Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of the related studies makes the reader familiar with the background of the study; it provides the investigator an insight into the problem. Previous research studies are abstracted and significant writings of authorities in the area under study are reviewed in this chapter. The research scholar has gone through all the relevant literatures, which were available to him, in the different libraries of Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Annamalai University and Internet. However, some reviews of related studies, which have exclusive significance, are being mentioned as follows:

2.1 Sports and Society

Studies related to sports and society

Pimentel GG, (2008) considering the search for adventure activities as a form of improving life quality, the present paper aimed at analyzing the perception of some dimensions of that category among hang-gliding apprentices. A questionnaire was applied to 30 brazilians hang-gliding and paragliding apprentices in order to identify aspects such as, physical activity, preventive behavior, nutrition, stress control and social relationships. Comparing results with the ones found in other adventure sports, it was observed that flyers
adopt a competitive and risky behavior, not showing good results in relation to affectionate relationships and physical exercises. On the other hand, all of them are considered as wealthy and more used to dealing with stress. Even not possessing good physical conditioning, individuals practice flight just due to their technical knowledge and the dominium of technology. Thus, apprentices use those sport tensions as a form of training the stress control in risky situations. Regarding mental health, activities of active leisure are highly recommended as an escape valve to stress. The group studied showed that besides increasing the tolerance to stress, generated by risky situations, individuals went beyond, once it was observed that the risks of such sport have turned the individuals into more and more insensitive to the professional life pressure.

Toftegaard-Støckel J et al. (2011), stated that despite the well-documented health effects of physical activity, few studies focus on the correlates of leisure-time sports and exercise participation. The present study examined correlations between adolescent sports participation and demographic factors, socioeconomic status (SES) and sociocultural factors. A school-based cross-sectional cluster sample including 6356 Danish fifth- and ninth-grade adolescents from four municipalities were included. Age (younger) and gender (boy) were associated with adolescents’ sports participation. Girls were half as likely [odds ratio (OR) 0.49 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.44–0.55] to participate
in sports than boys. Adolescents were more likely to participate in sports if they perceived their parents as active in exercise or sports. Adolescents with one or two unemployed parents were 0.75 (95% CI: 0.62-0.89) and 0.75 (95% CI: 0.56-1.00), respectively, less likely to participate in sports than adolescents with two employed parents. In a gender-stratified analysis, parents' occupational status was only a predictor of sports participation in girls. Differences between municipalities in adolescents' sports participation remained significant when controlled for individual factors such as gender, age, parents' background or parents' physical activity. The association between sociocultural and SES was stronger for girls than boys. In conclusion, demographics, SES and sociocultural factors were the best determinants of adolescent sport participation.

Med Clin North (2007), said Obesity constitutes a major health problem with serious social and economic consequences worldwide. In North America, nearly one third of the population is obese, and this figure includes children and adolescents who are likely to become obese adults. Obesity carries a great financial impact on society; consequently, treating morbidly obese patient with surgery may offer substantial economic savings. This article summarizes the financial burdens of obesity and the economics of treating obesity in North America. It addresses the medical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of bariatric surgery and the new regulations and accreditations for bariatric surgery programs.
Scand J Med (2000), suggested Bourdieu’s theory will be used to analyze changes in sport sociology. A significant part of the transformation of sociological research depends on the analysis of social categories and particularly of social classes. The theory of P. Bourdieu grants social positions and conditions an important role in the explanation of an agent’s behavior. The question is to know whether sports groupings, in the so called “postmodern” society, can still be analyzed with Bourdieu’s sociological frame of analysis. The observation of new forms of sports grouping is used, by some French sociologists, to criticize Bourdieu’s axiomatic. It is argued here that it is more often a misunderstanding or a mechanical use of Bourdieu’s theory which needs to be criticized.

Strver BK, Tofler IR, Lapchick R (1998), in their article provide a brief review of sports participation for children and adolescents from psychological, physics, and social development perspective. The following areas are reviewed; the relationship between normal development readiness and sporting participation; the potential positive and negative aspects of athletic participation for the child and adolescent; the effect of sporting participation on self-concept; potential adverse physical and psychological effects; recent research regarding motivation for youth sports participation; proposed recommendation for guidelines in youth sport programs; a social perspective on sports in the United States; the current and future role
of child and adolescent psychiatrists; and future challenges for sport psychiatry.

**Malcolm and Pertie (1995),** conducted a study the purpose of which was to develop a system of play, games and sports to evaluate the motivation for involvement in these activities and equal importance was the use of modern as the basic of determining the influence of social background factors on the motivation for involvement with physical activities. Fifty students were selected at random from the under graduate population registered for 1969 spring team at Michigan State University. The study concluded that the system of classification of the motivation for participation in physical activities comprised ten domains. These domains had greater influences on the response pattern. They also discriminated most on spectator involvement.

