CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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The present chapter is devoted to the literature available on the topic. The studies which are concerned directly or indirectly with the present topic are cited in this chapter to determine what is known and what is yet to be known. Though the information available regarding the role of State Sports Associations in promotion of sports is very scanty yet the researcher did his best efforts to review the concerned literature based on previous researchers findings and identified some studies which have direct relevance with the study under investigation. Moreover, the expert comments and views of renowned personalities of sports which published in various journals, news papers and magazines etc have also been reviewed and cited in the present chapter.

Anand (1979)\(^1\) conducted a study to analyze the role of organization and administration in university sports, in his work he investigated the factors as were concerned with planning, human relations, sports facilities, sports competitions, recreational programmes, scientific aspects of sports, introduction of physical education as compulsory or elective subject, training of personnel, administrative set up in universities and colleges and affiliation of Association of Indian universities with National Sports federations, incentives for students, budget making and many other connected relevant aspects. He suggests that a country which likes to see it’s name among the top most sports countries must be vigilant to all the above mentioned necessary factors related with sports.

Muthiah (1979)\(^2\) conducted a study on the role of sports in the development of youth and emphasized that sports develop social values
which formed an important component of human culture. He considered physical culture as a part of process of youth and adult education and emphasized the role of Nehru Yuvak Kendras for the development of sports at District level. He stressed that sports and community recreation should be integrated in such a way that the high culture heritage would be utilized to the maximum to bring more and more people under this programme.

Ryan, P.A. (1986)³ Studied the development of Sports performance in united Kingdom. The objective of his research was to evaluate the impact of the Government strategy. The main idea in the problem and the issue for consideration was the role of members of Government, sports governing bodies and athletes in the united Kingdom will have in the overall management of the proposed networks for the united Kingdom Sports Institute (U.K.S.I.). The study appears to show that the impact of Government varies significantly and that simply importing initiatives, programmes and structures which are tailored to other countries is at best problematic. This presentation also provided the roles of those key stake holders identified with in sports organizations and the impact of external forces on their sporting and personal lives.

Anand (1986)⁴ conducted a study and expressed the need of opening of right type of sports and Physical Education training Institutions which could produce sports coaches, physical Education teachers of high caliber to implement material policy for the growth of physical education and sports in schools, colleges, universities, rural areas and tribal belts etc. Keeping in view the above objectives, the Luxmi Bai National College of Physical Education at Gawalior and NSNIS at Patiala were started by the Government. The sports organizational set up in India Centred around the Indian Olympic Association which is the apex sports body to spread
Olympic movement. The investigators also highlighted some special problems being faced by these institutions. A few out of these were lack of infrastructure, teachers and their professional status and need for uniformity in curriculum in training institutions.

Sharma (1986) in his study on Sports promoting Agencies made some suggestions for the promotion of sports and Physical Education in India. He reported that sports promoting Agencies like: public sector undertakings, private industries, voluntary and private sports agencies and mass media could help in improving sports standards in the country. He also emphasized the role of physical fitness in nation building.

Merodic (1989) in his study on the role of sports community on Sports organizations stressed that the sports organizations should actively encourage athletes to participate in the working out of effective anti-doping policies and measures. He further pointed out that government and National sports Federations should recognize the importance of education and information in the anti-doping campaign.

Whitson, Macintosh (1990) stressed in his study ‘Game Planer’ that the relationship between sports and administration and sports organizations is of greater importance because it gives shape, base and policy for the growth of the game. The policies of these organizations also promote volunteers, officials, parents involvement, community participation and popularity of game spread all over.

Sandhu (1992) worked on the policies of the Government in the area of women and sports and suggested some measures for result oriented sports performance. She stressed on the need to chalkout alternative survival path intending for a real change in terms of mass participation,
excellence, better performances, economic gains, social acceptance of women and sports.

