable to mankind and have become a part of his culture because of many positive aspects in the names of unity discipline, health and character, building etc.

Prevalent Views Regarding Sports

The different authors gave their thoughts prevalent about the sports in society. There are some people, who think sports as an idle activity, a mere pass-time activity in our society. In the ancient times, the parents in the middle class family used to scold their children for involving themselves in sports activities because they believed in the lines written below:

पढ़ोंगे लिखोगे बनोगे नयाब।
खेलोगे कूदोगे बनोगे खराब।

(It means, reading and writing make your future bright, on the other hand games and sports spoil your future)

Even the generalization about the sports person is that they have less brain than brown. Those who are not good in studies they opt for sports as career.

There are the thinkers who have totally different views about the sports and games in modern time. They see in sports a reflection of cultural ethos of a society. sports reflect the culture to which it belongs and therefore these sports activities reflect cultural variables. For them, sports and games are the medium of character building and all round development of personality. The words of Baron de Coubartine (the father of modern Olympic games) reflect the values of sports. "The most important thing in the Olympic game is not to win but to take part, just as the most important things in life is not the triumph but to struggle."
These lines reflect much more than just doing the physical activity. The following lines reflect the value of sports in modern society.

(It means, reading and writing make your future better, on the other hand sports and games make you great)

**Games and Sports Man’s Cultural Heritage:**

Sports and games are as old as the history of mankind because the very basis of human existence is physical activity whether in organized form or an unorganized one. Sports and games as such has been a part and parcel of human life from the pre-historic times. In his uncivilized state, man had to be physically stout, resilient and strong. This was absolutely a necessity for him to hunt for his food and protect himself from wild animals. For the need of survival, man often ventured out in search of food. This involved vigorous running, jumping over the rills, gorges and stream and throwing crude weapons at the animals, since it has a question of survival, the savage man by it has a question of survival, the savage men, by instinct had to be as strong as animal, if not more. It would be unreasonable to believe that man, during this period of his existence, made any deliberate effort to build up a strong physique through any pre-planned programme of physical activity. The simple proposition is that during his “struggle for existence” man interacted with the natural forces – that were much stronger than him in such a manner that physical activity itself become a way of life, physical activity in one form or the other was born out of instinct for survival.

Gradually along with the process of evolution such activities became more of play and become the parts of culture of tribes. People used games and sports as a mode of transmitting the cultural heritage of their tribe, games, sports and physical activities persisted despite the rise and fall of ancient
civilizations and became strongly embedded in the history of civilization as a cultural heritage, which was passed on from one generation to another. Today, games and sports have emerged as universal cultural phenomenon of society.

**Games and Sports in Retrospect:**

The fullest understanding regarding the games and sports which we can attain through historical one. Therefore, it becomes imperative for us to travel down the historical lane and try to trace the roots of games and sports in various parts of the world.

1.1 **Greece:** Although games and sports had become an integral part of human beings, it rises to its greatest height in Greece which is called “Golden Era”. Greeks were the greatest lover of physical activity and placed great emphasis on physical perfection and achievements. Greek all that time was not a separate nation but was a group of cities which were constantly at war with one another or the outsiders. The requirement of having physically fit soldiers might have been one of the consideration but games and sports had become a way of life for their citizens. Two such states Sparta and Athens figure prominently in history of games and sports in Greece.

In Sparta main aim to physical activity was to produce healthy men and women who could defend itself. Rigorous physical training was the part of child’s training when he attained the age of six. Wrestling, jumping, running, throwing, marching, horse-riding and hunting were the part of rigorous compulsory training. In Athens – Gymnastic become part of their life style and gymnasium emerged as centers of political, social and intellectual life. Olympics owe its origin in the honour of God Zeus, the supreme God around 776 B.C. and continued to be held every fourth year till it was abolished by Roman Emperor Theodosius in 349 A.D. The Olympic Games were a great unifying force in Greece and a truce was declared and no fighting was permitted during this period. Games and sports during ancient Greece have left their imprint in almost every phase of our life. As a befitting tribute in
recognition to the contribution of Greece held of sports and the world choose 'Athens' as the venue of 1st modern Olympic games held in 1896.