**Smith (1992),** reviewed literature that discusses parallels between women of color in society and sport. Although special emphasis is placed of African Women’s social, Historical and sport tradition, information of other ethnic group socio-economic status and participation in sport were included. The discussion focuses on the absence or silence of diverse ethnic women within the mainstream of society, sport and scholarship and summarizes literature that highlights intersection of gender, race and socio–economics class.
Research completed on women of color in sport is reviewed using Douglas Analysis of the level of research.

Chase and Dummer (1992), designed a study to examine children’s attitudes towards the role of sports in determining social status as well as the activities in which children prefer to participate. A comparison of results from the Buchanan, Blankenbakar and Cotton (1976) investigation and the present study indicated that in the last 15 years, appearance has become more important and academic achievement has less importance in determining personal popularity for girls. For boys, the comparison revealed that sports have become more important determinant of personal and male popularity and appearance as a most important determinant of female popularity.

McCaughtry N et al. (2006), explains that the purpose of this study was to analyze how the challenges of urban schools influences physical education teachers’ emotional understanding and connection with their students and the implication on their teaching. Sixty –one elementary physical educators from an urban school district in the Midwestern U.S. were interviewed multiple times (N=136) over 3 years using interpretive methodology. Teachers reported five unique challenges that significantly shaped their thinking about students and their careers, along with strategies they used to overcome or manage those challenges. The challenges were: (a) insufficient instructional resource, (b) implementing culturally relevant pedagogy (c) dealing
with community violence (d) integrating more games in curricula and (e) teaching in a culture of basketball. Implication centered on the guilt-inducing nature of urban teaching, developing an informed and realistic vision of urban physical education, and the role of teacher preparation and professional development.

**Rich Gilman (2007),** revived the relationship between life satisfaction, social interest, and participation in extracurricular activities was assessed among adolescent students. A total of 321 high school adolescents (Grades 9–12) were administered a multidimensional measure of life satisfaction and a scale that assessed social interest. Adolescents were also asked to list the number of extracurricular activities that they participated in since their enrollment in high school. Higher social interest was significantly related to higher levels of overall satisfaction, as well as satisfaction with friends and family. Significant race differences were noted. Adolescents who participated in greater numbers of structured extracurricular activities reported higher school satisfaction. The relationship between social interest and actual participation in extracurricular activities was negligible. Implications of these findings, as well as suggestions for future research are provided.

**Nyla R. Branscombe and Daniel L. Wann (1991),** As a result of increased geographic mobility, industrialization, and the like, traditional social and community ties have declined. Conversely,
sports spectatorship has continued to flourish. We argue that strong identification with a specific sports team provides a buffer from feelings of depression and alienation, and at the same time, fosters feelings of belongingness and self worth. In effect, sports team identification replaces more traditional family and community-based attachments to the larger social structure. Three studies find support for these notions, using basketball and baseball fans. The relationship between degree of team identification and team success was also examined; it was only significant for individuals who identify with teams geographically removed from themselves. Discussion focuses on the positive implications of sports team identification for self-esteem maintenance and the social ties it creates.

**Billie Giles-Corti, Robert J Donovan (2002),** Environmental determinants of health is receiving growing attention in the literature, although there is little empirical research in this area. The Study on Environmental and Individual Determinants of Physical Activity (known as the SEID project) was a social ecological project that examined the relative influence of individual, social environmental and physical environmental determinants of recreational physical activity. It involved a community survey of 1803 healthy workers and homemakers aged 18–59 years living in a 408 km² area of metropolitan Perth, Western Australia. Physical environmental determinants were mainly conceptualised as spatial access to popular recreational facilities. Overall, 59% of respondents exercised as recommended.
Recreational facilities located near home were used by more respondents than facilities located elsewhere. The most frequently used facilities were informal: the streets (45.6%); public open space (28.8%) and the beach (22.7%). The physical environment’s directs the influence on exercising as recommended was found to be secondary to individual and social environmental determinants. Nevertheless, accessible facilities determined whether or not they were used and in this way, support and enhance the achievement of recommended levels of physical activity behaviour by providing opportunities. The results suggest that access to a supportive physical environment is necessary, but may be insufficient to increase recommended levels of physical activity in the community. Complementary strategies are required that aim to influence individual and social environmental factors. Given the popularity of walking in the community, it is recommended that greater emphasis be placed on creating streetscapes that enhance walking for recreation and transport.

Kirk L. Wakefield (1995), Previous empirical studies attempting to predict sports spectator attendance have centered primarily on aggregate data, and as such have overlooked more consumerspecific effects on patronage. Using a field study approach at professional baseball games, the interactive effects of team identification, social influence (reference group and community acceptance), and perceived ticket value are found to influence spectators’ intentions to attend future games. Implications are drawn
concerning the effects of owner and player work stoppages on future patronage of games.

