Chapter I
INTRODUCTION

Sportsman is the product of a culture promoted by a particular society in a particular era of the history. No society can produce soldiers without the impact of sports on defense culture. If Indian soldiers are voted as one of the best, if not best in the world, it is because of their sportsman like dedication to the duties and sportsmen like devotion to defense culture. There is a befitting quotation that “the battle of waterloo was won in the playfields of Eton and Harrow”. It can thus be stated that sports have had tremendous impact on Indian society.

Sports programme did not emerge automatically. They were sponsored and patronized by administrators, rules, kings and leaders. History of many states in India reveals that institutions, which promoted freedom struggle and freedom fighters, are primarily responsible for influencing the society through sports programmes like Vyayamshalas, Akharas and in Gurukuls.

Man is a social animal. A society influences the men quite a bit if he achieves excellence in any field, say, sports. History is full of evidence how Kings, Maharajas, and Rulers patronized sports and sportsmen in order to establish high traditions of sports culture and through these achieved deep social impact.
Sportsmen are the pillars of success in a particular society, when they are recognized by the society. It is an established fact that society has influenced them in the pursuit of excellence in sports and in turn they have contributed their bit towards creating a constructive culture and atmosphere for sports promotion.

With the advent of freedom there is a complete change in the philosophy of sports and the sporting values. The societies have started viewing sports from different angles.

In fact today’s sports are considered as international discipline, for the promotion and development of international understanding and universal brotherhood. In the present politically conflicting times the sports are also considered as one of the major forces for promoting and developing world peace. Sports is one of the consolidating factors for national integration and for developing national character, which are the most urgent needs of the present day on Indian society.

Social imbalances and diversities have entered into our ways of life, and these now stand as hurdles towards the achievement of objectives. Human values are essential for the establishment of good character. Basically the concept of national integration in the present day set up relates to the principle of unity in diversity and this unity in the people of our sacred land could be achieved through sports only.
Human beings learn to live as society through participation in games and sports and get acquainted better with their social situations. Sports influence the behavior of each individual and the group and thus to get modified to fit in the society as useful members.

Man has always learned to excel and to attain sublime in life. One way to excel is through sports. Thus, people have turned to sports for achievement of greatness. Apart from other benefits, a sport therefore, has become an ever expanding avenue of human expression and today sports in its various forms play a vital role in the life of mankind. A sacred Hindu text admonishes, “Play the game of life well, for life is a sports”.

Sports play a very prominent role in modern society. It is not only important for an individual but also to a group in terms of the whole nation so much, so that the world health organizations has set a target that every person in the world should become fit and health conscious. Great progress has been made in the field of game and sports after the independence. Sports have grown tremendously and widely the world over and it opens the doors for all people regardless of sex, race, religion, language and region. It has become a very strong social force influencing enough to concern the society in general. With the achievement of independence in 1947, India has made rapid progress in games and sports. Young people have given
a considerable amount of attention to the increasing level of participation in sports.

Sports have made great strides in the middle of twentieth century. The period from world war 2nd till the middle of the 1970’s has seen many changes with regard to the role and preparation of physical educators, professionals, curriculum reforms, growth of sports, liberation of women and international involvement.

India takes part in all major sporting events like Olympic, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, SAF Games, Wimbledon and many others. The country hosted the Asian Games twice in 1951 and in 1982 and the World Table Tennis championship three times in 1952, 1975 and 1987.

But India’s record in world competitions especially in the Olympics is not an impressive one. India is noted for its relatively better performance in hockey in the Olympics where she has won 8 gold medals.

India’s success in Olympic Hockey ran over three decades from Amsterdam in 1928 to Rome in 1956. Admitting the India’s rights in the world of hockey is not unchallenged. It is a fact that she retained her power as a Hockey nation. Apart from till date India has won Olympic medals in Hockey, Weight lifting, Tennis, Shooting, Wrestling, and Boxing. In Asian Championships Gold Medal in Football, Volleyball, Wrestling, Horse-riding, Boxing and Athletics
were also achieved. Sports persons of the repute of Milkha Shingh, P.T. Usha, Shiny Abraham, Sriram, Ajmer Singh, Labh Singh, V.S. Chaudhan, Kapildev Vijay Amritraj, Sania Nehwal, Prakash Padukone, Sachin Tendulkar, M.S. Dohni, Sonia Mirsa, Vishwanath Anand, Rajyavardhan Rathore, Jaspal Ranma, Abhinav Bindra, Karnam Malleswari and many others have brought glory to Indian by putting up excellent performance in their respective games and sports.

Keeping in view the sports development of the country, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Ex-Prime Minister of India in the year 1985 increased the grant from Rs.20 Crores to Rs.200 Crores for development of sports for providing facilities and infrastructure to uplift the status of sports in the country.

Finance Minister of India, for the year 2008 allocated Rs.1,111.81 crore (Rs.11.12 billion/$280 million) as total sports budget for 2008-09, an overall raise of Rs.254.34 crore over last year, with a special provision for the 2010 Commonwealth Games. The budget included Rs.890 crore as plan outlay and Rs.221.81 crore as non-plan outlay.

Indian is a vast country, with multiple problems. Particularly the relationships between contemporary social, Political, religious and economic realities are the main problems, which perhaps
determines the sports future. These problems tend to break the
country into parts.

The people are losing humanitarianism, compassion and
sympathy, and tend to indulge in cruelty, aggression murder, rape
and riots, which are more dangerous than communal feelings which
have been very badly spoiling the Indian youths in this country by
instigating them into terrorism. It is essential for the proper
functioning of democracy and growth of national unity and solidarity
that communism should be eliminated from Indian society. Badr-us-
Din Tyabji, pointed out the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime
Minister of India stated that, “We must have a clear concept in our
minds that the alliance of religion and politics in the shape of
communalism is the most dangerous alliance and it yields the most
abnormal kind of illegitimate growth.”

The motive of this study is to bring awareness and to direct the
people from tactics of politics and religion through sports. Much
evidence exists that sports has been a powerful force in uniting
racial, tribal, religious or social divisions within a community or
nation. To achieve this task our young generation needs an
environment that should be friendly, healthy, and free from polities
and prejudices. An individual becomes more social under such
healthy environment.
Long ago “Pierre de Coubertin” the father of modern Olympic Games in 1896 created such an environment. The Modern Olympic Games started with the feeling to create international understanding, which could bring peace in the world. No heroes were ever glorified, as were the Olympic Champion, not even victorious generals returning from war. The Olympic Games, founded on the lofty ideals that governed it in those long – forgotten times in ancient Greece were intended in the word of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, ‘to give the youth of all the world the change of happy and brotherly encounter, which will gradually efface the people’s ignorance of things which concern them all, an ignorance which feeds hatreds, accumulates misunderstandings and hurdles events along a barbarous path towards merciless conflicts Oglesby, Carole A, et al. (2006).

