INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

World is full of people who have achieved milestones in their journey of life. These are the role models that inspire, motivate and stimulate others to follow their examples in achieving target objective. Among varied extraordinary achievers, there are quite a few sports persons who have excelled in different games and sports and are role model to follow by budding and aspiring young sports enthusiasts.

CASE STUDY

The case study is a complete analysis and report on the status of the particular individual subject (course), institution, playground, community or city with a view to ensure possible improvement of status of the case under investigation. The idea is to know the reality with respect to specific weakness and strength and finally to bring about desirable changes or improvements. In other words, the aim is to understand the important part of the life cycle of an individual or institution or social group or a community. Case study is a diagnostic study. It provides deep analysis and the interaction between the factors that explain the present status or change or growth. It is an essential qualitative approach to asserting truth of the matter. The status of “case” to be studied in some way is exceptional in sense that its contribution to the field is extraordinary great. The result and findings of the case studies are also unique which is rightly called as “the social microscope”. The case studies aim at intensive investigation of the natural development of a unit. It may be an individual institution, club and group of community over a period of time.
Case study technique is usually implied for practical needs rather than to satisfy scientific curiosity of enquiry. It is applied with an objective to investigate abnormalities or defects. The case studies have been increasingly getting popular in clinical psychology and citric like exceptional scientists and artists, outstanding sportsmen who are unique in achievements and possess extraordinary dimensions of personality.\(^1\)

The history of the game of hockey has its roots well laid in the world's early civilizations. One of the oldest known sports, the game is believed in existence about 1200 years before the Ancient Games of Olympia. Right from Arabs, Greeks, Romans, Persians to Ethiopians, everyone played a variation of the game. While some played it just for recreation, the others were of the opinion that hockey would make them better warriors. Even though many ancient civilizations played hockey in different variations, the modern game of hockey, the field hockey, developed in the British Isles in the 19th century.

A popular English school game, hockey was introduced in India by British Army regiments and the game soon found favor among the native Indians. Spreading internationally, the popularity of the game was especially effervescent in India. It was during this time that the London Hockey Association was formed and the rules for playing hockey were standardized. In 1924, the International Hockey Federation (FIH) was formed and three years later, the International Federation of Women's Hockey followed.

Hockey in India

Talking about hockey in India, the first hockey club came up in Kolkata in 1885-86 and soon Bombay and Punjab followed suit. Making its Olympic debut at the 1928 Amsterdam Games, Indian hockey team cruised home to its first Olympic Gold, without conceding a single goal. The hallmark of this ruthless domination was the wizardry of Indian hockey legend - Dhyan Chand who mesmerized the Amsterdam crowd with his dazzling skills. From 1928 to 1956, the Indian hockey juggernaut won six straight Olympic gold medals while winning 24 consecutive matches. During this time, India scored 178 goals conceding only 7 in the process. This was the golden era of Indian hockey when India loomed large in world hockey and produced some of the finest players the game has ever seen. During this dominance, one name that clearly comes to mind is Balbir Singh. For almost three decades, Indian team had about five players with the same name. The first Balbir Singh played with the great Indian teams of 1948, 1952 and 1956. He reached the pinnacle of success at Helsinki in 1952 when he scored five goals in a 6-1 gold medal victory over the Netherlands. The four later Balbir Singhs played with the later Indian champions. The Indian stranglehold over the Olympic hockey gold came to an end, when Pakistan defeated India in the final of the 1960 Rome Olympics. However, the record created by India is likely to stand strong through ages, as no other country has ever managed to come close to it, leave about beating it. Talking about some of the legendary and outstanding players of Indian hockey, Dhyan Chand, K.D. Singh, Dhanraj Pillay and Dilip Tirkey are some names that come to mind instantly. Thanks to their exceptional
gaming technique and enduring enthusiasm, the position of India in the field of hockey achieved new heights.  