**Justine B. Allen (2003),** Youth sport participants frequently report social reasons for their involvement in sport such as wanting to be part of a team or to be with friends, and social sources of positive and negative affect such as social recognition and parental pressure. Although a social view of sport has been recognized, youth sport motivation researchers have emphasized approaches centered on constructs related to physical ability and have not examined the social aspect of motivation in detail. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the contribution that social goal orientations and perceptions of belonging make toward understanding youth sport motivation. Specifically, female adolescents’ (A’ = 100) social motivational orientations, achievement goal orientations, perceived belonging, perceived physical ability, and interest in sport were assessed. Results from multiple regression analyses indicated that social motivational constructs added to the explanation of adolescents’ interest in sport.

**Ornulf Seippel (2006),** Even though voluntary sport organizations make up the largest part of the voluntary sector in many western countries, few studies have been carried out focusing on sport as part of civil society. Against this background, the aim of the article is to study how voluntary sport organizations operate and what social and political effects they might have through the concept of social capital. The theoretical part of the article identifies the most useful
dimensions of the social-capital concept for this topic, lists hypotheses and suggests three relevant social mechanisms. Empirical studies show how social capital related to participation in voluntary sport organizations is distributed and the consequences this has for various forms of social capital: generalized trust and political commitments. Analyses are based on Norwegian data. The results show that being a member of a voluntary sport organization involves social capital which is conducive to generalized trust and political commitment. Yet, the effect of sport organizations is weaker than for voluntary organizations in general, stronger when membership in sport organizations goes together with other memberships (more weak ties) and stronger the less politicized the social effect in question.

2.3 Sports and Social Cultural

Studies related to sports and social cultural

Stumpf and Cozens (1994), stated with evidence in mind that game, sport and recreational activities constitute one of the universal elements of human culture. Attempt is made in the study to examine this cultural element in its functional aspect as an integral part of culture contact and culture change. Culture change may be defined as a process by which the existing orders of a given society its social, spiritual and material civilization is transformed from one type to another. In our time all primitive culture are gradually transformed into something, which approximate western civilization. It may be that
some conclusions. Valid and valuable with reference to primitive peoples might be successfully applied to our society. Since a study of this process of transformation has revealed that there is a common measure between all human cultures.

**Cozens (1994),** said that my modern study of primitive people will indicate the essential identity of all cultures in underlying habits and modes will of thought in human purposes and aspiration. What emerges to astonish the students is not the submissiveness of primitive life but its creative adaptability.

**Tynbee, (1996),** assures us of the importance of games and sports to the well-being of individuals living under the condition imposed by our modern industrial culture. He further assures that it is no accident that organized games and sports to have grown in popularity with the raise of industrialism and that such sport is a conscious attempt to counter to culture balance. The sour destroying of specialization is which the division of labor under industrialism entails.

**Grant (1992),** suggest that New Zealand has an impressive international sporting record for a country with a small population, and many forms of recreation and sport are deemed to be socially and culturally significant and positive contributors to society. If done well, physical education is one medium that can positively impact values associated with participation in recreation and sport. This essay points a portrait of physical education in New Zealand Secondary
Schools and comments on the potential for including in the curriculum.

**Hall (1993),** examined the meaning potential and the prospects of feminist cultural studies applied to sport specifically the radical critiques of sports were examined and it is argued that they are still general blind. The question is then passed as to whether a feminist study is the solution of this problem, nothing that there are both possibilities and dangers to a liaison between Feminism and cultural studies, Next some of the most work on gender within the sociology of sport is explored, specifically work that is identified as stemming for a feminist cultural studies perspective.

**Akindutire (1992),** stated that, it could be seen through the values and function of both sport and culture that they are mutually related and one may be used to project the other. This paper thereof, makes a critical analysis of the concepts of sport and culture, identifies some cultural activities of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria, examines the relationship between sport and culture and assesses the manifestation of sport through the cultural activities of Nigerian citizens.

**Bennet, Howell and Simiri (1983),** are of the opinion that the inter-play and inter-relationship between the two socio-culture variable of sport and politics have become particularly significant in
the twentieth century. Traditionally, the political situation and the national government of the country have played a significant role in shaping the physical education and sports programmes of people in all societies.

Alan (1986), had collected information regarding the study pertaining to sex, type of community socio economic status and religious performance, and degree of maternal and paternal encouragement of sport participation. He found that parental attitude was positive and other factor did not show significant result.