Malik (1993) highlighted the poor working of Indian Olympic Association and other state level Associations. He pointed out that directionless National Sports policy, lacking in training and coaching are the main factors behind the dismal sports performance of India at International level. He expressed surprise over the working of Sports Authority of India by commenting that “Nobody even knows what exactly the role of Sports Authority of India is”. He suggested that Self-sustaining and broad-based policy for sports and its subsequent implementation by the Ministry of Sports would be the solution to overcome the problem of poor performance by Indian Athletes in the International Sports Meets. He further stressed that the sports policy must ensure the compulsory holding of the annual sports meets in every school and college; general increase in the level of participation of sports in the student community; proper scouting of talents; Selection of athletes at state level with modern techniques; coaching camps by the best coaches available in the country and above all accountability of concerned Sports bodies for poor performance.

Wadhwaney (1993) Commented on the working of Delhi District Cricket Association (DDCA) by saying that it was “Worst body in the country”. There were as many groups as the number of Directors. The main problem with DDCA was its faulty and obsolete constitution. He suggested splitting the Association into two sections cricket and club for improving the working of this Association. He also suggested that office bearers and their activities for these two sections should be demarcated. There should be proper division of funds and revenues between these two sections.
Chawla (1994) highlighted the importance of the Kila Raipur sports meet, one of the oldest Rural Melas. The meet is known as the "Mini Rural Olympics" and was first organized in 1993 under the control of Grewal Sports Association in order to recognize good sportsmen. Many players of eminence who took part in Olympics and other international competitions are the product of this sports Association. The Grewal Sports Association of Kila Raipur was the pioneer body in promotion of rural games, but now in most of the rural areas local sports organizations are regulating rural sports activities.

Gupta (1994) in his study emphasized that games and sports should be developed on a large scale with the objective of improving the physical fitness and sportsmanship of the average student as well as those who excel in this field. He also stressed that where the playing fields and other facilities for developing a national wide programme of physical Education and Sports do not exist, they should be provided on priority basis.

Shukla (1994) highlighted the problems regarding the sports stadiums being used by non-sports activities which hinders the sports training practice of the players. Most of the Indoor stadiums and especially the two prominent indoor stadiums of Delhi i.e. Talkatora and Indira Gandhi stadiums have become source of earning from non-sports activities but this huge earning from hiring the stadiums definitely is at the cost of the practice of Badminton, Table-Tennis and wrestling players for which these stadiums are actually meant.

Wadhwaney (1994) throws light on the role of big business houses in the field of sponsorship. He stressed that this is the only way by which Indian sports could excel. In modern sports, the sponsorship is essential for participants at all levels because it is now beyond the reach of
even the very well to do families to afford equipments, costumes and other sports facilities required for the practice and competitions. He further highlighted that in some of the sports like cricket, Tennis and Golf there are no dearth of sponsors and these are the affluent sports but the same are not available in other sports. In recent years swimming in the country has progressed much more than any other sports and if the swimming federation of India finds some suitable sponsors, it is more than likely that swimmers will out-do Athletes, shooters, archers and wrestlers of the country.

Gill (1994)\textsuperscript{15} highlighted some irregularities committed by the Punjab State Sports council regarding the use of the funds received from the centre and the State Government. According to the CAG report tabled on the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on March 11,1994, It was found that there was no dearth of funds for promoting sports and producing promising players. Only poor handling of money proved to be a spoil sport in the otherwise rich Punjab sports cape. Serious and sincere efforts to spend every penny at the right place for the right purpose and for the right sports-person could help Punjab regain its glory in the field of sports.

Kaur (1994)\textsuperscript{16} emphasized some factors which are detrimental to games and sports and suggested that non-politicizing, fair selections, psychological training, nutritious diet, good quality equipments synthetic surfaces, dedication, commitment and discipline on part of all the officials as well as the players are pre-requisites for raising the sports standard of the country at international level. He further stressed that Media must increase its coverage for other sport events also so as to bring it at par with cricket.

Singh (1994)\textsuperscript{17} suggested that planned programmes, scientific training, dedicated & knowledgeable coaches and disciplined sports persons on the top posts of sports organisations and federations could take the
country at the top of the World in the field of sports. He further stressed that we should not expect much from the Government except infrastructure, good quality equipments, number of coaches employed, incentives to sports persons and budgetary allocations for sports.

Gupta (1994)\(^{18}\) in his descriptive research study, investigated that sport promotes national integration and equality but the objectives of sports promotion could not be achieved as long as the sports organizations are being headed by undeserving and non-sports persons. He revealed that high standard in the field of sports could be possible if the selection process and selection of the players be made fair enough. He suggested that sports Associations and Federations should be more honest in conducting the competitive sports.