1.2 Rome: Roman were not great lover of sports and games as a part of their culture: For them it was a way to serve its military purpose. They did not believe in the Greeks concept of all round development and participation in games for overall improvement of individuals. As the Roman empire grew in strength and size, they choose to become spectators only. Esthetic games are revered by Greeks, but to a violent, brutal and cruel display of physical prowess. Chariot races and gladiator combats were their favourite where fight was till the end of other life. It was the beginning of dark period of progression for the games and sports.

1.3 Dark Age: Progressive decline in physical and moral value among the Romans, declines of Roman empire was inevitable. Romans were run over by barbarians who invaded and destroyed the crumbling Roman empire. Barbarian were nomadic by nature and had strongly bodies developed through warfare of vigorous out door activities one lesser from the ‘dark ages’ was that for a nation to remain strong of secure, it must be physically as well as morally fit.

1.4 Middle Age: In this period, the rise of Christianity simultaneously lead to decline in physical activities and games as it placed more emphasis on spiritual aspect than on physical (i.e. body). The rise of Christianity had brought in the philosophy of asceticism (evil exist in body) another influence of middle age is emergence of attitude called scholasticism (Mind and intellect). They considered that physical activities as unimportant and unnecessary and perpetuated the dichotomy of mind and body. It was this philosophy which lead to the emergence of separate mind and body concepts.

1.5 Renaissance: The middle age come to an end by renaissance which took place between 14th to 17th centuries. The word renaissance means rebirth. This is the transitional period between 14 middle age and the modern times. This period has great significance for games and sports because during this period,
the dichotomy of mind and body was discarded and it came to be firmly believed that the body and soul were inseparable and that learning could be promoted through games and sports (physical activities). Physical education, games and sports found place in educational curriculum.

1.6 Germany: Being situated in the heart of Europe, Germany has exercised great influence throughout Europe. Basedow introduced liberal attitude regarding education and games and sports were given prominent place in school curriculum. Guts Muths, grandfather of German Gymnastics placed Gymnastics on scientific basis and also included games and swimming in this programme. Later on effort of Fredrich John and Adolph Speiss bore fruits and in 1860 physical education was introduced as compulsory subject in the educational institutions.

1.7 England: Games and sports have always been popular in England. England has introduced the Concept of organized sports and games. Archery, Swimming, Rowing, Hockey, Football were the activities in which people loved to participate. Cricket and Tennis were also introduced. Archibald Meclarian medical practitioner was instrumental in making the game and sports popular. He published a book “A System of Physical Education – Theoretical and practical” which laid the stress on health of an individual and discarded the dichotomy of mind and body.

1.8 Denmark: Franz Nochtegal laid the foundation of the physical education. Due to his persistent effort, physical education, games and sports were introduced in the schools. As the need for trained teachers grew, he took lead in developing course of study for this purpose. After his death Danish Rifle club was formed where training in shooting and military drill was imparted. ‘Primitive gymnastic’ in which series of exercise of arms, legs, neck and abdomen were introduced by Neil Bukh.

1.9 U.S.A.: The history of games and sports in America makes an interesting study from colonial period when sports and games were frowned upon and
discouraged to the present, when it was become a big business. The early settlers during colonial period were more concerned with survival in the wilderness and play was considered sinful activity. Settler from England introduced hunting, fishing, horse racing etc. and Settler from Netherlands was more interested in ball games like bowling and also like skating etc. Gradually games and sports becomes the part of American culture and games like Tennis, Soccer and Baseball became quite popular. Basketball was invented by Dr. James Nail Smith in 1891 while working in YMCA Training. School Springfield and volleyball was invented by William G. Morgan in 1895. Today America is one of the leading countries in the field of games and sports.