Thomas C. Wilson (2002), Studies in the sociology of sport have found that the higher one's social class, the greater is one's overall involvement in sports, but the less likely is one's involvement in what have come to be called `prole' sports. Using data from the 1993 General Social Survey, this study tests two explanations for this paradox, one stressing class-based differences in cultural capital and the other emphasizing class-based differences in economic capital. Findings show that those who are richest in cultural capital and those richest in economic capital are most likely to be involved in sports generally, and that these tendencies are independent of one another. However, those richest in cultural capital are least likely to be involved in `prole' sports, and economic capital has no bearing on `prole' sports involvement. In all, cultural capital explains the paradox of social class and sports involvement better than economic capital does. Inferences are drawn for the role of sports involvement in the
reproduction of social inequality, and for the ‘cultural omnivore’ thesis.

**Kevin Young (2002),** A recent growth in victimological studies has examined violence done to workers in a number of professional and occupational settings. This paper begins by detailing the complex relationship of athletes to the culture of their workplace. This is an arena that requires routine violence done both by and to athletes, and ultimately guarantees injury, but is one that also paradoxically privileges only healthy contributor. In addition to suggesting how athletic work may be linked to broader processes of gender ordering, and how meaning is derived by male participants, the paper examines how the various rewards of such work appear to coexist with subjugation and disablement. This occupationally experienced dialectic is discussed in terms of the legal notion of violent, or voluntary assumption of risk, and of player attempts to correct workplace injustices. Faced with the tendency to internationalism and nationality of human culture in the 21st century, the development of Chinese sports culture should take the strategy that has a foothold on our own national sports culture and open to the world. With China going to the world completely, Chinese sports culture is bound to become one of the parts of international sports cultures influencing the contemporary times. The study of traditional Chinese sports should devote itself to dig out the national spirit from China national sports tradition, strengthen the nationality and construct the contemporary sports culture, so as to become one of part of the
international sports culture, and make contribution to the construction of international sports culture.

**CHEN Ying-chuan (2003),** discussed the value orientation of Chinese traditional sports culture system and culture choice from changes of inheritance of traditional sports. In this paper, the authors described some of the correspond to the Chinese tradition sports of content, structure and intention of humanism on "idea Olympics" for Chinese people. Finally the authors pointed out that it is essential of the traditional Chinese sports thriving to continuously develop in intrinsic spiritual vigor, fully absorb quintessence of Western cultures, improve the unfit part to meet the demand of modern social development, re-annotate the traditional sports culture, form spirit of humanism atmosphere, establish the sustained developing chance, and form the intrinsic developing power.

### 2.3 Sports and Politics

**Studies related to Sports and politics**

**Shimko (2007),** Recent political and policy concerns with social inclusion, civic renewal and ‘joined up’ government have placed debates about social capital at the centre of a number of areas of social policy. In this context increasing demands are being made of sport to contribute to this broader social regeneration agenda. This essay explores the nature of sport’s presumed contribution, in particular the contribution of sports clubs to the development of types
of capital, especially social capital. It concludes that it is not clear what contribution sports clubs can play in this agenda, that the new policy agenda carries dangers of undermining the nature and strengths of the voluntary sector in sport and that more research is required to explore the processes of social capital formation in sports clubs.

**Petrie writes (1975),** that there has been a long tradition attached to the belief that the sport is essentially a political institution, indeed the intrusion of political consideration in to sport was and to a large extend still is, regarded as likely to have negative consequences. The result has been a surprising lack of interest in investigating the dimensions of involvement of one of the major institution of society; the politics in to the milieu of sport.

**Isabelle Blanchette and Kevin Dunbar (1999),** The ways in which analogy was used in a nonexperimental environment—politics—was investigated. We used the framework developed in analogy research to analyze the selection of analogical sources in political discourse. We took all the analogies reported in newspapers during the final week of a referendum campaign in Canada and analyzed the features of the different analogies used. We identified 234 analogies and analyzed the range over which analogies were used, semantic categories of analogies, goals of the analogizer, and emotional connotation of the analogies. Our results reveal that analogy was frequently used, that over two-thirds of the analogical sources were
nonpolitical, and that many of the sources had strong emotional connotations. Furthermore, the goal of the analogizer influenced the selection of sources. We conclude that characteristics of the audience and emotionality of the source analog are important features in the selection of source analogs.