National and international sports activities have many features to its credit. People do meet; get to know and to love each other. There is a growing respect towards others, their outlook, their nationalities and their philosophies. Thus, sports offer an experience of belonging together of a community of nations unity expressed in the universal language of sports.

During the early years games and sports were localized and were informal, the rules were simple and changed according to the number participants. Major development in Sports can be equated with growth of large-scale industrialization and resultant urbanization, and mass communication. These facts provide clues to
the significant influences upon its development. As cities grew clubs formed and inter club competitions began. Eventually cities played against other cities as transportation developed and as railways reduced the time to travel long distances. Finally regional, national and inter-national competitions were organized and corresponding governing bodies became active and government and private agencies for the up improvement of sports provided financial support. All these development took time and occurred as cities reached a certain stage of development to make these improvements possible. Sports have always reflected development in society. “Sports, indeed have been a mirror of society”.

Since the dawn of the civilization, sports have been a very dominant factor in every society. Victor of sports in international Competitions in viewed as the sign of superiority of Nation and the sportsmen are given the status of Demi-Gods. FIFA World Cup'06 held in Germany has confirmed the importance of sports all over the globe. During 33 days of dramatic play millions of people all over the world remained glued to televisions to watch world Cup matches.

Sport is an agent of social change. Sport is the garden of human activities and often a private garden. Sport is a requirement for social development, a need that has some purpose to it. It is by no means a “purposeless activity”. Sport is apparent as subconscious hygiene, as a form of medium of self-preservation as an activity of our “Vital Consciousness”. Sport cannot stand aside.
Millions of people of all countries united in the sports movement are active fighters for the cause of peace. Sport performs the noble mission of safeguarding peace; it is an important factor in promoting friendly relations between different countries.

A sport is the most important factor in influencing the mental as well as physical well being of a man. Today the science of medicines, psychology, sociology, kinesiology, physiology and even philosophy constitute important aspects of physical education and sports. The variety of experiences such as joy, anguish, success, failure, exhaustion, pain, relief and sense of belonging can only be realized through watching and participating in sports. Sports competitions offer us heroes and heroines - ideal people we can look up to, and the achievement that we can marvel at. Sportsman spirit is considered to be very significant contributor to the building of a disciplined personality, a prerequisite to make an enlightened, broadminded and harmonious human society Suinn, R. M, (1980).

Sports knew no boundaries and barriers. It is of universal character as it is practiced almost in every corner of the world. Majority of the people are involved in sports because of its elements of fun, enjoyment and good pastime. However, various scholars concerned with its advancement have looked at it in various ways.

Slowly and gradually the concern of sports has changed from recreation to competition. Palmer has concluded that the combat
sports are seen in artifacts, which frequently show boxing and wrestling scenes. Boxing is seen in clay table. One of the most important in integrating aspect of the hidden civilization is the use of swimming in warfare, although there was no evidence of its practice as a recreational activity.

As the societies developed, art of writing became more sophisticated and did the propensity for such evidence of sports to be recorded. During the Greek period, sports and games become a part of daily activities. Sports appeared to play a greater role in normal life than in other societies to this point. Sports are becoming increasingly globalized. They can lend support to the revival of local and regional customs, values and behavior. A sport belongs to all human being and is unique to the human species. It provides and opportunity for individuals to set their own goals to accomplish them.

Sport is a right belonging to all mankind. It transcends racial and class difference. More and more people have become aware that sports are a daily necessity, like food, in every daily life. Sports education is most effective and inclusive means of providing all children, the skills, attitude, values, knowledge and understanding for lifelong participation in sports irrespective of their ability, sex, age, culture, race, ethnicity, religious or social background.
The sports throughout the world have changed its role in modern society and it has become an important component in the way of life. Sports play a significant role in human and social advancement and also an essential part of the educational process. Sports education provides a more complete and authentic experience than the traditional education programme. Sports are not simply a means of developing the body and providing entertainment, but also it is a means of education. The results of the game have provided not only rich food for discussion and the debates among the sports fans but it have given important materials for coaches, sport experts, schools and researchers.

Sports are now an integral part of culture all over the world and superiority in the international Sports Competition is linked to the national honors. Every country is dying to have modern sports infrastructure, best equipment and latest technical knowledge. Knowledgeable Coaches and sports Scientists from the advance countries are imported by the developing countries with sole aim of excelling in the international Competitions. Countries like Cuba, Kenya, Crotia, Ethiopia, which are not economically very sound, have also put their meager resources at the disposal of their sportsmen, who in turn have put their countries on the world map and got international applause (Russell, 1996).

The world’s greatest sporting spectacle unfolded in Germany, in 2006, Driving billions into a frenzy of supercharged excitement
and flag-waving, singing patriotism, and we Indians, of course, were not their. Everyone else was there, even South Korea. Whereas India, which one of the Asia’s best football nation was till as late as 1962, is now ranking 147 in the world today. Similarly in Beijing Olympic 2008 India return with only three medals though we have more than 100 millions of people.

Man is striving for perfection in every sphere of knowledge. The achievements in human skills are appreciated and valued in every society. Sports skills have now acquired an important place in the culture of society and this culture is valued through achievement in sports.

Excellence in Sports at International level enhances the prestige of nation. Victory International sports competition is celebrated throughout the country and the winner are honored by the people as well as by the government. Lots of incentives are provided to the sports persons who attain higher International standards. Those who succeed become national heroes. Youngsters are motivated to take sports more seriously and with dedication. India is no exception to this international phenomenon. The government of India has created separate department of sports and youth Affairs in the Ministry, of Human Resource Department and a Minister of state has been appointed to look after the promotion of sports. Sports authority of India under the chairmanship of Prime Minister has also floated a number of schemes for the promotion of
sports in India. Today’s world belongs to the best and the fittest. The weak ones have no place. Today people are ambitious with an urge to get the better of the others, to steal march over others and to obtain supremacy in all walks of life.

What is true of man is also true of a nation. Every nation wants to exhibit its supremacy. This challenge stimulates and inspires men and women, young and old to sweat and strive, to run faster, to jump higher and throw farther than others. This excellence and success can be achieved only through a well-planned systematic and scientific sports training. Technology has covered every aspect of human life including sports. Modern sports have become highly scientific. Consequently, new records are being created and improvement in performance is much faster.