1.10 China: Dancing, wrestling, bow and arrow shooting were very popular in China from the very beginning. Chau Density (1122 B.C. – 256 B.C.) gave impedes to physical education(activities) and shooting, football, boxing, fencing, boat racing, throwing and chariot racing also became popular. The modern physical education occupy important positioning in 19th century, Calisthenics and military drills were introduced initially but later in the ball games were also introduced. In 1929, physical education was introduced in the schools as a compulsory subject. Gradually all games and sports found their way in regular exercise programme and today China has emerged as formidable force in the field of games and sports.

1.11 Japan: Japan has never been an innovator in games and sports. There was no evidence suggesting rigorous involvement in games and sports prior to 1867. However, archery, horse riding, judo and wrestling were the major activities in early period. After 1867 games and sports were introduced in school on similar pattern like that in western countries. Starling with calisthenics and military drills, Swedish gymnastic type exercises were adopted.

In 1913, military drills, judo, fencing etc. were introduced in the schools and later on 1936 in revised curriculum many other athletic activities and ball
games added. Now-a-days, the physical education programme is based on scientific line contributing to the health and physical fitness of the students with an objective to develop wholesome personality.

India:

Despite the fact that physical fitness has been a very serious concern with people of India, since pre-historic times, the truth about this aspect of life has never been properly highlighted in the word history of Physical Education - “that all people be healthy and happy” and there are other aphorisms from the Vedic literature reveal that the Hindu’s were very much aware of the principles of health and fitness at a time when the entire Europe was still in the abyss of darkness”. The European historians of physical education have been vociferous and vocal about the Greek physical education but they have completely ignored the valour and chivalry depicted in great Hindu Epics - The Ramayana and Mahabharata. There is ample mythological evidence to prove that the Hindu’s heroes were far ahead in physical as well as mental powers than the Greek or the Roman worriers. In fact, the history of physical education never been investigated and written as such e.g., the world owes its gratitude to India giving to them the Yogic system – which at the elementary level, begins with the principles of personal hygiene and physical exercise and at the apex, it aims to bring about a union between the individual soul and supreme soul. Yogic exercise are today being practicized in almost all the countries for one or another purpose.

Tradition, custom, legend, myth and hearsay are the only sources of data on history of physical education in India. Since the historic times, the historians have agreed that there existed a great civilizations on the bank of the great Indus about (3200 BC – 2500 BC). Excavations of Mohanjodero and Harappa are a testimony to this fact. India can boast of having rich sport heritage in Indus Valley civilization period. The habitant of this period were skillful in the art of war during this period, physical process occupied an important place in
the life of the people. Dancing, swimming, boxing and disc games were very popular at that time. The Indus valley people were extremely good hunters also, which shows that they were well versed in the art of shooting, arrows and stone pieces with catapults.

**Historical Perspective:**

The history of India has been divided into various periods or ages. The ages of physical education and sports may have to be discussed in these ages. The history of physical education shall cover two broad eras: the ancient and modern. The ancient era begin with 2000 BC period and end with British period (Upto 1947). The ancient period further divided into various sub-categories like Epic age (1000-600 B.C., the historical age (100-300 AD), the Nalanda period (300 A.D.), the Rajput period or age of Chivalry (300-1200 A.D.). The Muslim period (1200-1730 A.D.) and the British period (upto 1947). The modern period shall cover the recent development from 15th Aug., 1947 to date.

**The Vedic Age:**

No one knows as to when the Vedas, the four great ancient sacred texts of knowledge were written or compiled. The Vedas are not only the religious books of the Hindus laying down rites and rituals for all occasions but they also contain a very vivid account of the social, political and geographical aspects of life in Septa Singh – The Land of Seven Rivers. They reveal that the Aryan were great fighters and highly enlightened people socially and religiously. Being physically strong they were quarrelsome and belligerent. Archery, aiming, horse-riding, chariot riding were their common sports.