Wadhwaney (1994)\(^{19}\) in his various articles commented on the working of sports authority of India. He mentioned it as the supplementary body to sports federations and Associations. The sports authority of India complicating the matters instead of providing much needed Oxygen and thrust to sports in the country. He called it as complex as the education system in the country. It is a body consisting of assortment of officers who lack in knowledge and caliber and it is more complex because of injudicious allotment of duties and functions. In his view many of the schemes floated by sports Authority of India are meaningless. He stressed on the need of sports science for the cause of sports and sports persons and refuted needless interference from bureaucrats and politicians.

Wakharkar (1995)\(^{20}\) described the broad out lines of the activities of the sports Authority of India, the Sports Federations, the National Education Policy – 1986 and programme of action 1992 on the National Sports Policy 1984. Realising the importance of Physical Education
and sports he highlighted some areas like Health Education, Physical fitness, curriculum development, evaluation of Physical Education, organization, administration and Supervision of Sports, promotion of Sports through competitions, development of leadership in the field and development of games and sports in the country. A Historical perspective of the development of Physical Education and sports had also been presented. He also presented some guidelines for the sports federations to achieve excellence in their respective sports.

Singh (1997)\textsuperscript{21} highlighted the World class sports facilities created by Raipur Cricket Association at SAS Nagar, Punjab. He stressed that if the state government does not give land and adequate financial support, the basic infrastructure to improve sports can not come up. He further emphasized that the funds starved Associations are finding it difficult to finance even their day to day requirements, how they can think of building infrastructure.

Singh, Jabodh (1997)\textsuperscript{22} worked on the promotion and development of sports and Physical Education in tertiary level of Institutions of common wealth caribbean’s. The study was based on qualitative research and it draws heavily from the author’s field work in several countries in common wealth Caribbean. It also draws conclusion from a variety of published and unpublished documents and from interviews with a number of sports and education officials involved in the promotion of sports and Physical Education in tertiary level institutions. The study concludes that with the appropriate vision, collaboration of educational Institutions with sports organisations planning and resources, sports and Physical Education can become an integral part of the programme of tertiary level institutions in the common wealth Caribbean promoting healthy life styles and fostering
excellence among students and general public. The study highlighted that collaboration of sports governing bodies with tertiary level educational institutions can be instrumental in finding sports talent and making sports a mass movement.

Kamlesh (1997)\textsuperscript{23} in an essay emphasized that Physical Education and sports are integral part of education but only on papers and in real practice the picture is somewhat different. As Education is a state matter and Physical Education and sports are its adjuncts their development is the ultimate responsibility of the state governments. A few years back the subject of sports was brought on to the concurrent list with a view to infuse some life into them so that even though on selective basis, the Indian Athletes could find a place of pride in the International competitions. The results of this "Costly" experiment have hardly been embalming. He further stressed that standard of performance in sports cannot improve unless Physical Education programmes in schools and colleges, which are under the direct control of the State Governments are strengthened. He also highlighted two major obstacles i) Lack of resources in terms of infrastructure, personnel and facilities to cater to enormous school and college student population and ii) general apathy towards physical activity and sports on the part of the parents, academic and administrators.

Sharma (1997)\textsuperscript{24} in his study on changing trends in Indian Physical Education and sports made some suggestions to promote and improve the sports standard of our country.

- A National council of Physical Education should be set up to frame policies and programmes of sports at national level and to advise state Governments and universities on all matters of sports promotion.
District level sports Associations should be geared up for searching and developing new sports talents in their areas.

Tribal and rural areas should be explored to search sports talent.

Achievements in sports at International level will remain distant dream unless sports become a way of life for Indian society.

The programmes like "Run for Health" and "Sports for All" should be popularized to develop sports and health consciousness in common man.

The information and board casting ministry should allocate funds for producing films and documentaries on sports and Physical Education.

More co-operation, collaboration and co-ordination is required between sports promoting agencies in the country.

The reservation of seats for sportsmen and women in private and public sector should be increased.