Thousands of crores were dumped in the sports authority of India’s schemes and for Central Government, State Government employs and for large number of coaches. Lots of incentives were provided to the sports persons like scholarships, special quota for admission in various educational institutions, special reservation quota in employment etc. Coaching camps of two to three year’s duration are conducted for the selected sports persons before international competitions. All these facilities and incentives failed to give the desired results. Performances of our terms went from best to worst in the last three Asian Games as well as in Olympic
games also. Three medals in Olympic Games for the population of more than 100 millions people is a national shame.

Every time our teams return almost empty handed from international competitions like Olympic Games, Asian Games, World Championship etc., there is a lot of hue and cry all over the country. The honorable members of parliament, expressing their views about disgraceful performances, rock even our Parliament Sessions with very emotional speeches. All concerned for the promotion of sports feel happy, imagining that many heads will roll, incompetent and corrupt officials will be thrown out, competent and dedicated professionals will be given the responsibility to look after sports. It set of unqualified and incompetent people continue and the regrettable circle is repeated.

Though there are innumerable reasons for this disastrous situation, the scholar thinks the following are the main reasons for our poor performance:-

Lack of knowledgeable dedicated and professionally committed coaches and physical Education teachers. There is a dearth of coaches and teachers who can motivate sportsmen and bring out the best from them. If one professor Karan Singh could produce more than dozen International athletes and more than 100 Inter-University Champions from limited number of students from remote places, there is no reason that thousands of coaches and teachers all
over the country should not produce thousands of International standard sportsmen and women Sigaut, Francois, (1993).

Lack of discipline among the sports persons. It has been observed that present day’s sportsman lacks not only dedication but discipline also. Large number of young athletes who had potentiality of reaching International standards but they did not go beyond Inter-University levels just because of lack of self-discipline. It is the case with International athletes.

Since there is lack of professionally competent coaches and teachers, sports persons in India do not aspire higher than a limited standard. After achieving particular standard their desire to excel diminishes, as a result of which sports persons stop working hard. They get satisfied when they achieve their self-perceived motive like getting admission in an Institution or getting a job under sports quota or representing the country in the international competition. When this feeling occupies the mind of the sportspersons, the body refuses to put in hard work to achieve higher levels of performances.

The national sports Federations are another cause of our poor performances in the international competitions. Majority of the people holding high posts in the National sports Federations are these because of their vested interests or due to their social and political status. The promotion of sports is not on their agenda. They are in Federations because it keeps them in limelight. Majority
of them neither has professional competence nor any commitment for the improvement of sports. Due to their vested interest, the organizational aspect of these federations is deplorable.

High-ranking politicians or bureaucrats who don’t have any sports background head more than 50% of the National Sports federations. When there is neither professional competence nor any zeal to improve upon, the results cannot be encouraging. This is obvious from the present scenario.

Sports have not been given due recognition in the educational institutions as well in the society. On the whole sports persons does not enjoy that social status which is given in other developed countries. Every parent is desirous of making his child an engineer or a doctor. There are hardly few homes where child is encouraged to participate in games and sports. The parents, teachers and the peer groups from participation in sports discourage even the talented boys and girls who are capable of reaching International standards. Large number of parents and teachers even today consider sports participation as wastage of time. Till this misconception is removed, the future of sports will remain bleak.

Institutions training Physical Educational professionals have also contributed a lot for the damage to physical education and sports. More than 90% of the professional institutions in the country are producing half-backed teachers of physical education.
These institutions have neither the infrastructure nor the staff for effective training. Students pay capitation fees for admission, get degrees with high scores and ruin the profession. When these ill-trained teachers go to schools and colleges, instead of promoting physical education and sports, they tarnish its image and get a bad name for the profession.

To almost every nation in the world attaches more importance to the development of sports in order to improve the nation’s health and for the well being of the future generations. Hence a large number of government and quasi-governmental organizations, in close collaboration with private agencies, administer and supervise the development of physical education and sports. Certain nations like Germany, Russia, USA, China and Japan even try to project the superiority of their political and social systems through achievements in the field of sports. The increased number of athletes participating in Olympic and other International events from all over the world is also an indication of the popularity and development of sports. The acquisition of new standards may be attributed to the better understanding of human organism in relation to physical fitness. Declaring Physical Education and sports as a fundamental right of all, The UNESCO (1986) Charter stresses upon governments and nongovernmental organizations to promote the development of and to disseminate and put into practice physical

After independence, it was generally accepted as the policy of central government that physical education and sports should be in harmony with the total educational pattern and also complementary to the achievement of the goals of education. To give practical shape to the policy, different committees were appointed from time to time to support plans for the development of physical education and sports for the students of the country. A national plan of physical education and recreation was first prepared in 1956 by the Union Minister of Education. This plan provided useful guidelines for syllabus of physical education for primary and secondary schools. On these basic of these plan, many schemes were contemplated to raise the fitness. A national plan of physical education and recreation was finalized in 1956, which suggested norms of physical efficiency test. The first all India seminars on physical education for principals of physical institute in 1959 has recommended the motor ability test as prescribed on the national plan to be conducted in various place of the country to ascertain its validity and supply proper norms for various age groups. National Physical Efficiency drive was lunched in the 1959-60 by the union minister of Education with a purpose to create consciousness and enthusiasm amongst the people of our country for physical fitness and to stimulate their
interest for physical welfare, which would help them to better and more healthful living.

The government of India, in 1965 framed a multipurpose programme of physical education for implementation in the secondary schools of the country. After that under educational structure of 10+2+3 pattern, as envisage by the national policy on education and declare by the Union Government in April 1977, Physical education and sports are to an integral part of curriculum at all stages (1979).

The government of India’s resolution on national sports policy to involve youths in physical education and sports laid in both houses of parliament in August, 1984 had accepted in principle that it is the duty of both the center and states to accord the importance of participation in physical education and sports activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation, promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need of every citizen, irrespective of age and sex participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities is therefore, hereby recognized, and physical education and sports should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools other similar education institutions (1985). Therefore, in order to achieve to objective of mass participation in physical education programmes in particular and sports in general, the government of India has
come out with a new education policy (1985-86) in which greater emphasis has been laid on the creation of infrastructure of sports and physical education in terms of facilities. State has also been given on the improvement of teachers’ training and professional literature of physical education and sports so as to educate the masses in the efficacy of being physically fit. Unfortunately, there have been certain hurdles in the achievement of those lofty objectives and ideas. For instance, education is a state subject and sports and physical education are tagged with education only. The state government has constraints on their resources and as such, they cannot carry out the sports policies partially, expect on papers. That is perhaps, the reason physical education and sports has still not found the due place even in total educational structure in many states of the Union, also “Run for health and sports for all” which is the national policy to develop sports and health consciousness in the common man, is yet to get real impetus in our society. We cannot know the right direction to be followed until and unless the physical educators in India precisely know the quality of the “human stuff”, they have to deal with. We are still in the dark about the physical, physiological, or psychological profile of our school going population. More specifically, the physical educators as yet have not been able to know whether the boys and girls in India are physically fit. In the absence of worthwhile survey of these problems, it would neither be possible for physical educators in India to work for the amelioration
of the health and fitness standard of the people not look for excellence in competitive sports. Planners feels that a great deal need to be done for sports in the country, and unless we begin at the school level, build the next base at the college level and go on to the universities, the health of the youths, which constitute about 35% of the total population of the country will not improve.

