REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Andreff (2006) there are a number of economic concerns as regards to sport (under)development in developing countries, although most issues have remained unheeded until now in the economic literature. The most investigated topic is about the correlation between the level of economic development and sport performance in major events such as the Olympics. However, this is only the top of the iceberg, since the examined correlation is just one piece of the puzzling overall relationship between sport and economic underdevelopment. Very few studies have been carried out on other topics. Another concern has urgently drawn the attention in the past recent years which is the expansion of player (athlete) moves from the Third World to the European and North American labor markets for talent. Finally, while a hot debate is running about the pros and cons of the American and European economic models of sport organisation, one can wonder of a specific sport model in developing countries. The issue has recently been raised regarding African countries.

Bapat (2001) studied the contribution of self dependent organizations of Maharashtra and the nation in physical education. He focused only on the contribution self dependent organization. Bruhan Maharashtra was awarded special puraskar for team work in 1985 at Pune Arya Krida Mandal organization the games Atya-Patya.

J.G. Kareton, the in charge and observer in the education of Madhya Pradesh advised to the conference held at Pune high school on 4th August 1900. He mentioned in his speech the work of Bombay and Sindh School Athletics Association. The same day Pune school Athletics association established (P.S.A.A.) 1914, 1915, 1924 in these years the conference were organization. In 1910 the book was published on the rules in the games of Atya-Patya and Kho-Kho. The revised book was published in 1919 and 1928.

Indian Olympic organization organized all India Kabaddi in Calcutta in 1938. The same year Pune Deccan Gym organization organized All India Athletics conference at Pune, in presence of the president ship of Shri S.I. Bhagwat and Shri Dorabji Tata
formed the Indian Olympic movement. The result of the movement was that Shri Chaugaley.

An Indian was selected for Olympic Antwerp. In 1944 Indian Olympic published the rules of Kabaddi in 1950, All Kabaddi federations of India and All Indian Kho-Kho organization were founded. In this way these of organization

Bhagirathi (2010) International Journal of Sports Sciences and Fitness, 2011. Sample Paper The purpose of the study was to find out the comparative result of the Psychological Profiles of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh International & National Level Male Cricket Players. The subject’s age ranged between 18-25 years, they all were selected randomly from the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh U-19, U-22 Cricket teams, and the experts has made two groups of 49-49 players, one group made up of Madhya Pradesh cricket players and another group made up of Rajasthan Cricket players, those who are continuously participating at National and International level. The experts used questionnaires of Rainer and Martin’s Sports Competition Anxiety Test and the Eysenck, Maudsley Personality Inventory; the questions addressed various aspects of Sports Competition Anxiety and Personality traits of cricket players respectively. The questionnaire has filled by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh U-19 & U-22 Cricket teams players respectively. For the evaluation of questionnaire Two Sample T-test was employed, and the findings reveled that there was a significant difference found i.e. 2.8 in their Personality parameters, it means Rajasthan Cricketers were better in their Personality as compare to Madhya Pradesh Cricketers and found insignificant i.e. 0.11 in the SCAT, which means there was no difference in Sports Competition Anxiety of Rajasthan Cricketers and Madhya Pradesh Cricketers. Sports Psychology can help a lot in assessing the personality and sports anxiety characteristics of the players or individuals performance in cricket not only demands systematic training to develop physical and physiological variables but also demands training and considerations of psychological characteristics for success in this field.

Brightman (2009) India’s extremely diverse society has managed to hold together for over 60 years. There are a number of possible explanations for this, but one
explanation that is often underappreciated is popular culture, and especially sport. Specifically, cricket has had a number of effects that would appear to have contributed to social cohesion. This study asks the following question: What effects has cricket had on the solidification of the Indian nation-state? This thesis focuses on three of cricket’s contributions in particular. First, it finds that cricket served as a catalyst, reflection, and expression of India’s independence struggle. Second, cricket provided a central social activity that created shared experiences and memories; and doing so helped represent and meld many ethno-religious sub-cultures into one broader Indian polity. Finally, cricket served as a tool for international diplomacy and as one of India’s greatest expressions of national prestige. This study looks at Indian solidification by shining the narrow light of cricket through the prism of Indian nationalism. Thereby providing a small, but important piece to the complex puzzle of what brought India together.