DILIP TIRKEY

SHRI DILIP TIRKEY was born on November 24, 1977 in Sawnamara, Sundergarh, Orissa (Now Odisha) who is known for his brilliant career in hockey. Dilip Tirkey played his first match in the year 1995 and rose to prominence due to his immense contribution in the field of Indian sports. Shri Dilip Tirkey’s consistent performance at international level matches has helped him to become the Captain of the Indian Hockey team at a very young age. He played in the right-back position on the field. He developed an indigenous sweep shot, aggressive defence and a dangerous penalty converter. Dilip Tirkey has been rated as one of the most intelligent international hockey players of all times.

One of the most talented deep defenders in India, Dilip Tirkey also has been one of the best penalty corner hitters in the world. Previously, it was a good day if Tirkey whacked in a couple of penalty corners. But now after strenuous training, one is seeing signs of those 'good days' happening quite often. Tirkey at the back has been very dependable and this stems from the fact that he committed a very few errors. In a one-to-one situation, Tirkey has been one of the most difficult defenders to beat in the world.

He was member of Indian Hockey team of Olympics -1996, 2000, 2004 (Captain), Asian Games-1998 (Gold Medal), 2002 (Gold Medal), 2006 to the field of Indian Hockey. He was member of Indian Hockey team in World cup 1998, 2002 and led the team in 2006 -Champions Trophy 2002, 2003, 2005. He was awarded with Ekalavya  

2 http://www.iloveindia.com/sports/hockey/history.html
Puraskar in 1996, ONGC-Hockey Year Book Award in 1998 and most prestigious award of the field of sport- Arjuna Award in 2002. Government of India recognized his contribution towards Nation and awarded him Padma Shree in 2004. On 2 May 2010 he announced his retirement from international arena. He declined to become a National Selector on July 16, 2010, three days after he was offered the post by Indian Hockey Federation on March 22, 2012. Hailing from Sundargarh, Orissa, he was elected unopposed as member of parliament to the Rajya Sabha as one of the three Biju Janata Dal (BJD) candidates to the Upper House of Indian Parliament.

**Statement of Problem**

The main purpose of the study was to highlight the contribution and achievement of DILIP TIRKEY and to study the complete life cycle of the subject.

**Objectives**

Keeping the title of the thesis in mind, the following objectives were formulated:

1. The information with regard to Shri Dilip Tirkey will be collected from Dilip Tirkey himself, his family members, team mates and coaches.

2. To compare the response of hockey players obtained through the administration of a questionnaire.
Delimitations

1. The study attempts to cover the distinguished features of the life of Dilip Tirkey.

2. Dilip Tirkey’s professional career has been studied with regard to his defensive qualities.

Limitation

Demerits of interview technique have acted as limitation for the study.

Definition and Explanation of Terms

Case Study

Bromtey\(^3\) (1986), “A ‘case’ is not only about a ‘person’, but also about that ‘kind of person’. A case is an exemplar of, perhaps even a prototype for, a category of individuals.”

Interview

Webster\(^4\), “A conversation conducted by a reporter to elicit information from someone; A conversation led by an employer who is trying to decide whether to hire someone.”

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Defender

The player who is trying to prevent a goal being scored.

**Significance of the Study**

Dilip Tirkey has been one of the stalwart in the game of field hockey. He had a very humble beginning and his background was very ordinary. He had very limited facilities and support during those times. Inspite of all the hindrances, Dilip Tirkey made his mark and achieved many milestones starting from 1995 to 2010.

His achievements need to be made known to all the country men, especially, budding young hockey players so that they may not only know his achievements but may get attracted and inspired to excel in the game of hockey.

The study likely to contribute in the following manner:

1.) This study will highlight the life style of Dilip Tirkey –An Olympian with reference to his personality.

2.) This study will give the chance to upcoming hockey players to know more about qualities of a fullback and his contribution to the field of Indian Hockey.

3.) This study will help us to know the view of other Hockey Players / Physical Educators about Dilip Tirkey.

4.) This study would be another valuable literature in the field of Indian Hockey.