“Sports for all”, has become a very popular slogan all over the world today, it is an ever-expanding arena of human life. Sports cannot be practiced in isolation. It is a social experience. There is an increasing recognition that all the potentials throughout the life cycle; sports only could socialize the individuals. Sports not only provide fun, recreation and competitive spirit, but it develops greater understanding, fellowship and friendship. Besides this, it builds up character, morals, tolerance etc.

1.1.1 Character

“The crown and glory”, of life is character. If wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost, something is lost; and if character is lost, everything is lost. Particularly in sports field where there are greater opportunities for more contacts with people of different places and different characters come into the picture which dealing with fair sex. Beside one also talk of foul play, cheating, abusing the referees, umpires and creating nonsense during the competition are the qualities of the people who have no character Priscilla (1995).
The government of India has taken up with British Government, the unfortunate incident of mob fury displayed by Pakistani elements during a cricked match conducted for charity purposes in London on 1st September 1993. The Pakistan team supporters become unruly when the Indian team was about to win the cricket match. They stormed the pitch, uprooted the stumps and forced its cancellation.

This shows the declining standards of sportsmen like sprit not only amongst spectators but also even the team members.

1.1.2 Moral

The moral qualities, which are the basis of all sports, are on the decline. As human being, we are bound to have some moral in life. Faith and conviction in god, parents and respect towards the society are the qualities that teach morals to the individuals. Engaging in physical cultural and sports depend a positive moral experience, it shapes social norms which are the regularizing force for the individuals behavior. Sports groups play a decisive part in the inculcation of moral qualities.

Sports render their greatest service to the mankind when they change behavior for the better, so that one lives a daily regiment that contributes to one’s mental, physical and social development. In
addition social qualities such as respect for others, courage and fair play are developed in game and sports situations.

1.1.3 Social Peace

This is pertaining to the peaceful life of the individual. A sportsman must be looked upon as a highly respectable man in the society. This is purely in terms of respect and status. In the make up of a good sportsman, the main quality is “sportsman like spirit”, which is nothing but adjustment, acceptance and accommodation. Sportsmen spirit holds a very high status in society. People with leadership and follower ship qualities are wanted in society for proper guidance. Society’s choice is always for a good sportsman. In the departments like Police, Railways, Banks and Private firms, if sportsmen are top officials the subordinates will have no problems what so ever and this motivates them for a better output for their work. Thus the presence of a sportsman in the society must be felt as a need by one and all.

1.1.4 Professionalism

It is necessary to draw attention to some other aspects of sports promotion in the present day world. “This essential thing is not to win but to take part”. Noble words indeed, but it has been proved time and again that the lack of a reward system for proper motivation is bound to retard the growth of sports. Today one plays to earn and one can earn more only if one keeps on winning. It is all
to the good, therefore, the prize system is slowly being introduced in India in games like Tennis, Badminton, Football, and Table Tennis. The board of Cricked Control has been making handsome provision for its cricketers. The action programmed has also suggested the identification of priority of funds, rewards, incentives and concession to top sportmen to recognize them socially and financially. In recognition of the contributions of the sports persons and coaches, the Government of India instated Arjuna awards and Dronacharya awards, which are announced every year. The area of professional sports and other games offers a setting for many highly skilled individuals. Professionalism as everyone knows has come to stay and the games like Tennis, Cricket, Soccer and even Badminton and Table tennis now mean big money. Today, the professionalism increasingly patronized by the office bearers and organizers of various sports bodies prevails more commonly among players because they are offered a good amount.

Cricket players today are becoming millionaires. In the name of modernization of cricket competitive leagues are started and the players like Dhoni and Sachin earn 6 and 4.85 crores respectively.

Every one knows these even in socialist countries the highest earning go to sportsmen of renown.

One of the Britain’s greatest runners Derek Ibbotson was compelled to say, “Make all athletes professions, run out the
hypocrisy and open the Olympic Games”. He further stated at white city the allegations over payments amounting to $12000 to competitors at the highland games in 1978. It is evident will come through sports opportunities which in modern sports implies professionalism.

Sports have become a money hunting ground for the opportunity seekers. This growth and trend is likely to continue unless serious thought is given over the whole cause of phenomena and its effects on the individual and society. Thus trend has to be controlled otherwise amateurism becomes a thing of the past.

1.1.5 Mass Media

Professional and commercial sports are brought into light through mass media to general public. People utilize professional and commercial sports to amuse and entertain themselves. Mass communication in India to day touches mostly every aspect of an individual’s life. It has become as integral and important aspect of daily life. Thanks to sports channels of modern T.V., one can watch all sorts of sports everyday. The world series in Basketball, football, tennis, Boxing can be seen on T.V. besides the private agencies give interesting programmes on Yoga, Swimming, Aerobic on radio, television are other activities that have professional possibilities. The morning transmission give aerobic programmes-keep fit, Slim and Trim, Yoga and so on for the general masses to keep them fit and
healthy. Television, in India today, has proved to be the most influential information entertainment and enlightenment. Therefore T.V. as one of the socializing agent should carry greater responsibility in its developmental role for promoting sports John (2006).

In 1895, a movie was made during the Olympic Games in Paris. In recent years films on Videotape have joined. This category of mass media and the medium may be readily considered a major business at present.

The radio, journals, news papers, magazines and films should guide to play effective and educative roles though instructional programmes and discussions along with coverage of interesting performances. This will promote awareness in sports and also develop positive attitude towards physical exercises as a way of life.

The potential of television in particular in enormous way for educating the public in the proper rules and techniques of sports for cultivating and understanding and appreciation of lesser known sports for many nations and for slowing the beauty and talent of the skilled athletes in high-level competition. The public acceptance of television is due to which it conveyed a desirable and attractive image to millions of viewers. Television should also be a remainder to the competitor that what he does is seen by millions of people.
The politicians, sports promoters and big businessman started using the mass media for their self interest to gain status and money. It is a dangerous trend which is encouraging professional and commercial sports.