**Ørnulf Seippel (2008),** Sports represent the largest category of voluntary organizations in many European countries. This article addresses questions concerning the position, centrality and influence of sports organizations as one specific part of civil society, and is based on an approach providing information on networks between categories of organizations. These networks consist of overlapping affiliations to organizations which are then interpreted as structures making communication, persuasion and influence possible. From these networks, position, centrality and potential influence of sports organizations in civil society are analysed. The article also looks more specifically at the links between sports and seven other types of voluntary organizations. The data is based on Norwegian surveys from 1982, 1990, and 2003, providing the possibility to follow sports organizations over a period of 20 years. The results show that sports organizations are influential due to size, but relatively weakly embedded and positioned in civil society. This position is, however, strengthened compared to most other organizations during the last 20 years. Regarding the relation of sports to other specific organizations some type of ‘normalization’ seems to have taken place, and sports are socially ‘closer’ to most organizations in 2003 than in 1982.
John P (1991), Sports issues have increasingly become prominent items on the urban policy agenda. Most demands for sports-related policies have been woven into the general fabric of economic development in the community. In this article, the authors examine the issues surrounding sports stadium development in Chicago from 1985–90. An urban regime framework, based on the notion of governing coalitions, is used to analyze the incorporation of stadiums into Chicago’s policy agenda during these years. The article is instructive of the way in which progressive city administrations have used the regime to mediate corporate demands for the often intangible benefits of sports.

David Rowe (2009), The institutions of media and sport have increasingly converged over the last century, forming a media sports cultural complex of global proportions. This development has raised concerns over whether sport has become ‘mediatised’ and, conversely, that the media are increasingly ‘sportised’. The media sports cultural complex generates a vast array of representations of sport and the societies of which it is a part. It is important, therefore, to analyse the ways in which media sport texts reproduce or challenge prevailing ideologies of socio-cultural power in such key areas as gender, ‘race’, ethnicity, and sexuality. Media sport texts are especially instrumental in representing national identities and international relations in an era of intensified globalisation. In covering events of national cultural
significant, they are also implicated in issues surrounding ‘cultural citizenship’ and in attempts by sport fan communities to exercise greater control over a fluid, dynamic and highly contested media sport environment.

**Barrie Houliha (1999)**, paper examines the use made of sport by governments to help manage identity. It begins with an exploration of the relationship between sport and ethnic culture and continues with an analysis of the ways in which sports can be used to aid the state and achieve its objectives of legitimacy, territorial integrity, and citizen commitment. This introduction is followed by an examination of the particular problems of identity faced by Canada, Ireland and Britain and the sports policies adopted by the governments of the countries are evaluated. It is concluded that while sport possesses a powerful symbolism that can be exploited on occasion to great effect, the malleability of sports symbolism often undermines its capacity to exer

**Barrie Houlihan (2000),** The increased emphasis on the pursuit of elite international sporting achievement has inevitably meant that the role of the education system in England and Wales, and schools in particular, in contributing to elite success has been the subject of considerable debate and a focus for government intervention. Yet school sport remains a highly contested policy area subject to pressure from a range of, often competing, sectoral interests such as education, welfare and elite sports development. The focus of
this paper is first to consider how the policymaking process for school sport might be theorized and second to illustrate the theorization through an examination of one recent policy initiative: specialist sports colleges. The discussion explores the degree to which the formulation of the specialist sports colleges initiative represented a compromise between competing sectoral interests and also the extent to which competing interests have affected policy during the early stages of implementation.

**Daniel W. Drezner (2004)**, Weblogs occupy an increasingly important place in American politics. Their influence presents a puzzle: given the disparity in resources and organization vis-à-vis other actors, how can a collection of decentralized, nonprofit, contrarian, and discordant websites exercise any influence over political and policy outputs? This paper answers that question by focusing on two important aspects of the “blogosphere”: the distribution of readers across the array of blogs, and the interactions between significant blogs and traditional media outlets. Under specific circumstances – when key weblogs focus on a new or neglected issue – blogs can socially construct an agenda or interpretive frame that acts as a focal point for mainstream media, shaping and constraining the larger political debate. These arguments receive support from a network analysis of blog links, as well as a survey of media professionals about their blog preferences.
Jay G. Blumler & Dennis Kavanagh (1999), This article identifies key changes in society and the media that have shaped political communication in many democracies over the postwar period. Three distinct ages are described. In the first, much political communication was subordinate to relatively strong and stable political institutions and beliefs. In the second, faced with a more mobile electorate, the parties increasingly "professionalized" and adapted their communications to the news values and formats of limited-channel television. In the third (still emerging) age of media abundance, political communication may be reshaped by five trends: intensified professionalizing imperatives, increased competitive pressures, anti-elitist populism, a process of "centrifugal diversification," and changes in how people receive politics. This system is full of tensions, sets new research priorities, and reopens long-standing issues of democratic theory.

