

European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science

ISSN: 2501 - 1235

ISSN-L: 2501 - 1235

Available on-line at: www.oapub.org/edu

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1237375

Volume 4 | Issue 4 | 2018

OPPORTUNITIES OF SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN DELHI

Devsri Laikangbam, Kalpana Sharmaⁱ

Amity University of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Amity University, Noida, India

Abstract:

This paper tries to provide a trend analysis of sports promotion and development in the past few years. The analysis is based on the aspects of promotion and development of sports only. It has been found that the sport development has seen various aspects further which provide developmental activity through sport. Further, the sports promotion also has been analyzed with the help of available review of literature and it has been found that sports has been promoted through leagues, events and sporting activities which have an upward trend as reported with the higher fan following in the literature.

Keywords: basketball, plyometric, training

1. Introduction

In last two decade, India has emerged as a power in sports. It has become one of the prominent sports nations. In last decade or two, India has successfully hosted some big /mega events. To name few like, ICC Cricket World Cup, World Cup Hockey, Commonwealth Games, Formula 1 Racing, Champions Trophy in Hockey etc. League competitions have been initiated in Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Badminton, Kabaddi, wrestling etc. Which have emerged as top leagues in world, where top players are participating. In coming years, India is going to host, ICC World Cup T20, FIFA under-17 World Cup etc.

India has emerged a sports nation in terms of participation and winning medals in various games and events. It is now not confined to only few games and events. In last decade or two, it has won medals in shooting, archery, wrestling, weight lifting, judo, athletics, badminton, tennis, golf, etc. apart from cricket.

In the terms of infrastructure, India has been able to produce some big infrastructure like F1 circuit, Stadiums for almost all games and sports. In terms of

i Correspondence: email devsri@hotmail.com, devsri.laikangbam@amity.edu

promotion, India has been ably succeeded in all games and sports. People are now more aware about games and sports. They are now more aware about fitness and health. Gyms and fitness centers are fast growing business venture. People from all walks of life are participating in games and sports.

In India, sponsors and media is also playing a significant role in promoting all games and sports. Big industrialist has shown their interest in supporting this great cause. Sports have become one of the most successful industries in the country. Many new sport event management companies have emerged in last two decades.

Now this era, sports plays very important role for almost every one. Every one try to give time to sports in many ways as actively and even passively. People involved in sports as parts of that and as viewers. From the beginning of 21st century, sports become developed day by day. We can able to see that numbers of sports participation in various games and events are increasing. People are showing more interest to participate in games & events for recreational and leisure.

India has successfully organized so many events within these years 2000 to 2015. Events in international level, continental level and domestic level. i.e. Common Wealth Game (2010)in International level, Women Asian Cup(2006), Indian Premier league (2015) etc. appendix I, appendix II and appendix III. With the successful organization of all this events, the atmosphere of India towards sports has changed. Job opportunities have been created in sports and people are opting sports as good career. Numbers of sports good manufacturing units/factories have increased and the demand of goods/equipment has increased not only from the county but from abroad also. With global level events round the year, has attracted many foreign tourists and India his emerging as one of the favorite destination and has boosted sport tourism.

2. Material and Methods

Most of the studies completed on the sport promotion and development has been conducted across the global. Sports can be developed and promoted through various activities engaging the sports reviews have shown sport tourism, league, marketing development etc. taken place for the development and promotion of sport.

A study on sport tourism was conducted in Taiwan which reported that event sport tourism (EST) has become an important economic sector around the world EST could also be used as an instrument of city development strategy. In India Smart cities concept is fest being developed which can use the Event Sport Tourism as of its blocks. (Huei-Wen Lin)

Sport studies are also being conducted by premium India Institution like IIMA. A study was conducted on Sports League which identified the constituents of the sport leagues being successful the study identified fan acceptability as a measure of success of leagues. (Kapoor, 2015)

It has been studied that the sport business industry has a direct influence on entrepreneurship, small, medium and micro enterprises as reported for the country of South Africa. (Mothilall, 2012)

Media coverage has also an upward trend with specific implication to host the sporting events which has been reported in studies making sport a consumer decision-making model. (Getz & Fairley, 2004)

Sport history is analysed in one of the studies. A case of Oman was studied which showed that organised history of sport was not available and also commented that to make sport professionally organised will require various challenges to be overcome. (AL-Busafi, 2012)