In 1791 an international seminar on the role of mass media in the promotion of international understanding through sport was held in Paris under the auspices of UNESCO. In their resolutions, the delegates declared that it is necessary to warn the mass media about misuse of their powers.

1.1.6 Government and Welfare Agencies to Promote Sports

It is high time that the public should be brought to sports by way of wide publicity through all media available at present. It is true there is little fitness consciousness among people and when compared with other countries like U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., China and Japan, we are far behind. The government Agencies, Private Sectors, Voluntary Agencies should come forward with programmes through establishing jogging clubs, health clubs, fitness clubs, aerobic dancing clubs etc. where attractive programmes with variety of activities should be introduced to the public. The people must be made to rely on the benefits of such activities. It is essential that public authorities at all levels and specialized non-government bodies encourage sports activities whose educational value is most evident.
Government Departments, Military Forces, Business Units must set up their own sport associations to promote sports. They must give priority to the requirement of disadvantaged group in society. Even when it has spectacular features, competitive sports must always aim in accordance with Olympic idea to serve the purpose of educational sport. A broad base for sport can be established in the country by securing the assistance of private sports promoting agencies.

One major purpose in developing sports in India is to involve more people in sports to improve their physical health.

The programmes in the communist countries have been promoted under a variety of slogans such as “Run for Your Health” and in the east while G.D.R., “Every Citizen in Every Location to the Athletic Facility Once a week”.

Since the 1960s there has been an increasing concern in many countries regarding the general level of their population. The government of India launched a National Fitness Programme in the year 1959 with a sole purpose of making people fitness conscious. Later the scheme was merged with Bharatiyam Programme. Bharatiyam is a programme of mass sports.

The aim is to develop great gymnastic liking among youth through which fitness is developed. The mass gymnastics programme is developed to suit Indian traditions and culture,
avoiding costly equipment. This type of programme provides a tremendous opportunity for improving the quality of life at minimum cost.

Today, international agencies are active in the area of sports. One of the most successful has been the council of Europe, which in June 1966 declared that it was incumbent to help “all citizens, irrespective of age, sex, occupation or means, to understand the value of sport and to engage in it throughout their lives”.

The promotion of sport is the moral and social responsibility of central government, semi-government, private and voluntary agencies from village-level to national-level. There is an urgent need to develop more cooperation and coordination between sports promoting agencies in the country.

The countrywide programme of rural sports has to be launched by central government with the main objective of involving a major segment of our youth in rural areas in the main stream of country’s sports activities.

Under the sports hostel scheme, the state government has to make available the residential accommodation, and lodging facilities may be provided free of cost, scientific training and sports facilities has to be provided by the state government. In the light of sports statistics and many government schemes at the centre and state
especially after independence very little has been achieved as a part of sports excellence.

The fact remains that facilities and infrastructure of leadership have a little bearing if sports scientists do not harness the zeal of youth especially in rural area.

1.1.7 Factors Influencing Sports

It has been realized that there are many factors, which have direct effect on the sports. Meanwhile, it is necessary to draw attention that some factors like politics, religion and socio-cultural aspects are the main hindrances in promotion of sports.

1.1.8 Sports and Politics

Among several intricate problems confronting sports in general these days, politics is one, which is perhaps the most ticklish nerve racking and puzzling to all concerned. It is a fact that there has been a very close relationship between sport and politics, yet there has been a long tradition attached to the belief that sport is essentially a political instruction.

Political system in a country has always influenced sports. In certain societies political setup completely discourages participation in sports, even in ancient society for example – Roman Church completely discouraged participation in sports during medieval time. Even today certain middle-east countries, women are discouraged to
participate in sports. Women however, do not seem to have gained much ground in the overall national leadership of spots.

Women in Roman Catholic countries are still not allowed to participate in sports openly and wholeheartedly.

Uriel Simen goes one step further and claims “it should not be too difficult to prove the hypothesis that the more influential the Church is in a given society, the weaker the position of women sport in the society”. He cites developments in the late 1970s from Iran and Greece as examples.

Sports are used extensively as a tool for indoctrinating youth and people in general into a particular political philosophy. For example, Hitler and Mussolini made certain that their youth sport groups were politically controlled.

Foster stated that countries like Soviet Union (USSR) and G.D.R. showed their full superiority in political ideology through dominance in sports.

It was the Soviet hope that the lesser or under-developed countries will thus recognize the superiority of the communist system under which a healthier population lives and a better life is that the intrusion of political considerations into sport was, and to a large extent, still regarded as likely to have negative consequences.

In spite of best efforts of the founder of the Modern Olympic Games, Baron De Coubertin, and his successors in the I.O.C., to
keep Olympic Movement unaffected or untouched by the international politics, their dream remained unfulfilled. Instead, the successive Olympic event shows that the inter-play and inter-relationship between the two socio-cultural variables of sport and politics have had considerable impact on the Olympic Games especially from 1936 Berlin Olympics onwards.

Nations have increasingly tried to enhance national prestige and show superiority of their political and social system. As successes reflect a nation’s image, so do defects, which an athlete or a team loses in international competition. It is not just a personal loss but also rather a national tragedy. For example, the defeat of Boris Spasky to Bobby Fischer in the 1972 world chess championship was considered a national debacle. Another was the loss of the U.S. team in Basketball to the U.S.S.R. the 1972 Olympic Games.

During the post-independence decades, the gradual transformation of the face of sports politics into the ugly and deadly attitude of the government authorities is well known and many sports private agencies, which we see today, are unconcerned. Infect, these organizations not only politics. Some time the deserving candidates are over-looked and even thrown out from the teams and under serving candidates of some ministers and relative of a coach gets the chance to be in team and get the privilege to go abroad. All such incidents are common in sports these days. The interview with
Amarnath was quite interesting. He was victim of politics of Cricked Board. He was the worst sufferer in the Board because of poor selection policy.

Sports politics do play a positive role to encourage sports. In fact, the government for the sportspersons to be successful and thereby bringing prestige to their nation provides large incentives.

The use of sort as political propaganda for national of foreign policy, the use of sport to encourage national integration or unity, the use of sport to foster or sustain existing social conflict, and the increasing politicization of decision making process in sport at all levels is something which is worrying the nation.

Report stated that the government to decide democratically of their destinies and sport policies designed to achieve the goals works out sports politics. The sports Minister have to handle each and every situation regarding sport development.

Traditionally, the political situation and national government of the country have played a significant role in shaping the sport programmes of the people in all societies.