Andrew Strenk (1997), Public opinion and the news media in the United States have generally assumed that sports and politics are separate entities and should be kept that way. However, this has not been the case throughout history. The tremendous emphasis which many nations today place on winning at international events such as the Olympics is due to several factors. Those nations spending millions of dollars on sports programs for elite athletes expect results. Sport can be a very useful political and diplomatic tool and weapon in gaining prestige, protesting various situations, spreading propaganda, and in recognizing or isolating another nation. There is a long
tradition of mixing sports and politics which dates all the way back to the ancient Greeks. The development of the Turner movement in the German states of the 19th century, the rise of the Sokol movement in neighboring Bohemia, and the formation of the International Olympic Committee by Baron Pierre de Coubertin later in the same century all served to reinforce earlier traditions linking sports to politics. The result of these developments was to produce a war without weapons. The recognition of this fact is the first step towards limiting some of the most aggressive conflicts which have increasingly plagued modern international sports events.

Victor Khotochkin (1991), Our interlocutor is a man who was a businessman, a politician and a diplomat, Juan Antonio Samaranch. In 1980 he leaves the diplomatic career to dedicate himself entirely to sports. Samaranch leaves Moscow and goes with his family to Lausanne where the International Olympic Committee is headquartered. Incidentally, he is the first IOC President to take such a step. He is the first IOC President who visited practically all 167 national Olympic committees which are now IOC members. Not all people are unanimous in appraising his activities. He is criticised for allowing professionals to participate in the Olympic Games, for the penetration of commercial interests into the Olympic movement, for Los Angeles and the choice of Seoul for holding Olympic Games and many other things. He has enough opponents and critics as, incidentally, every energetic man has. Nevertheless, when it came to the election of a new IOC President due to the expiration of term of
office of Samaranch, the international Olympic family asked him to continue his services in this capacity. We asked V. Khotochkin, member of the USSR NOC, Cand. Sc. (Hist.) to interview the President of the International Olympic Committee. International Affairs. We agree that sports and politics often go hand in hand. Maybe they are even too closely associated for such essentially political actions as a boycott or "non-participation" in the past inflicted serious damage on Olympic Games, world championships and other major competitions. J. A. Samaranch, In my opinion today the Olympic movement has become stronger than ever before. Its prestige and international influence have grown considerably. To my mind my greatest success is the achievement of unity in the Olympic movement, all its components: national Olympic committees, international sports federations and the IOC. It is thanks to that unity that the Olympic movement could occupy such prominent place in international life.

Barrie Houlihan (1990), This paper considers the nature of the policy process for sport by examining the development of policy towards football hooliganism and drug abuse by athletes. The paper begins by reviewing briefly a range of different conceptualizations of the policy process, particularly that of a 'policy community'. Using the concept of a policy community, the paper explores the development of policy towards football hooliganism and drug abuse by athletes. It is argued, in conclusion, that while a mature policy community does not yet exist for sport, there are signs that such a community may be
emerging. It is also argued that the failure of those actors and organizations involved in sport actively to seek the development of a policy community has led to a loss of initiative and influence over problem definition and policy formulation.

**Michael Dittenbach, Andreas Rauber and Dieter Merkl (2001),** With the increasing amount of information available in electronic document collections, methods for organizing these collections to allow topic-oriented browsing and orientation gain increasing importance. The SOMLib digital library system provides such an organization based on the Self-Organizing Map, a popular neural network model by producing a map of the document space. However, hierarchical relations between documents are hidden in the display. Moreover, with increasing size of document archives the required maps grow larger, thus leading to problems for the user in finding proper orientation within the map. In this case, a hierarchically structured representation of the document space would be highly preferable. In this paper, we present the Growing Hierarchical Self-Organizing Map, a dynamically growing neural network model, providing a content-based hierarchical decomposition and organization of document spaces. This architecture evolves into a hierarchical structure according to the requisites of the input data during an unsupervised training process. A recent enhancement of the training process further ensures proper orientation of the various topical partitions. This facilitates intuitive navigation between
neighboring topical branches. The benefits of this approach are shown by organizing a real-world document collection according to semantic similarities.

**Adrian Devine & Frances Devine (2004),** Due to political division within Northern Ireland, spectator sports, particularly Gaelic games, have been a contentious issue and, as result, have not been developed as a tourism product. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how politics can impinge on policies relating to sport, tourism and consequently sports tourism. The first section deals with the political situation in Northern Ireland and how it has affected local tourism and sport. The second section analyses the tourism potential of local sports now that the country has entered a new era of peace. The third and final section of the paper deals specifically with Gaelic games and recommends how Northern Ireland’s tourism industry could capitalize on a sport which is unique to the island of Ireland.