**The Epic Age:**

The *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* contain an extremely vivid account of ancient Hindu culture i.e. the wars, the social milieu, the religious practices, the valor and chivalry of its legendary heroes, the political set up etc. Sports and games were the means of preparation for military affairs. Archery,
horse-riding, chariot racing, javelin throw, sword fighting, mace fighting, hunting etc. were popular sports at that time. The world of history yet to produce an archer like Arjuan, a wrestler like Bhima, the battle axe wielder like Ravana and Parsuram.

**Historical Age:**

The end of Mahabharata brought an era of dull and darkness. Both the Buddhism and Jainism were founded on the principle of non-violence. The people took to monasteries which thrived on the royal patronage. The Hindu sword got rusted, the active and vigorous life was forgotten, hunting was prohibited, and there was utter neglect of physical activity. The society became physically weak. From the viewpoint of physical education, this period must be considered as the darkest period population of the Indian history.

**Nalanda:**

Like Taxila and Patliputra, Nalanda was a great seat of learning – a University, where more than 6000 students from various parts of country and even a few from foreign countries, used to intellectually, grapple with religion, politics, philosophy, astronomy, astrology, mathematics, military science etc. Physical training was the obligatory aspect of education at Nalanda, Pranayam and Surya Namaskara were practiced daily by all students without exception.

**Rajput Period:**

This period was marked by revival of ancient Hindu religion, the Rajput who belonged to Kshatriya clans become very powerful during this period. Rajput from the beginning, the Rajput boys were trained as warriors, horse-riding; sword fighting and even spear fighting were their specialties. Javeline throwing, wrestling, hunting mace fighting and above all archery, were extremely popular sports with Rajput.
Muslim Period:
This period is considered as extremely crucial period because the Hindu supremacy was over in this period. Muslim and Mughal invaders completely capture the India but the physical education continued to play an important role. Wrestling, boxing, hunting, swimming, animal fighting, chagun and pigeon fighting competitions were their favour sports. Mughal rulers loved the game and sports.

British Period:
The development of physical education and sports as a part and parcel of educational process began only after British had firmly entrenched themselves in India after 1857. Modern games and sports in most cases came to India via the Britishers. The game like Cricket and Football saw the Indian soil by conscious and unconscious efforts of the British officers. In 1833, the East India Company took up education as responsibility of the government and they introduced the system of education, in 1870 as Indian administration came under the direct control of the British crown, education was made a state subject. In 1882, for the 1st time the Indian Education Commission recommended physical training be promoted in the interest of the youth by the encouragement of native games, gymnastics and other exercises suited to each class of school. In 1895, the question of making physical education compulsory subject was seriously considered but not definite policy in this regard was spelled out.

The real credit for propagating physical education and sports and keeping the torch of traditions, burning, must go to the voluntary organizations. Vyayamshallas, Kreeda Mandals and Akharas (typical wrestling schools) contributed a great deal in the development of interest in physical activities like dands baithaks, yogic exercise, folk dancing, wrestling, zambic (degger fight) lathi exercise and indigenous games like Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Atya Patya etc.
It must be conceded that wherever Englishmen stayed and worked, in office or business, there they gave a fillip to the establishment of the sports clubs; and on their initiative, rulers of princely states like Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Patiala patronized games like Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and supported club life devoted to these and to football and hockey. It was thus, that a great tradition for games and sports was established on English modal in many cities where the influence of princes and zamindars prevailed.

The organized scientific physical education and sports came to India in 1920, when Mr. H.C. Bulk founded the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education at Madras. Then in 1931, College of Physical Education was founded in Hyderabad and finally in 1938, the Training Institute of Physical Education Kandivali (Bombay) came into existence. In 1946, at the time of an All India Physical Education Conference, The National Association of Physical Education and Recreation of India was formed, and at the second Lingiad in 1949 at Stockholm and won encomium for the country and its wonderful system of physical education.