Tourists' arrival also is impacted by mega-sports events as reported by one of the studies. Conducts of the sports events are provide lucrative opportunities for tourism. Study has reported that tourism flow toward host countries between 1995-2006 as reported of 200 countries had seen a positive influx of the tourists. (Santana-Gallego, 2011)

Involvement differences exist among gender characteristic and also reveal that individuals' involvement level more significantly impact to recall the sponsors. Study also said that marketer investing more on sponsorship – linked marketing in emerging economics. (Gupta, 2015)

Applying of sponsorship and brand management in global marketing significantly enhance achievement sport business goal and organizational performance in global sport industry. (Rajbhat, 2015)

Sports sponsorship grows hence sporting arena has approaches platform where sponsor become an intricate pillar in the sports industry of Singapore. (Wai)

Sponsorship of Resources and financial support of many companies and stage events relied on event promoter and sport organization. (Zhang, 2015)

Sl no Author year **Parameter** Huei-Wen Lin, Huei-Fu-Lu, 2017 **Sport Tourism** 2 Sanjeev TRipathi and Ankur Kappor, 2015 Sport Market Kush Mothilall, 2012 Sport Opportunities and Trends Getz, Donald and Fairley, Sheranne, 2004 4 Sports media management 5 Majib AL-Busafi, 2012 Emerging sport nation Johan Fouries and Maria Santana Gallego, 2011 6 Mega sport event 7 Luke Lunhua Mao and James Zhang, 2015 Sponsorship link market Sponsorship recall 8 Anish Yousaf and Anil Gupta, 2015 Kijpokin Kasemap Suan Sunsndha Rajbhat, 2015 **Brand Management** Lyon Lai Mun Wai, 2015 Sport Sponsorship

Table 1: Research article reviewed and the parameters observed

Source: Internet Sources

3. Discussion / Result

The study undertaking on the objectives was comprehensively review on the available literature search. The study show involvement expectation role modelling of parents in

sport as reported by (S. Wuerthe, 2004), (Caokley, 2015) and (Julin E. Bois, 2005). The study shows physical education's impact on sports academic activity as reported by (Richard Bailey, 2007) and (Sheph, 2008). The study show demanding of Sports Goods has been increase as reported by (Andreff, 2009). The study reported the classification of the sports families' temporary local passion devoted fanatical dysfunctional (Kenneth A. Hunt, 1999) (Robert J. Vallerand & Erd. Robert J., 2008) Consumption motives of male were higher than the female reported (Ridinger, 2011). TV sports viewership is related to increased value of advertising increased cross marketing etc as reported by (Donghum & J., 2011), (King, 2010) and (Walter Gantz, 1995). Sports career has been reported differently by authors as play and profession, transition, athlete visa- versa coach relationship in the course of the athletes' sports career. This study has shown sport career as reported (Paul R., 2009), (Taylor, 2010) and (Stambulova, 1999). It is also known that physical education has led to globalization of the gym and fitness culture. The nurturing of the personal trainers, the health and fitness industry resting in customer satisfaction. (Johansson, 2006), (Alain Ferrand, 2010) and (Maguire, 1998). Recreation has always been a major component of the employment and also assisting in recovery. Sports recreation and employment has seen significant relationship for people working at spinal injury centre. As reported by (Nancy A. Murphy, 2008) and (Gardner, 2008). Sports tourism has crossed styles as reported from Canada, USA. It has further intensified and has grown in reorganization as reported by (G., 1991) and (Adair, 2010). Coate and Humphery (2003) have explore the impact of professional sports teams a stadium on employment will have shown a positive relationships (Humphreys, 2003). Sports celebrity has a direct compact on retailing as observed by (Karen E. L., 2009). The role of retailers, especially pharmacist in controlling the menace of doping has been investigates which says 74% can be controlled by them (P. Laure, 2000). Author have reported the enhancement of the sports academies including the changes in the teaming styles utilized 8/29 (Andrew Manley, 2012), (Hou Yulul) and (Dehan, 2010). Infrastructure enhancement has been reported by Matheson (year) in the developing and industrialized countries. (Matheson, 2013). The Olympic Games conducted in a city has a vast legacy impact as studied by (Wilson).

References

- 1. Adair, B. R. (2010). The growing recognition of sports tourism.
- 2. Alain Ferrand, L. R.-F. (2010). The international to Repurchase Paradox: A case of the health and fitness industry.
- 3. AL-Busafi, M. (2012). Oman: An Emerging Sport Nation, History and Future directions. *International Journal of sport studies*, 233-242.
- 4. Andreff, M. A. (2009). Global Trend sports goods: international specialisation of major trading countries.
- 5. Andrew Manley, C. P. (2012). Disciplinary Power, the Oligopticon and Rhizomatic Surveillance in Elite Sports Academies.