### 2.4 Sports and Religion

**Studies related to sports and religion**

**Zerguini Y, Kirkendall D, Junge A,Dvorak J (2007),** concluded that Ramadan is a period of daylight abstention from liquid or solid nutrients. As sports continue to be scheduled, an understanding of the effect of Ramadan on Muslim athletes warranted. Design: Two Algerian professional soccer teams (55 men)
were studied. Field tests of physical and soccer performance were collected before, at the end and 2 weeks after Ramadan in 2004. Players were queried on sleeping habits and personal perception of training and match performance. Setting: field setting at club training ground. Main outcome measures: Performance on fitness and skill test. Result: Performance declined significantly (p<0.05) for speed, agility, dribbling speed and endurance and most stayed low after the conclusion of Ramadan. Nearly 70% of the players thought that their training and performance were adversely affected during the fast. Conclusions: The phase shift of food intake and disruption of sleep patterns affect actual and perceived physical performance. Islamic athletes need to explore strategies that will maximize performance during Ramadan.

Singh (1990) presented data which shows that almost an equal number of participants and non-participants are distributed over different religions except Islam in which percentage of non-participants is significantly higher than that of the participants.

Jorna M, Ball K, Salmon J. (2000) have stated that intervention studies aimed at promoting increased physical activity have been trialed in many different setting including primary care, worksites and the community. Churches are also potential settings for physical activity promotion. However, little is known about the effectiveness of this setting for promoting physical activity, particularly
in Australia. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a mind, body and spiritually based health promotion program in increasing physical activity and promoting mental and spiritual health. Nineteen women completed the 8 week intervention, and 30 women in a non-health related 8 –week program at the same church comprised a comparison group. Pre-and post-program surveys assessed outcome measures. Between –group differences overtime were examined using one way Manova’s., Physical activity was higher in the intervention group than the comparison group. In contrast to the comparison group, both mental health (depression symptoms) and spiritual health improved significantly more among intervention participants. The data highlights the potential for a church based setting and holistic approach to health promotion as a successful means of increasing physical activity and promoting mental and spiritual health among Australian women.

Wiggins MS, Hillyer SJ, Browning C (2003), surveyed 25 Muslim women from Iran about their religious beliefs about sport while taking part in a softball clinic. Direct quotes were collected, translated into English, transcribed verbatim from surveys, and then inductively analyzed into higher order themes, which included strategies to deal with performance anxiety, presence of friends and family support, and use of religion in sport. Quantitative scores recorded indicated a low positive correlation of 17 between sport and religion, although there was some indication of difference about
importance (some rated sport more important than religion). Hypotheses are proposed for study.

**J. Donahue (1995),** A literature review of the relation between religiousness and adolescent well-being is presented, along with new analyses from a large adolescent data base. It is found that the average level of religiousness of U.S. adolescents has not declined recently, although it does appear to decrease on average across the years of adolescence. African Americans are more religious than whites, and girls are more religious than boys. Religiousness is positively associated with prosocial values and behavior, and negatively related to suicide ideation and attempts, substance abuse, premature sexual involvement, and delinquency. It is unrelated to self-esteem. These results are found to be robust after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics. The article concludes with policy suggestions for integrating religion’s prosocial influences into larger societal programs.

**Boomsma, D.I et al. (1999),** Information on personality, on anxiety and depression and on several aspects of religion was collected in 1974 Dutch families consisting of adolescent and young adult twins and their parents. Analyses of these data showed that differences between individuals in religious upbringing, in religious affiliation and in participation in church activities are not influenced by genetic factors. The familial resemblance for different aspects of religion is
high, but can be explained entirely by environmental influences common to family members. Shared genes do not contribute to familial resemblances in religion. The absence of genetic influences on variation in several dimensions of religion is in contrast to findings of genetic influences on a large number of other traits that were studied in these twin families. Differences in religious background are associated with differences in personality, especially in Sensation Seeking. Subjects with a religious upbringing, who are currently religious and who engage in church activities score lower on the scales of the Sensation Seeking Questionnaire. The most pronounced effect is on the Disinhibition scale. The resemblances between twins for the Disinhibition scale differ according to their religious upbringing. Receiving a religious upbringing seems to reduce the influence of genetic factors on Disinhibition, especially in males.