Competitive sports should be encouraged in schools.

Sadri (1998) pinpointed in his illuminating essay that in spite of the huge expenditure by the government on sports, required results could not be achieved in any event of games and sports, mainly because of the involvement of politics in sports. Therefore, to improve the standard of sports in the country he suggested the total exclusion of politics and politicians from the sports World.

Uday Chand Pahalwan (2000) the first Arjun Awardee, twelve time national champion and former Olympian wrestler while talking to the correspondent of 'The Hindustan Times' made startling revelations about the functioning of sports federations in the country. He said "I am breaking my long silence when I came to know that wrestling officials charges
Rs. 13000/- from Manju who represented India in World women Wrestling championship held at Poland. The graft was continuing since our time. I was paid Canadian dollars but my signatures were obtained for American dollars. If I had resisted the issue or spoken against the issue at that time or spoken against the gross irregularity I would have been ousted from the team". The veteran grappler said “my son Karambeer became the victim of high handedness of the federation when he had to go to Canada. He was shown defeated merely by two points and the Wrestler who was selected and sent to Canada never came back to India nor won any medal”.

Udai Chand went to the extent of alleging that “women wrestler were exploited in the name of selection. The wrestling federation was fully responsible for extorting money from Manju. The federation charges for the kit from the Wrestlers while it was borne by the federation in papers. The money was taken from almost every Wrestler but only Manju had dared to speak it out”. He further said that “one setback to India in Olympics was due to the wrong sports policy in which the bureaucrats are made “bosses” of the federations. The ban should be imposed on the IAS and IPS officers to become members of the federations. He further blamed that the Major part of the budget was spent by them on unnecessary touring.

Kapoor, Sushil (2001)\textsuperscript{27} in an article published in ‘The Tribune’ the leading news paper of North India pointed out that why every time coach or the players be held responsible for dismal performance at International level?. “No official is held responsible for the dismal performance of Indian Sports persons. Contrary to this, captain or a coach is sacked after the defeat of the team”. He further stated that in case of failure the National heroes are quickly turned into zeroes, while the federation officials who enjoy in the sunshine of the players go scot free. In the absence of accountability of the
officials they have made very strong nexus in the respective Sports federations. To get elected as an office bearer in the State Sports Association or National Sports federation all possible methods are applied. He further revealed that the present situation is very alarming for the sports fraternity and nation. Until the top level of the Government, Sports federations, State Associations, players, parents and public will not made collective efforts to set the house in order and fix responsibility at every level, days are not far when no Indian Sports person will figure at the International scene specifically in Olympic Games, Asian Games and common wealth games.

Sharma, Ramu (2001) in an article published in ‘The Tribune’ expressed his concern about the role being played by the Sports federations to promote sports. He stressed that most of the office bearers of these sports federations are very powerful and influential people and they have nothing to do with betterment of Sports in India. Infect, these people keep sticking to the high posts in the sports federations for decades due to money and muscle power at their disposal. These people are not interested in promotion of sports but are promoting themselves through Sports. He further suggested that the Sports federations should be made accountable and only the professional and competent sports persons should be given the responsibility to run the sports federations then only we can expect some results in International level competitions.

Gangopadhyay (2002) in his study on promotion of physical education and sports in India stressed that physical education and sports plays an important role in the harmonious development of the human beings. So it’s promotion should be taken into consideration carefully. He suggested that there should be a compulsory programme of physical education in the schools and the college’s curriculum and the physical education teacher
should be made responsible for its effective implementation. He further stressed that the effective implementation of a physical education programme depends upon the quality of a teacher hence the teacher training Institutions of physical education should strengthen their programmes.

Ghose (2003)\textsuperscript{30} while interviewing Karnam Malleswari, the international weight lifter who represented India in many International competitions and won a Gold medal in Istanbul World Women championship and a bronze medal in Sydney Olympics in 2000, emphasised that we need much more active participation of our sports Associations and federations to promote sports. Some times finance becomes a big problem for the players because except Cricket and Tennis most of the Associations and federations are financially poor and lack in their planning at every level. She was of the view that Associations and federations must strengthen their roots with long term planning and vision to improve the standard of sport. She further stressed that sports Associations could play a big role in finding sponsors for the players she urged that the office bearers of the state sports Associations should encourage big business houses to come forward and help the sport.