Crick (2007) It is recognized that there are close links between sport and politics, and in particular between sport and national consciousness. The Olympic Games and the football, rugby and cricket World Cups have often been used as platforms for the expression of nationalistic sentiments. The Olympic Games, revived at a time of expanding international trade, was a manifestation of global capitalism. Elements have contributed to the close links between cricket and Indian national consciousness. From a historical perspective, it was a major factor – both as a way of ‘fitting in’ with the British as the Parsis and the local rulers desired, and as a form of non-violent dissent against the colonizers. These two paradoxical reasons for taking up the game in pre-Independent India in the late 19th and early 20th centuries illustrate the complex role that cricket has played in the country. In India, cricket represents different things for different people.

Crow (2003) Event owners and official sponsors have campaigned vigorously against a practice they refer to as “ambush marketing”. By this, they have referred to a variety of activities undertaken by rivals of the official sponsor that could confuse the public as to the real sponsor. However, their arguments rest on ethical assumptions that have no standing in court; in fact, the case law to date indicates that many alleged instances of ambushing are quite legitimate. This paper examines a range of activities
classified as “ambushing” and argues that marketers need to consider ambushing in legal terms -- as either passing off or breach of trademarks. In addition, we suggest more explicit documentation of the rights available to official sponsors, so they are better able to anticipate competitors’ likely actions. Finally, we call for a reduction in the range of sponsorship packages, which would reduce the potential for conflicting sponsorship arrangements.

**Das (2008)** the paper presents an economic model of interaction between cricket boards, players and international club-line games sponsors like ICL or IPL. It attempts to capture the inherent conflict between such games and country-line games traditionally organized by cricket boards. It identifies the nature of various tradeoffs facing these ‘players’ in the game and examines the effects of market-size changes on the composition of players, the scale of country-line and club line games and the welfare of players and cricket boards.

**Deshmukh(1983)** “Contribution in Physical Education, Sports and Games of Krida Mandal.” He said, Krida Mandal’s contribution is well known it organized various sports and games like, Indian Games, Indian Exercises, Male and Female cultural programmes, Physical fitness kids competitions, workers competition, elders running competitions. Above all proves that Krida Mandal’s contribution is on top level in Maharashtra. Not only Indian games, but International games are also taught by this Krida Mandal like Boxing, Athletics and famed it development of games and Physical Education in the city of Nagpur.” In it studied 20 Vyayam Shala’s and clubs His contribution in the development of Indian Games and Physical Education on large scale.

He wrote, before freedom 10 Vyayam Shala’s and clubs were established, the reason was that to spread Indian Games and to give Physical Education. These organizations gave us 161 state players, 122 National players and 1 International player. To create Sportsman spirit among the players and to develop them these organization are organizing various sports and games competitions. Also these are encouraging officers of organization. These organizations gave us 92 state; and 32 National level officers. To develop advanced knowledge of officers, these organizations are arranging clinic and
workshops. Maharashtra Government awarded 2 members of these organizations Shiv Chhattrapati Puraskar and Laxmibai Puraskar.

**Duckworth (1997)** A method is described for setting revised target scores for the team batting second when a limited-over’s cricket match has been forcibly shortened after it has commenced. It is designed so that neither team bents or suffers from the shortening of the game and so is totally fair to both. It is easy to apply, requiring nothing more than a single table of numbers and a pocket calculator, and is capable of dealing with any number of interruptions at any stage of either or both innings. The method is based on a simple model involving a two-factor relationship giving the number of runs which can be scored on average in the remainder of an innings as a function of the number of over’s remaining and the number of wickets fallen. It is shown how the relationship enables the target score in an interrupted match to be recalculated to reject the relative run scoring resources available to the two teams, that is over’s and wickets in combination. The method was used in several international and domestic one-day competitions and tournaments in 1997.