**Brent F. Nelsen, James L. Guth (2003),** Religion is an important influence on adult attitudes toward European integration, as devout Catholics strongly support integration, while committed Protestants are less enthusiastic. Here we consider whether this relationship holds for reputedly secularized European youth. Using Eurobarometer 47.2OVR, we show that devout Catholic and Orthodox youth do in fact support the European Union, as do committed Protestants, and generically religious youths, but at lower levels. Atheists and agnostics are more critical of the EU. High levels of social capital and pro-immigration sentiments also predict euro-enthusiasm.
Karen A. Hixson (1998), Background. This study examined the association between blood pressure (BP), selected health behaviors, and various dimensions of religiosity among females. Methods. Data were obtained on 112 females who were at least 35 years of age and of Judeo-Christian faiths. Resting BP measures were taken with an automated sphygmomanometer, height and weight were measured to determine body mass index (BMI), and intermediate health variables (e.g., physical activity, smoking, diet, and alcohol consumption) were measured by questionnaire. A multifactorial questionnaire was used to assess various dimensions of religiosity. Multiple regression path analyses were conducted to determine the direct and indirect effects of religiosity on BP with age and BMI controlled statistically. Results. The direct effects of religiosity on SBP and DBP were more substantial than the indirect effects through the intermediate health variables, suggesting that religiosity may be associated with lower levels of BP via a direct pathway, such as improving the ability to cope with stress. In general, DBP was more influenced by religiosity than SBP and the dimensions of “intrinsic religiosity” and “religious coping” were most influential. Results also indicated that “religious experiences” may exert a greater beneficial effect on DBP in older (50–80 years) age groups. Conclusions. These results support a direct relationship between religiosity and BP, rather than an indirect effect through intermediate health behaviors.
ki JP, Xu X (2008), Although religiosity has often been shown to have a deterrent effect on teen drug use, noteworthy theoretic gaps and contradictory findings have left important questions unanswered. Conceptualizing religion as a measure of social capital and using cross-sectional data from Monitoring the Future (1996), a nationally representative sample of American high school seniors collected annually, this study is designed to shed new light on the relationship between religiosity and drug use among American youth. Levels of teen drug use for three different components of faith-based social capital-exposure to and internalization of religious norms, integration within religious networks, and trust in religious phenomena-are explored with respect to high school seniors' use of alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs during the year prior to the survey. In addition, drug use associated with faith-based and secular forms of civic engagement among teens (e.g., participation in religious youth groups vs secular organizations such as sports and school clubs, theistic trust vs secular trust) are compared. Among religiosity variables, integration within congregational networks (i.e., worship service attendance) exhibits the most consistent negative association with youth drug use. Theistic trust is not associated with teen drug use, but secular trust and civic participation in secular organizations are associated with less drug use. Elements of both religious and secular social capital are associated with lower reported drug use, thereby suggesting that multiple avenues for the prevention of teen
drug use might be pursued. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

**Nonnemaker JM (2003),** The purpose of this study was to examine the association of public and private domains of religiosity and adolescent health-related outcomes using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), a nationally representative sample of American adolescents in grades 7-12. The public religiosity variable combines two items measuring frequency of attendance at religious services and frequency of participation in religious youth group activities. The private religiosity variable combines two items measuring frequency of prayer and importance of religion. Our results support previous evidence that religiosity is protective for a number of adolescent health-related outcomes. In general, both public and private religiosity was protective against cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana use. On closer examination it appeared that private religiosity was more protective against experimental substance use, while public religiosity had a larger association with regular use, and in particular with regular cigarette use. Both public and private religiosity was associated with a lower probability of having ever had sexual intercourse. Only public religiosity had a significant effect on effective birth control at first sexual intercourse and, for females, for having ever been pregnant. However, neither dimension of religiosity was associated with birth control use at first or most recent sex. Public religiosity was associated with lower emotional distress while private religiosity was
not. Only private religiosity was significantly associated with a lower probability of having had suicidal thoughts or having attempted suicide. Both public and private religiosity was associated with a lower probability of having engaged in violence in the last year. Our results suggest that further work is warranted to explore the causal mechanisms by which religiosity is protective for adolescents. Needed is both theoretical work that identifies mechanisms that could explain the different patterns of empirical results and surveys that collect data specific to the hypothesized mechanisms.

Edlund MJ et al (2010), The negative association between religiosity (religious beliefs and church attendance) and the likelihood of substance use disorders is well established, but the mechanism(s) remain poorly understood. We investigated whether this association was mediated by social support or mental health status. We utilized cross-sectional data from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (n = 36,370). We first used logistic regression to regress any alcohol use in the past year on sociodemographic and religiosity variables. Then, among individuals who drank in the past year, we regressed past year alcohol abuse/dependence on sociodemographic and religiosity variables. To investigate whether social support mediated the association between religiosity and alcohol use and alcohol abuse/dependence we repeated the above models, adding the social support variables. To the extent that these added predictors modified the magnitude of the effect of the religiosity variables, we interpreted social support as a possible mediator. We also formally
tested for mediation using path analysis. We investigated the possible mediating role of mental health status analogously. Parallel sets of analyses were conducted for any drug use, and drug abuse/dependence among those using any drugs as the dependent variables. The addition of social support and mental health status variables to logistic regression models had little effect on the magnitude of the religiosity coefficients in any of the models. While some of the tests of mediation were significant in the path analyses, the results were not always in the expected direction, and the magnitude of the effects was small. The association between religiosity and decreased likelihood of a substance use disorder does not appear to be substantively mediated by either social support or mental health status.

Details of above reviews collected based on the independent variables and presented in the table in year vice.

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