Nandal, Sumer (2004)\textsuperscript{31} commented on the role of clubs in promotion of games and sports in Haryana. He appreciated the Financial assistance of Rs. 10000/- by the chief minister of Haryana to all those sports clubs of Haryana which are registered and affiliated by Haryana Sports Department to promote clubs activities. He emphasized that this type of financial assistance to local sports bodies could be instrumental in promotion of sports at grass root level.

K. Rajan (2004)\textsuperscript{32} while narrating the weaknesses of Indian sport in his onsite ‘Chakravyun of backwardness of Indian Sports’ described
that financial non-viability, improper and wasteful expenditure made by the sports governing bodies is one of the major reason of poor standard of Indian sports. He also stressed that lack of vision on the part of sports bodies, kept our stadia empty, tournaments unsponsored, coaches demotivated and grounds with poor strength of athletes. Due to the absence of financial skill and marketing strategy these sports bodies become supplicants before the Government for allocation of funds to meet their daily needs. He further stated that these sports bodies failed in providing proper training, equipments, competitions, infrastructure, finance and sponsors to the players.

Amarasena (2004) in a study on promotion of sports and education in Sri Lanka, examined the causes of pathetic condition of sports. He expressed his views that they were lacking in proper planning to promote and develop sports. He stressed that no sports organization including the National Olympic committee had any concrete plan to achieve long term and short term goals. In his report he suggested that the status of sports in Sri Lanka could be improved by following ways:

- Establishment of truly independent sports committee in collaboration with common wealth.
- Establishment of sports clubs under the banner of District sports council.
- Organization of inter-clubs tournaments throughout the year.
- Hire eminent foreign coaches to train local coaches and sports persons.

Ghai, A. (2007) Jyotsana the International pugilist the only girl of the state of Haryana who won the Gold Medal in 3rd Asian Women Boxing Championship at Taiwan and a Bronze in the World Women Boxing
Championship in 2005 expressed her views while interacting with the representatives of Tribune News Service after receiving the Bhim Award in a function organized in Haryana Raj Bhawan “undoubtedly the State Government has come up with good sports policy but still there is much more to do. The government should introduce more cash awards and sponsorships along with lucrative jobs to attract talented players from poor families and people in general towards sports. The similar views were expressed by Dinesh Kumar (Volleyball), Naveen Kumar (Wrestling), Rajvinder Kaur (Hockey) and Krishna Punia (Athletics), the other four recipients of Bhim Award 2006 in the same function. They said that by providing government jobs, more cash awards, sponsorships and better sports facilities the sports standard in the state could be raised.

P. Dhanraj (2007)\textsuperscript{35} the former captain and the great forward player of Indian Hockey team while interacting with the UNI correspondent stressed that Media has a great role in the promotion of sports. In fact it is the media only that made Cricket so popular all over the World and all other sports so tiny in comparison to cricket. He stressed that it is the moral responsibility of the media to see all games and sports with one eye and being the national game the Hockey should be given due coverage to make the game popular. He further stressed that the selection of the players is not good in our country which is responsible for destroying the sports at grass-root level. If the selection procedure and selection of the players be made fair on merit no doubt that good time may return.

Rehman (2007)\textsuperscript{36} an IANS correspondent while interacting with Ajit Pal Singh an Olympian and the former captain of the Indian Hockey team revealed that the movies like “Chak De India” had the potential to give a new lease of life to hockey in India. The Olympian said “I am sure that
more movies like ‘Chek De India’ can attract more youngsters to hockey. When I was young, cricket and hockey had an equal following but today cricket has clearly surpassed hockey”. He further revealed that, the place where the players are made and passions are lit is school. There are many schools that have good hockey teams but they never stick together to play on at a later stage. He emphasized that the conception that hockey is not as glamorous, doesn’t attract sponsors and doesn’t offer as much money as cricket, should be removed and only then the youngsters will take this game more seriously.