**Fusetti (2008)** The main objective of this study is to explore the determinants of the current organizational form of French sport governing bodies, focusing in particular on the barriers undermining their functioning, and to examine organizational transformation and shift of French sport federations. The article is based on a multi-sited ethnographic study in three sport governing bodies in France (handball, football and sailing) and uses a combination of techniques, such as semi-structured interviews, participant and non-participant observation and secondary analysis of documents. The main limitations identified are seen as a product of encounters between the three groups of stakeholders active in the sport governing bodies. The concept of social capital with its relational and cognitive dimensions is presented as a tool to grasp the phenomena under study and to cope with the multi-sited holder nature of these kinds of organizations.
Kasat (1990) Maharashtra Govt. (State) helps and guides state sports organization also awards grants for various reasons for the development of sports and games like to improve the status of the sports, to the improvement of ground, grants for Vyayam School, to develop facilities. For this the youth welfare ministry of the Govt. continuously is working.

Kaur (2000) The purpose of the present study was to find out the relationship of the selected anthropometric variables contributing to success in cricket vise; batting, bowling and wicket keeping. Thirty male cricket players who represented their states in the national cricket competition were randomly selected for the study. They were further classified in three equal groups as per their playing position i.e. 10-batsmen, 10 bowlers and 10 wicket keepers. The grading and performance were judged in the light of ten point scale by a panel of three professional judges. The score was average rating of three experts. Anthropometric measurements including linear measurements, diameters and circumferences were taken by following the standard techniques of Tanner et al. (1969). The relationship of fifteen anthropometric measurements with performance in batting, bowling and wicket keeping were studied. Coefficient of correlation was computed to find the relationship of various anthropometric measurements to performance in cricket. It was analyzed that performance in batting is more a function of arm length, leg length, and shoulder width and fore arm girth. Height and shoulder width help the bowler’s to perform better and wicket keeper needs to be shorter to excel in the game of cricket. It has been established that attainment of such characteristics helps the cricketers to perform better during competition.

Kavishwar (1983) in his research book named, “Vidarba Hockey Association devotion for the development of vidarbha Hockey game. He continued that Vidarbha Hockey Association is an organization to develop up the game in Vidarbha. It is a well known organization established in 1958 to develop Hockey in Vidarbha it is creating interest about the games in clubs, school. Also it is organizing various competitions among players to select international players.
Vidarbh Hockey Association produced players of international level and listed its name on international level. They were (1) Lorry Pitter (2) Salil Baig (3) Vinu Abhaywar (4)A.V.V.Mudiyar, Association always creating enthusiasm amongst players and encouraging officers.

It is not only famous in Vidarbha but also in Maharashtra. It is always trying to create sporty atmosphere.

Kshirsagar (2002) In his research contribution of sports association to develop their sports in Maharashtra. In this research he selected 51 sports association, 100 coaches and 500 sportsman and collect questioners from them. On the basis of all this information it is assumed that there is no satisfactory work of Maharashtra sports associations in their sports they do not complete their aims.