**Sports and Games after Independence:**

On August, 1947, India became an Independent country after having broken the shackles of British slavery of roughly 150 years. Emphasis was laid on educating the masses as quickly as possible and the development of games, sports and physical education was tagged with education. Just after Independent India participated in London Olympic in 1948 as free nation and in 1951, the First Asian Games were organized at New Delhi. Thanks to the vision of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, and to Prof. G.D. Sondhi who initiated the formation of Asian Games Committee and getting the Asian Games organized with bare facilities.

With the efforts of certain stalwart of physical education, the first and most important thing, which the Ministry of Education and Center did to set-up - The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in 1950.
Despite the constraint on its resources, the board have certain accomplishment like outline of the syllabi and content of courses for the Certificate and Diploma Courses in Physical Education, the uniformity in teacher’s training syllabus etc. All India Council of Sports came into existence in 1954 to take care of the competitive games and sports and the task of propagation and developing the games and sports rests with the respective national federation on the one hand and, the Indian Olympic Association on the other. In 1961, the National Institute of Sports came into existence in Patiala on the name of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose. This gives new impetus to the games and sports in India. In 1982, a major break through took place and Sports Authority of India came into existence in 1983.

**Games and Sports are the Medium of National Integration:**

Games and sports are the medium of national integration. National integration for any country is highly important. Many countries of world broke into the number of small countries in the lack of national integration. Take the example of U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The rise and fall of any country depends upon the extent of development of a feeling of nationalism in its citizens. Hence this feeling needs to be nurtured, cultivated and strengthened by all possible ways and means. Sports and games are one of the most effective means for this uphill task.

In any country the inhabitant of that country are divided into various communities and groups. The cultural pattern of all the communities are different. It is but natural to have different ideals, values, costumes, traditions, ways of living in different communities and groups. It is hard fact that every country represent wide variety of peoples. Many languages are spoken in the one country, many religion are adopted in the same country. These diversities often lead to mutual tension, and then unfortunately towards the national disintegration. The strength of any nation depend upon the degree of homogeneity of its people which again depend on the acceptance of common
standards and values. Therefore, the need and importance of national integration cannot be underestimated.

Games and sports propagate the feeling of nationalism and help in creating a new generation of individuals with the feeling of the differences based on caste, community and religion have no meaning and believe in love and peace, in purity, feeling of goodwill and brotherhood serves to a greater extent towards humanity. Sports and games provide a common platform where sportspersons from different regions, professing different religion and faith, speaking different languages, having different customs and traditions interact with each other in a harmonious and congenial atmosphere where they forget all their differences and emerge as a homogenous group. Such type of thinking, insight and mental approach can play the positive role of national integration.

When in 1896, the founder of modern Olympic Games Perrie de Coubertin had the sole idea in his mind that to bring the world more closer through games and sports. Today world has assumed significance for common man which it never had before, now people are talking for creating a “World community and World citizenship” International integration can be promoted best by developing an international understanding. It means in a sense world citizenship. It emphasis that all human beings are the family, such a feeling is concerned with international goodwill and contribute to the good of whole humanity. In other words, international understanding indicates love, sympathy and cooperation among all the people of the nations of the world. This feeling of internationalism implies awareness of human beings as member of single human society irrespective of natural and geo-political boundaries and other differences. Internationalism is feeling that the individual is not only a member of this state but a citizen of a world.

Just think for a while, if the world sorrows, colours, conflicts and competitions is to be converted into a world of smiles, co-existence and cooperation then this world become beautiful place where every one has
liberty, freedom and dignity. Sports and games are the platform where we can develop those social skills, which are essential in creating international understanding. Sports and games teaches us to evaluate and use constructively the difference of opinion, ability and personality shown by other groups. Games and sports also help us to develop the ability to differ from the opinion and another person without disturbance of personal relationship, ability to arrive at a consensus on a controversial matters. The clubs of sports are, in present era, have come to stay with the concept that 'there are the basic unit to generate the sports-culture in the society. So, it is pertinent to thresh light on clubs here:

CLUBS

Meaning of Club:

A club is generally an association of people united by a common interest or goal, as opposed to any national ties of kinship. Such club occurs in all ancient states of which we have detailed knowledge. Once people started living together in larger groups, there was a need for men with common interest to be able to associate despite having no ties of kinship. The club has now broader implications. The service club.