Jain (2007) a senior IPS Officer had written in an article in a national newspaper that we are celebrating ‘Sports Day’ on the Birthday of great Major Dhayan Chand for the last 20 years but over such a long period we failed in formulation of an effective sports policy. He said that there was no dearth of talent in the country the need was to identify it and nourish it properly. If we really want that our teams would not return empty handed from international meets then we have to make a solid sports policy not only for the development of sports and sportsmen but for the pride of the nation. He further stressed the need of infrastructure development in small villages and towns for the promotion of sports. If we want to secure the future of sports in India, we have to make tremendous change in complete sports system. First of all the sports federations should be freed from the hands of selfish politicians and then we have to find out Dronacharyas who could train not only the so called Arjunas but could train thousands of Eklavyas of this country.

Kumar, N. (2007) the Chief Minister of Bihar feels that ‘Politics in sports is not a fair game’ and he is against the infiltration of politics into the sports arena. Speaking in a state sports Award function in
Patna he said that the need of the hour was to generate sportsman’s spirit in society by promoting sports and not playing politics in sports. He said that he is against politicians dabbling in the politics of sports Associations, there are politicians who are attempting infiltration so that their names remain in circulation even during their lean days in politics. He emphasized the need of Government jobs for sports persons who win medals while representing the State in National and International events. He promised that government will increase the sports quota in the Government services, in the state.

Swarup, H. (2007) in a profile of Manavjit Singh Sandhu, an International shooter who won an Individual Gold and team silver in the 2006 World Championship in Zagreb, Croatia and recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award expressed that in his opinion, shooting is becoming the number one sport in our country as the shooters are doing well and the country can bank upon them. But sadly enough except in major cities, facilities and equipments required for the game are not available in any other places like small towns. The need is to extend the facilities in other areas also so that the country can get quality shooters. The union ministry of sports should provide more funds to grooming youngsters and to develop more infrastructure. At the moment the country has limited infrastructure, the shooting ranges have come up in Hydrabad only, while only a few new ranges are being built up in Chennai, Jaipur and Chandigarh. He also maintained that sports Associations at state and district levels should organise good quality exhibition matches/ tournaments to promote the game at gross root level. The talent is available at grass root level the really important thing is to explore it and it could be made possible only through the sincere and dedicated efforts of the local sports bodies.
Singh, Pargat (2008) an Olympian and the former captain of Indian Hockey team in a briefing to Tribune News Service held the Indian Hockey Federation top brass responsible for India’s failure to qualify for the Olympics. He said that “it was high time the IHF top bosses took responsibility and stepped down from their post. It was not surprising that Indian Hockey team failed to qualify for the Olympics as it was expected due to the performance of Indian Hockey Federation”. He asked the government to immediately take control of IHF to save the national game. Pargat demanded the resignation of all the office-bearers of IHF. He said that, “now the whole team of IHF should immediately resign and some authority which is serious to uplift the game and can bring sponsors for the game should take control of the federation”. He suggests that for the improvement of Hockey and for better preparation of the players domestic circuit should be strengthened. Any country, which has a strong domestic circuit, performs well in International Tournaments.

Ghai, A. (2008) Amarjit, K.P. the former Ranji player from Haryana while interacting with representative of the ‘Tribune News Service’ express their grievances regarding the declining standard of cricket in the state. He pointed out that Haryana has provided two venues Punchkula and Gurgaon for holding the third addition of Indian Cricket League (ICL) but startling fact is that there are 137 players including 51 foreign players are participating but there is not even a single player of the state playing in the league. Even in BCCI’s own Indian Premier League (IPL) only one player of Haryana could make his presence. The former Ranji player said, “undoubtedly the standard of the game has gone down in the state. Earlier, many talented players from Chandigarh preferred to play from Haryana which included top level cricketers like Kapil Dev, Yograj Singh, Ashok
Malhotra and Chetan Sharma but now the talent of the city likes to play from Punjab. The simple reason is that the Punjab has better development programme as well as infrastructure to offer the cricketers”. When Ranbir Singh Mahendra the General Secretary of the Haryana Cricket Association was contected to comment on the issue he said that it is due to BCCI politics that our cricketers suffered in Indian premier League (IPL) but on Indian cricket League (ICL) he declined to comment.