Mahendra (2007) The purpose of the present study was to prepare the psychological profiles of Pace Academy Cricketers. Methodology: Fifteen male cricketers belonging to Pace Academy selected from different regions of the country by the Board of Cricket Control for India in collaboration with the Sports Authority of India with an idea to produce pace bowers in future; who were undergone well planned training at LNCPE, Gwalior, Cricket stadium, Chandigarh and Pace Academy of Sports Hostel at K.V.K. No. - 01, Gwalior whereas the subjects for the study aged between 16-22 years. The psychological profiles included Incentive Motivation, Achievement Motivation, State Anxiety, Trait Anxiety and Sports various psychological. Incentive Motivation (Excellence M=28.53, S.D. =3.11, Power M= 29.33, S.D. = 3.09, Sensation M=28.06, S.D. =4.87, Independence. M=24.86, S.D. =2.84, Success M=29.33, S.D. =3.75, Aggression M=26.00, S.D. =2.03, Affiliation M=27.40, S.D. =2.60), Achievement Motivation M=26.46 and S.D. =2.94, State Anxiety M=35.73 and S.D. =2.94, Trait Anxiety M=38.46 and S.D. =5.82, Sports Competition Anxiety M=17.33 and S.D. =3.84. The aforesaid Study provides baseline psychological data which may be used for the individuals training programme for cricketers.
Mladenović (2011) In accordance with the conceptual framework of self-determination theory, sports motivation in this research was operationalized as intrinsic motivation (to know, to accomplish and to experience stimulation), extrinsic motivation (by identification, introjections and external regulation) and a motivation for sport (Deci & Ryan, 2000). The aim of this exploratory research was to test such concept of sports motivation on a sample of young football players from different countries (Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro). The research included 178 young football players aged 12 to 15. The Sport Motivation Scale (SMS-28; Pelleiter, Fortier, Vallerand, Briere, Tuson, & Blais, 1995) was used. T-test, ANOVA and MANOVA were applied. Significant differences were found between young football players from Russia and from Serbia and Montenegro regarding intrinsic motivation to accomplish and all aspects of extrinsic motivation. The twelve-year-old differ from other tested ages by a motivation, and there are important differences between the football players aged 13 and 14 regarding extrinsic motivation by identification, interjected extrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation by external regulation.

Paul (1990) In his research he studied National Collegiate Athletic Association after the 2nd world war. And the purpose was to give description of organization in the period of 1949 to of officers and literatures. The answers were on thesis comparatively common. Three stages of common management used in his study.
3. The study changes in future organization and its impact on N.C.A.A. on the basis 9 method suggested by Daniel Quartz & Robert con. The common conclusion is as follows:
   I. related organization & its members were touched with N.C.A.A. which was existed on its methodology.
   ii. Blue prints and special rules are published regarding related methods and its policy.

Competitive Anxiety. Result: For the group profiles mean scores and standards deviations of Pace Academy Cricketers on.
iii. In influence of N.C.A.A. 's thinking of internal power, difference result of external power.
iv. The possibilities of constitutional changes in small factors in federation in future.

Reddy (2011) Achievement Motivation defined as the need to perform well or the striving the success as the need to perform well or the striving for success and evidenced by persistence and effort to achieve high performance in sports. Motivation is based on your emotions and achievement related goals. Achievement Motivation is the desire to excel at task. The purpose of the study is to find out the level of achievement motivation among Athletes and Cricketers. The sample for the study consists of 100 athletes and 100 Cricketers those who have participated in the Inter College Tournaments of Osmania University, Hyderabad. The Standardized Dr.B.N.Mukharji Achievement Motivation scales were used for the study. It was found the Athletes are having more Achievement Motivation than Cricketers because the Athletes required compulsory Motivation to achieve excel in sports then the Team Game Player is a group effort. This type is study is useful to the Physical Educators and Coaches to enhance the performance through achievement motivation.

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Velammal (2010) Ball Detection and Tracking in Cricket image sequences has become a growing and challenging issue, with the rising popularity of Sports analysis. To
identify the ball in cricket is very important for event recognition. It is also useful for summarization. Lot of methods has been proposed for ball detection in Soccer videos but ball detection in cricket is more challenging than Soccer because of the smaller ball and the ball deforms while moving. An anti-model approach is used to eliminate non-ball objects and remaining objects are identified as ball-objects. Region growing segmentation is chosen for segmentation. After segmentation, the ball and non-ball objects are classified using the shape properties. The non-ball objects are eliminated and the resulting frames consist of only ball objects or ball-candidates. The ball candidates are to be processed further to detect the ball. This method eliminates false alarms in ball detection.