- 6. Caokley, J. (2015). The good father Parental Expectation and youth sports.
- 7. Dehan, A. J. (2010). Ankle injuries in football academies: a three-centre prospective study.
- 8. Donghum, L., & J., S. L. (2011). Comparsion of esports and traditional sports consumption on motives.
- 9. G, R. (1991). Changing styles of sports tourism: industry/consumer interactions in Canada, the USA and Europe.
- 10. Gardner, T. E. (2008). Sports recreation and employment following spinal cords injury a pilot study.
- 11. Getz, D., & Fairley, S. (2004). Media management at sport events for destination promotion: case studies and concepts. Australia.
- 12. Gupta, A. Y. (2015). Branding through Sponsorship-Linked Marketing: A Case of Chinese Sports Apparel and Equipment Brand "Li Ning".
- 13. Hou Yulul, H. Z. (n.d.). Layered Mutual Teaching Model in Sports Academies Volleyball Teaching.
- 14. Huei-Wen Lin, H.-F. L. (n.d.). The Evaluation of Event Sport Tourism on Regional Economic Development. *Excellence in Research and Innovation for Humanity*, 38-48.
- 15. Humphreys, D. A. (2003). The effect of professional sports on earnings and employment in the services and retail sectors in US cities.
- 16. Johansson, J. A. (2006). The fitness revolution historical transformation in the global gym and fitness culture.
- 17. Julin E Bois, P. G. (2005). Elementary schoolchildren's received competency and physical activities involvement: the influence of parents role modelling behaviors and perceptions of their child's competence =.
- 18. Kapoor, S. T. (2015). Constituents of successful sport league in Emerging Markets. *Indian Institutes of successful sports league in Emerging Market*, 1-25.
- 19. Karen E. L, R. C. (2009). Sports celebrity endorsements in retail products advertising.
- 20. Kenneth A. Hunt, T. B. (1999). A conceptual approach to classifying sports fans.
- 21. King, T. M. (2010). The impact of fantasy sports on television viewership.
- 22. Maguire, J. S. (1998). Fit and Flexible: the fitness industry, personal trainers and emotional.
- 23. Matheson, R. B. (2013). Infrastructure Investments and Mega-Sports Events: Comparing the Experience of Developing and Industrialized Countries.
- 24. Mothilall, k. (2012). An analysis of opportunities and trends in the sport business industry with a focus on entrepreneurship and small, medium, micro enterprises.
- 25. Nancy A. Murphy, P. S. (2008). Promoting the participation of children with disabilities in sports.
- 26. P. Laure, A. K.-L. (2000). Retail pharmacists and doping in sports: Knowledge and attitudes. A national survey in France.
- 27. Paul R, F. P. (2009). The role of deliberate practice and play in career progression in sports: the early engagement hypothesis.

- 28. Rajbhat, K. K. (2015). The role of sport sponsorship and brand management in global sports marketing. Thailand.
- 29. Richard Bailey, K. A. (2007). The educational benefits claimed for physical education and school sport: an academic review.
- 30. Ridinger, J. D. (2011). Female and male sports fan: A consumption motives.
- 31. Robert J. Vallerand, V., & Erd. Robert J, N. N. (2008). On passion and sports fans: A look at football.
- 32. S. Wuerthe, M. L. (2004). Parental involvement and athletes' career in youth sport.
- 33. Santana-Gallego, J. F. (2011). The impact of mega-sport event on tourist arrivals. 13364-1370.
- 34. Sheph, F. T. (2008). Physical Education School physical Activity, School sports and academic performance.
- 35. Stambulova. (1999). Dynamics of the athlete-coach relationships in course of the athletes' sports career.
- 36. Taylor, J. L. (2010). Career transition among athletes: is there life after sport.
- 37. Wai, L. L. (n.d.). Views on sport sponsorship in Singapore. Singapore.
- 38. Walter Gantz, L. A. (1995). Televised sports and marital relationships.
- 39. Wilson, W. (n.d.). Sports Infrastructure, Legacy and the Paradox of the 1984 Olympic Games.
- 40. Zhang, L. 1. (2015). Branding through Sponsorship-Linked Marketing: A Case of Chinese Sports Apparel and Equipment Brand "Li Ning". USA.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a Creative Commons attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).