Gill, M.S.(2008) the sports minister of the country in a work shop organized by Athletics Federation of India (AFI) said that “there was a need to have younger blood in the technical and also at the management level”. The sports minister choose a more subtle way to drive the massage by calling for more accountability in sports federations and stressing the need to allow younger people to take leadership positions. He said that the Olympic movement and the sports federations have an important role to play in bringing India to the top on Olympic ladder. The office bearers of the federations have to make sure that the money is used cleanly and there is accountability. Moreover, he stressed the need of younger people in the federations for handling management and technical aspects swiftly and efficiently.

Krishnamurthy (2008) the Joint Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) criticized the undemocratic functioning of the President and Secretary of the Federation. He said that undemocratic functioning had led to alleged involvement of K.Jyoti Kumaran the secretary of IHF in a bribery case. The official alleged that the IHF has not been conducting itself as a sports body and there was no democratic set up K.P.S. Gill and Jyoti Kumaran controlled everything and other office bearers kept under dark in almost all the matters, be it the selection of the team or any
other matter relating to the functioning of the federation so no wonder, the image of the game was lowered before the people. He further added that as long as the dictatorship and lack of transparency in the administration continues it will have a snowballing effect on the federation and hockey fraternity in the country. Unless, the Indian Hockey Federation was made accountable and streamlined it will be impossible to expect an improvement in its functioning style.

Review of views of experts⁴:

Kamaljeet Sandhu; The first Indian women athlete who won an Asian Games Gold in track and field event feels that sports system in the country has decayed. “Look at the Indian Olympic Association, sitting on a Dunlop cushion, watching from a distance the performance of Indian athletes. True, that there are some international sports persons of yester years in Indian Olympic Association, but they are too busy fighting their own survival battles. The Indian Olympic Association mandarins have little time to monitor the progress of sports. Look at the case of thrower Ajit Bhaduria. what has the Amateur Athletic Federation of India (AAFI) done for his family? Where is the sportsmen’s welfare fund?”

Professor Gursewak Singh; a veteran sports organizer and member of the “Sports for all” commission of the International Olympic committee, blamed the system for its inefficiency. He said that the school games Federation of India is defunct. When a player starts in college or university, he is too old to make any impression. If our sportspersons are incompetent, why to blame the Indian Olympic Association. The National Sports Federations have best of the facilities, including foreign coaches, diet, allowance and good training-cum-competition programme. Even the Sports Authority of India can not be faulted on this account. In spite of the financial
crunch, it provided best of the facilities to at least our national teams. He suggested that if the Olympic debacle is not to be repeated, the resistance should come from within the sports fraternity.

Pargat Singh; the only player who led India in two consecutive Olympics said that “All National Sports Federations are brimming with bureaucrats and politicians who have wittingly or unwittingly drifted the Indian sports ship towards a disaster. How many of the National sports Federations are headed by sports persons? All bodies are being run by non-technical and non-professional people who are bereft of any knowledge”. He suggested that to promote sports, we must expand our base and bring in only those to sports administration who have knowledge, time and dedication.

Sukhvir Singh Grewal; the former International player and coach of the Indian Hockey team said that problem lies in our sports administration both the state and the State Sports Associations have not been discharging their duties effectively. The State is supposed to provide infrastructure for training and the Associations are supposed to organize competitions to hunt the talent. Unfortunately while the state has taken upon itself the role of organizing championships and the Associations are getting into infrastructure building. Punjab, once sports arms of the country has virtually defunct District Olympic Associations. He stressed that the Punjab Hockey Association and the District HockeyAssociations are not discharging their responsibilities expected from them. He further suggested that unless we have a pyramid model of sports huge base with the fine performers getting to the top, we can not succeed.

Gurdish Pal Singh; a former International Hockey player and National Hockey selector said, “I wonder whether we are progressing or degenerating in Sports. We have improved infrastructure and training
facilities but results are nowhere”. Participation base is shrinking. Play fields in schools and colleges remain unutilized. There is much more money and sponsorship in sports than what it was ever before, but we are no more a power in Asian Games. We have gone down in track and field. Wrestling and Football...... I mean in all sports. The malaise is deep rooted”. He further suggested that unless we have a mass base and entrust the responsibility of sports administration to right and dedicated people, sports in the country can not make any progress.
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