A club is an organizations of people with a common purpose or interest who meet regularly and share activities i.e. A tennis club, A basket ball club-etc. (Cambridge) American English Dictionary.

Clubs relates to an association of people with some common interest, who meet periodically or an association of people enjoying premises which provide them with reading and recreation rooms, meals, occasional residence etc.

Club is a business organization which offer certain benefits to member or subscribes; a record club a book club on investment club.

The term club now has broader implications, the service club for example exist for voluntary or charitable activities; there are clubs devoted to
all sorts of hobbies, sports and games, political and religious clubs, social activities clubs that appeal to a variety of interest, and so forth. The term club can also refer to a nightclub or discotheque.

But in present study we will only consider those clubs with which are running the sports activities for the welfare of every generation, be it for younger generation or elder generation.

**Sports Club:**

It is accepted fact that the basic organization of sports in any sporting country is through a system of sporting club. It is the base of the pyramids, where athlete no matter how out standing, they eventually become, are introduced to their sport. Sport club is smallest structured unit of sports set-up in any state or country. It is the clubs, which provide the strong base of sports in any country through its programme of competition at various levels. It is the clubs coming together through regional organizations that forms the administrative basis for national federation.

A sport club, athletics club or sports association is an eclectic institution oriented to multiple sport which field many teams and have varied sports dept in several sports at a same time, working under the same umbrella organization.

In larger sense, it may also refer to any sports institution, even those that have only one sports team or single sports department. In order to differentiate a single sports institution from a multi sports institution, the term ‘multi sports club’ is used. Generally, ‘Athletic club’ doesn’t need that kind of disambiguation.

In general sport club can also refer to any single sports team, like a football club where the only sports is football e.g. many soccer club exist in India like J.C.T Fagwara, Sporting Club deGoa, Dempo Sport Club. Mohan Bagan where the only fielded teams are soccer teams. Similarly those are other clubs, where the only fielded teams are from single sports e.g. Basket Ball, Handball or Hockey. On the other side, many clubs generally organized into a
structure forming a true multiple sports. So there are the clubs which are having effectively full multi sports club.

**Some major sports clubs of the World:**

- Alborg, Boldspilklub, Denmark
- Paris University Club, France
- S.S. Lazio, Benetton Treviso, Italy
- Omniworld, PSV, Eindhoven, Netherlands
- F.C. Barcelona, Real Madrid, Spain
- Lausanne Sports, Switzerland
- The New York Athletics Club, USA
- Los Angeles Athletics Club, USA

**Major sport club of our country:**

- J.C.T. Mills F.C. Phagwara, Punjab
- Mohan Bagan Athletic Club, West Bengal
- Sporting Club de Goa
- Dempo sports Club
- East Bengal Club
- Mahendra United Club
- Air India Club
- Sports Club of India, New Delhi.

**Types of clubs:**

Clubs are of many types, it include variety of activities leading from mainly recreative activities to highly competitive activities. Here in my work we will discuss only those clubs which are activity involved in the development of sports and also involved in other type of social activities i.e. eradication of poverty, eradication of corruption, education and other activities for the upliftment of downtrodden and society challenged person.
Membership of the club:

Membership of any club classified into three major categories,
i) Elective ii) Nominated iii) Subscribed

i) Elective:

There are also the members who are elected by the other members of the clubs. These elected members are supposed to govern all the activities of the club. They have the responsibility to run the club for a particular tenure. If they want to continue as that post then they have to have fresh mandate from the members of the club.

ii) Nominated:

Oftenly these are the members, which are nominated by the president of the club. These members are of highly expert in their field and their presence in the decision making body.

Subscribed:

Member which give their subscription every year. A kind of fee is fixed by the management of the club. Their membership is renewed after depositing of their annual fee.