However, the positive role played by the government is not much significant but is regarded as likely to have negative consequences. Every one will admit that the most of the sports like Hockey, football and even cricket have been the total disappearance of club culture due to the new political awakening. A little know club
which is famous by winning the inaugural Agha khan gold cup, Bhopal wanderers, Jhansi Heroes and Madras united club were making waves in Hockey. In fact club culture had to make a painful bow due to the disappearance of the princely states order or drained by the political interference.

In modern age the life has become so complex that not a single area of human activities left unaffected by the influence of politics. The most innocent area of human activities i.e. games and sports, they are also infiltrated by the shadow of politics at all levels whether local, regional, national or international; one comes of politicization of sport. A sportsman is compelled to probe into the complexities of modern life. The socio-political environment is one, which has facilitated the entry of politics into sports.

IOC president Juan Antanio Samranch urged members to remain free of political pressure when they choose the host city of the 2000 Olympic Games. Many governments have supported the IOC initiative. The idea goes back the ancient Greece when warring parties observed a truce coursing on Olympic.

1.1.9 Women and Sports

Women’s participation in sport has a long history. It is a history marked by division and discrimination but also one filled with major accomplishments by female athletes and important advances for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Among
the many remarkable achievements are those of Helene Madison of the United States of America, the first woman to swim the 100-yard freestyle in one minute at the 1932 Olympics; Maria-Teresa de Filippis of Italy, the first woman to compete in a European Grand Prix auto race in 1958; Nawal El Moutawakel of Morocco, the first woman from an Islamic nation to win an Olympic medal for the 400-metre hurdles at the 1984 Olympics; and Tegla Loroupe of Kenya, who in 1994 became the first African woman to win a major marathon. Women have taken up top leadership positions in sport, such as Presidents and Secretaries-General of National Olympic Committees. More and more women have also taken up employment opportunities in all areas of sport, including as coaches, managers, officials and sport journalists History of Women in Sports Timeline, (1997). These achievements were made in the face of numerous barriers based on gender discrimination. Women were often perceived as being too weak for sport, particularly endurance sports, such as marathons, weightlifting and cycling, and it was often argued in the past that sport was harmful to women’s health, particularly their reproductive health. In 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, stated: “No matter how toughened a sportswoman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks.” Such stereotypes fuelled gender-based discrimination in physical education and in recreational and competitive sport, sporting organizations and sport media.
Although many of the clinical trials and epidemiological studies in health research have excluded women, the data available suggest that women derive many health benefits from an active lifestyle. The health benefits of women’s participation in physical activity and sport are now well established. Participation in sport and physical activity can prevent a myriad of noncommunicable diseases which account for over 60 per cent of global deaths, 66 per cent of which occur in developing countries WHO, (2007). For girls, it can have a positive impact on childhood health, as well as reduce the risk of chronic diseases in later life. For older women, it can contribute to the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, which account for one third of deaths among women around the world and half of all deaths among women over 50 in developing countries. Physical activity also helps to reduce the effects of osteoporosis, which women have a higher risk of developing than men. Participation in physical activity aids in the prevention and/or treatment of other chronic and degenerative diseases associated with aging, such as type-2 diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, osteoporosis and cardiovascular abnormalities Oglesby, Carole A, (2006). It also helps in the management of weight and contributes to the formation and maintenance of healthy bones, muscles and joints. Physical activity can reduce the incidence of falls among older women. An important role of physical activity in the life of older women lies in prolonging
independence. Much of the physical decline that was presumed an inevitable consequence of aging is now thought to be the result of inactivity. While no one can guarantee that exercise will prolong life, it can enhance the quality of life for older women who value their independence. The benefits for women and girls with disabilities are also well established. It has been noted that sport provides a double benefit to women with disabilities by providing affirmations of self-empowerment at both personal and collective levels S. Castelnuovo, (2001). Apart from enhancing health, wellness and quality of life, participation in physical activity and sport develops skills such as teamwork, goal-setting, the pursuit of excellence in performance and other achievement-oriented behaviours that women and girls with disabilities may not be exposed to in other contexts.

1.1.10 Sports and Socio-cultural Factors

Sports have been an essential aspect of culture throughout the human society. It has negative and positive influences in participation of sports. Negroes in United Nations have always shown their racial and cultural dominance over the whites through sports.

It is also apparent that sport is one of the factors that bring people together in a meaningful way. It is hoped that this building of friendship in the field of sport will help people of different cultures to
learn to respect each other. Many statements have been made indicating that sport has served to integrate blacks and whites in United States. Jesse Owens has expressed his belief that sport is an area which has been long free of prejudices and it opens the avenue that bridges the gap of understanding.

The critics of the 1936 Olympic Games seemed to have their justification when on the first day, the press excitedly reported that Hitler and refused to shake hands with the great American Negro runner, Jesse Owens, by leaving the stadium right after his victory in 100 mt. Dash. But there was overjoyed when he saw German athletes taking first and third places in the short put. Hitler called them to his box to congratulate them.

Certain cultures do not permit participation in sports at all. Women in Iran and Pakistan are not allowed to take part in sports in front of audience with tracksuit and shorts on. On the other hand certain cultures do permit, but they encourage participation only in those sports that are considered to be superior in their socio-cultural structure and this practice is still continuing. Jennifer Hargreaves, (1997).

The discussion has so far centered on the socio-cultural background, community setting and regional factors affecting women’s participation in sports. In our tradition bound society the parents and other members of the family try to impose restriction
over the movements of girls of growing age in family. The parents feel that girls should take more interest in the activities, which are confined to the four walls of the houses. A false notion is developed among the girls, which restrict their participation in sports.

The degree of involvement in sports depends upon the opportunities one could avail in a particular social system. Generally the social structure orients the individual to involve in sport.

This process of differential allocation derives from the fact that throughout history social system have been characterized by the presence of individuals who can be identified on the basis of biological or social characteristics such as race, ethnic background, age, sex (gender), prestige, power, wealth, education, income or occupation. These distinguishing attributes, which may be either inherited or achieved often, serve as the basis where by individuals, aspire to interrelated roles within a given social system.

India is a unique country in the world, in respect of its multi sub-cultural ground. It is true that find diversities in the culture of India living in different regions of the country.