Main sport activities of club:

Every club has its own objective and constitution. Clubs mainly run two main sports activities. Hardly there are the clubs in our country which run more than three sports activities but clubs of all games are found in the society e.g. Basketball club, Athletics club, Handball club, Hockey club etc.

Administration and organization of the club:

Infrastructure:

Without the good infrastructure, no club or organization or institution work better. In club infrastructure it include, building, play grounds, other facilities like transportation, telephone Internet, training teacher, library, training lab etc. The infrastructure is the backbone of any club irrespective of its purpose, activities objective and goals etc. Like other institutions clubs are
heavily depend upon its infrastructural strength. Development of club
infrastructure is not a easy affair.

Financial Aspect:

Without financial resources and strength any kind of organisation cannot
exist and survive for a long period. The finance is the backbone of the
organizational body irrespective of its purpose, activities objectives and goals
etc. Like business organisations, the club bodies also depend on its financial
resources and strength. The club organizations have different kinds of financial
resources viz. subscriptions donations, grants in aid, tournament fees and
advertisements etc. in present time many clubs are helped in this regard by
NRIS or by industrial organisations by following the modus operandi of
adoption, sponsors or other wise. The financial strength is important for club
organizations because all kinds of activities of the clubs (i.e. tournaments,
Training Programmes, workshops a maintenance etc) are performed by
incurring various rupees of expenses and costs in the shape of infrastructure
and operations. Therefore, in the present research work. The financial aspect
has also been taken up by the researcher.

Social Aspects:

Every organization has its interaction with the various quarters of the
society. This interaction is significant for sports clubs and becomes more
relevant when these club work for the development of heterogeneous types of
sports and games activities in the society. There is well universal concept in
societies as well as in the professions of sports “High quality of health in the
society” that is why the social responsibilities has come to stay and important
aspects of the sports clubs. The sports club can contribute in elevating the
education, discipline, entertainment, people, co-operation brotherlihoodness,
competitive acumen in the society. In Argentina, for instance, wherever there is
chaotic and indiscipline situation in the society as a whole in the country. The
football clubs organize football matches under the banner of tournaments to
the people towards football matches. By this mechanism the clubs are able to divert the negative situation towards discipline and peace even, at international level the clubs are able to generate peace by holding matches between the two or more nations. This aspect has also been one of the main study points in the present research.

**Clubs and their training programme:**

Every club has its own training set up. The training programmes of any club are the real strength of the club. The achievement of any club directly depends upon its training programme. The performance of the club trainees reflects the training programme of that club. In sports getting performance is highly scientific and time consuming, in addition to natural talent one has to train himself again and again by his/her hardwork on the fields, usually every club have the coaches/trainers for the training of its players but sometimes senior players of the club also help in the training.

**Problems before the Sports-Clubs:**

There are the clubs in developed countries, which are having strong financial base, strong social network, forceful workforce, excellent administrative staff and ultra modern infrastructure. But in under-developing countries like our's, the clubs are suffering myriad difficulties/problems such as:

- **Land Area:** Very few sports clubs are having their own land area in our country. Government is not providing the land on subsidize rate as in case of school and hospital. Lack of land area results in poor ground facility, no facility for boarding and lodging. No administrative building facilities whatsoever it is.
- **Finance:** Hardly few clubs in our country which can be counted on figures, which they have strong financial backbone. There is dearth of funds in clubs, sources of finance are very limited, peoples by on large in our country not willing to donate generously to the clubs. Government policies are not enough to make the clubs organisation strong.
Political: As far as political influence is concerned there is not a single area where politicians are not tinkering the system, it is similar with case of sports clubs. There are few politicians who happily developed the club organisation but majority of politician unnecessarily tinker in the operations of club organisation for their petty interest.

Training /Workshop: Training method of our clubs is not upto the mark. The numbers of club are suffering from deficiency of trained coaches, lack of proper playgrounds, stadium and sufficient equipments.