Perhaps, sports are the only human activities where the parameters related to caste, language, custom, social law etc. are set aside for the common cause of national awareness, is the field of sports where in there is no differences related to the participation of individual in terms of these petty issues.
In India women and girls have been deprived of to participate in sports by direct or indirect due to their social inhibition. The social handicaps are purdah, early marriage, inferiority complex, inconvenient dress, jewelers and parental attitude. All these social factors restrict women’s involvement in sports. Marie feels that attitude towards women in sports have been slow to change because of misunderstanding that sports activates will produce bulging muscles which imply masculinity. It is also a misconception that women’s involvement in sports is to be limited due to their monthly cycle, pregnancy, and risk of injury to the reproductive organs. Most of these beliefs are deep rooted in our socio-cultural attitudes. Women are discouraged to involve in sports not on the basis of their physiological weakness but because of social disapproval.

1.1.11 Sports and Religion

Two elements, sport and religion have been the characteristics of human society from its dimmest beginnings, but their relationship to each other has been inconsistent through the centuries. For man centuries there after leisure activities and sports were under church control because of their concern for the body and soul. As a result, sports competitions were permitted only on holidays or were associated with the celebration of religious rules or festivals.
Another influence was that of English Puritans who used Blue laws to enforce their religious conviction that Sunday was a day for worship and prayers, and not for sports and recreation.

The non-socialist Muslim country in which women’s sports were best developed was the Shah’s Iran. A stark contrast to the positive relationship between sports and Mormon religion has occurred in Iran since 1979. When the Ayatollah Khomani cam to power. Iranian co-education classes were cancelled even at the primary level, physical educators’ who were not religious were fired, and inter-collegiate completions were cancelled so that students could concentrate more on religious studies. To paraphrase the Chinese slogan of “Friendship first competition second”, One might say for Iran “Religion first sports second”.

Religion has exerted its influence on the people with respect to participation in sport. In some cases religion permits men to participate and discourage women to completely abstain from participation. The greatest negative influence of religion on women sport is found in Muslim countries. Traditional churches still consider that women should indulge in sports with limitation. Same is the situation for Indian women with respect to participation in sports activities. Hindu religion requires girls at the age of puberty to wear long dress, cover the body and head. They are insisted not to walk straight and encouraged to stay at home and indulge in pooja, fasting and housework Sarvpalli, et al, (1962).
The profound tradition of Indian physical culture can be traced back to the thousand of years. It has been closely associated with the religions practices. The worship includes yogasanas, suryanamaskar, pranayama and dances in temples to please the god. Such activities were for attainment of the soul power is not possible for a weak so says the Upainshad. But the women were not allowed to take part in sports. In fact sport for women was brought and include in curriculum first in our country by British who were the followers of Christian religion. Y.M.C.A. and youth hostels spread all over India. They provided congenial environment for women to take part in sports.

In modern society sports are sometimes considered to be a “civic humanistic religion”. Deford suggested the term “spontaneity” for this new religion of sport.

Religion has always generated a sense of belonging. Today’s map of the society needs to be changed walls of hatred to bring the people closer to each other and to let the society understand humanism. With the development of sports atmosphere youth could be impressed and diverted in construction of such a society, which will beyond the blind faith and hate, but should be based on humanities and brotherhood.

On the same ground I appreciate the initiative taken by Imran Khan to raise the funds for a cancer hospital in Pakistan. He
organised a cricked match in London. It is sad to say, when Indian team was on edge to win the match, some Pakistanis entered the field to interrupt the match and also burnt the Indian flag. In response to this incident Shivsena Supreme Bal. Thackeray has warned that pakistan’s cricket team will not be allowed to play on Indian soil. Shiv Sainiks had dug up the pitch at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay where a match against Pakistan was to be held.

These incidents are the result of communal feelings against each other and ultimately players are the main sufferers. In fact sports are one of the powerful media by which good relations can be developed. Much evidence shows that sport has been an effective force in uniting racial, tribal or social divisions within a community or a nation. It’s one of the most important factors by which recognition, prestige, understanding and good will is gained in the sports competition. And individuals can learn to solve many communal feeling, prejudices and discrimination against each other through sports.

The relationship between religion and sport is an old as civilization. When we are stepping into 21st century, one must overcome the barbarous attitude and divert the destructive mind of the youth to sports. In ancient time religion gave the birth to sport and now we demand, sport to save religion.
The research scholar has very keenly observed the national scenario with regards to competition of sports teams, participating in tournaments organized at different levels. There are several teams, which comprise of players only of a particular religion. Such examples have ever been observed in other countries also. Providing participation to sports persons on religious basis, on one hand brings about better understanding among the players but on the other hand it goes against the basic objectives of socialization through sports. However, even such instances, the social objectives realized when the team participates in competition the integration among them leads to social ability.

There are several clubs which are named after a particular religion and giving opportunity to those persons who belong to a particular community and discourage others who belong to other communities. This type of feeling creating lots of problems and sometimes a club also suffers when it does not get proper player to replace and game as a whole suffers.

India is a multi-cultural, secular and politically diversified country. The above factors have discouraged sports participation. On the other hand these factors have also encouraged for better participation. By the rapid development sports and its influence on socio-cultural and economic aspect has lastly compelled all other organizations to take a new look at their attitude. Never they less or many religious, cultural and political consideration, which are in the

Tamil Nadu has a hoary antiquity. Even from pre-sangam age i.e., from fourth century Bc. it possesses recorded history. Tamil Nadu is bounded on north by AndraPradesh and Karnataka on west by Kerala on east by the Bay of Bengal and on south by the Indian Ocean.

Date of Formation: 15th Aug 1947 Madras province; 26th Jan 1950 state (until 1956: part (A); 14th Jan. 1969 renamed TamilNadu. The total area of TamilNadu is 1, 30,058 sq. km.

As per details from Census 2011, Tamil Nadu has population of 7.21 Crore, an increase from figure of 6.24 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is 72,138,958 of which male and female are 36,158,871 and 35,980,087 respectively. In 2001, total population was 62,405,679 in which males were 31,400,909 while females were 31,004,770.

The total population growth in this decade was 15.60 percent while in previous decade it was 11.19 percent. The population of Tamil Nadu forms 5.96 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 6.07 percent. Literacy rate in Tamil Nadu has seen upward trend and is 80.33 percent as per 2011 population census.

Of that, male literacy stands at 86.81 percent while female literacy is at 73.86 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Tamil Nadu
stood at 73.45 percent of which male and female were 83.28 percent and 64.91 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Tamil Nadu stands at 52,413,116 of which males were 28,314,595 and females were 24,098,521.

Total area of Tamil Nadu is 130,058 sq. km. Density of Tamil Nadu is 555 per sq km which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Tamil Nadu was 480 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km. Sex Ratio of Tamil Nadu is 995 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 986 per 1000 males in Tamil Nadu (http://www.census2011.co.in).

Culture: a) Dances: Bharathanatyam, Kollattam, Kummi, leavadi, Karagam;

Festivals: Pongal(Harvest), Jallikattu(bulltight), Chitirai madurai, Dance festival-mamalapuram, karthigai festival, Navarathri festival, Music festival.

Literacy: 80.33%; Males 86.81; Females: 73.86;

Education: Tamil Nadu has 37 universities, 455 engineering colleges, 449 Polytechnic Colleges and 566 arts and science colleges, 34335 elementary schools, 5167 high schools, 5054 higher secondary schools.

Since the study is confined to Tamil Nadu the research scholar will analyze those social and cultural problems, which are related to their region mostly. Some regions are influenced by urbanization and industrialization. Besides these above factors educational institutions, technology and immigration in the last half of 19th century appeared to accept sport, not only as a healthful recreation but also as intense high level competition. TamilNadu has created history by producing sports stars of eminence like Srikanth(Cricket) Mohammed riaz (Hockey) Vishwanath Ananth (chess) Robin singh(Cricket), Anju B.George (Atheletics), Dinesh Karthik (Cricket) and many other whose names cannot be recounted for this topic under study. In TamilNadu is a permanent culture of promotion of some kabaddi, Silambam, Chess, Hockey, and Tennis. The society in TamilNadu is not only influenced but they are proved of their achievements in all these area in sports. Tami Nadu is also fortunate that total society has not only an impact of permanence of sports but also an influence of Border States of Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala etc. Some of sporting events that can be counted as influencing factors are considered to have been taken from adjoining states. Hence, one can say that Tamil Nadu has a cosmopolitan impact on its society.

Tamil Nadu has one of the largest area and large in population where women population is almost equal to male population. The women in these areas are gifted with strength, flexibility and
stamina. More over, genetic structure and environment contribute to success in Sports, yet the impact of these in Indian sports has remained absolutely limited. This may be because of the reasons pertaining to the socio-economic conditions of the state and conservative outlook of adjoining states.

The Federal government, state government, autonomous and semi government institutions are attempting to establish social traditions of sports culture by erecting huge monument of sports like stadiums, gymnasium, swimming pools, tracks, outdoor adventurous sports centre and indoor sports hall. The government is particularly concerned about the special talent search programmes and special projects for games centers. There is no denying the fact that these movements are ambitious projects and will definitely have an impact on Society of Tamil Nadu. Scholar can conclude that even sportsmen living in villages can create an urban impact on rural society by their sports culture.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of sports on Indian society, socio-cultural, political and religious factors with special reference to Tamil Nadu.
1.2 Delimitation

1. The study was mainly delimited to the State of Tamilnadu however; references in respect of other States were also made as and when found necessary.

2. The study was confined to the following three factors in order to study their influence on Indian society with special reference to Tamil Nadu.
   a. Socio-cultural factors
   b. Political factors
   c. Religious factors

3. The study was further delimited to the influence of various factors on sports with special reference to post independence period.

1.3 Limitations

The present study involves collection of relevant information through a questionnaire administered to the respondent selected for the study. Finding of information or furnishing incorrect response could yield distorted facts; this was recognized as a limitation of the problem.
1.4 Hypothesis

On the basis of available literature and investigator’s own knowledge of the area under study, it was hypothesized that the sports have significantly influenced the Indian society in respect of socio-cultural, political and religious factors with special reference to Tamilnadu.

1.5 Definition and Explanation of Terms

1.5.1 Play

Play is a form of expressive behavior common for all human being and manifested overtly in all cultures like art, language and religion. Play is a complex phenomenon that cannot be defined successfully. Several characteristics however can readily be isolated. First play is voluntary in that, it doesn’t directly satisfy biological needs associated with survival. Play can be said to be nonproductive in any tangible sense, even though it may contribute subsequently to the physical, social and psychological growth and development of the individual. This person learns to play ball because he sees other doing it and because he thinks it will be enjoyable. He is not forced to participate, not does he expect any reward for having done so. Another characteristic of play is that it is separated from reality in time and space; therefore, its goals and sources of motivation are intrinsic. Play is defined as a cooperative interaction that has no stated goal, no end point Hardyal Singh, (1993).
1.5.2 Sports

The participation in various sporting activities in the form of competition and also engaging in sports as a leisure time activity are termed as ‘Sports’ in a single term. The term also refers to involvement of masses of both the sexes and of all ages. Sports not only provide fun and recreation but it develops great understanding, friendship and fellowship and socialization can be easily practiced through sports. It is dynamic interaction between players and spectators who identify with their efforts. It is an individual even depends upon his or her own spirit, strength and skill. Examples: Athletics, Chess, Weightlifting, Swimming etc. It is generally individualistic Sherrill. C, (1993).

1.5.3 Game

Game is the part of the sports. It is the term efforts and team events which is own or loss by the spirit of the whole team. Example – Cricket, football, Volleyball etc. All sports are games but all games are not sports Hardyal Singh, (1993).

1.5.4 Indian Society

An individual who is residing in India at the time of collection of relevant data through a questionnaire is fully in conjunction with
the influence of socio-cultural, political and religious factors on sports Indradeva, (1999).

1.1.5 Society

Society is a system of usage authority and mutuality based on “we” feeling and likeness. Interdependence and cooperation are its basic. It is essentially a pattern for imparting the social behavior. It consists in mutual interaction and inters relation of individuals and of the structure formed by their relations. There should be a common aim and the members of the society are bound to one another by accepted rules and regulation norms. Their folk games, sports faith, beliefs custom, festivals must be common for all Balsamo, L, (1995).

1.5.6 Culture

The aggregate of the social, ethical, intellectual, artistic, governmental and industrial attainments are also characteristics of group, state or nation and by which it can be distinguished from or compared with other groups state or nation. Heilpern, Jeffrey and David Nadler. (1992).

1.5.7 Religion

The term “religion” is defined as a system of faith and worship. It is a faith, which binds the people of one community or set together Agarwalla, S.S, (1998).
1.6 Significance of the Study

The present study would be of significance in the following ways.

1. The study will help the teachers of physical education and general masses byway of highlighting the influence of sports on Indian society in respect of socio-cultural, political and religious factors with special reference to Tamilnadu.

2. The study might generate some constructive thoughts among people so as to bring about a desired improvement in our future planning sports.

3. The study will point out, explore and analyze the linkage among the religious, socio-cultural and political factors and impart of sport on them.

4. The study will add to the new knowledge by filling up a gap in reference to historical facts available with regard to influence of sports on Indian society and thus will indicate how much society has changed soon after gaining independence to the present time.

5. The results of this study therefore would help in understanding specific influences that have taken place as a result of sports development and how socio-cultural, political and religious