Chapter - III

PROCEDURE

In this chapter the design of the study, collection of data, interpretation of data/information have been described.

Design of The Study

The integrated approach was used to gather valid and reliable information for the study. The investigator extensively used the literacy sources and thoroughly investigated the related literatures and also adopted the questionnaire methods and interview technique as tools of gathering data.

However to investigate the contributions and achievements of S. Balbir Singh towards the promotion of sports in the country and also to study his philosophy with regard to sports as a profession in India, his quality as a player, his professional leadership qualities, his administrative skills and his contribution to the game of hockey at national and international level, a case study has been designed in which historical, biographical analytical and interpretive methods were utilized.
Collection of Data/Information

Data/information for this investigation were derived from the primary and secondary sources.

Primary Sources

The original material/information were collected from the following primary sources:

Personal Record

Personal record of S. Balbir Singh was also investigated such as degree, honours, articles and books and desired information/facts were derived for analysis purpose.

Pictorial Records

Various pictorial records of S. Balbir Singh were investigated. Some of the photographs relevant to different occasions were chosen as documents for this study and inserted in the text body in chapter IV.
Published Material

Published materials about S. Balbir Singh, such as book pamphlets, newspapers, articles were studied and information retained as documents for the investigation.

Secondary Sources

Survey

Survey technique was also used to obtain responses and reactions from some selected eminent sports person from all over the country who could not be interviewed as per limitations of the study.

Opinion Rating Questionnaire on S. Balbir Singh was constructed with the help of experts. Questionnaire consisted of sixty four statements mainly on S. Balbir Singh's personality, views on the promotion of sports, his teaching and his administrative skills. To estimate the strength of feeling, four degree scale was used such as SA-strongly agree, A- Agree; DA- Disagree and SDA strongly Disagree. Questionnaire is based on many statements mainly on S. Balbir Singh's views on the promotion of sports in the country, his teaching and administrative skills and his personality.

Opinion Rating Questionnaire was mailed to many eminent sports persons and physical educationists stating the purpose of the study and soliciting their
opinions/responses on the prescribed format of Questionnaire where clear instructions were given to answer to the statement by ticking a mark in the appropriate box. Three weeks time was given to respond the questionnaire form the date of its receipt. To aid the responses a self-addressed and stamped envelope was enclosed alongwith questionnaire. After follow-up through written reminders and verbal persuasions, 85 responses were received in total.

Scoring was done to all - response sheets and tabulation was carried out statement wise for analysis purpose.

**Interview Technique**

The interview, in a sense, is an oral questionnaire. Instead of writing the response, the subject gives the needed information verbally in a face to face relationship.

**Major advantages of interview Techniques are:**

a) People are usually more willing to the talk than to write:

b) Once the interviewer establishes a friendly and secure relationship, certain type of confidential information may be obtained.

c) There is a greater reliability in restructuring the questions to collect the appropriate data.
d) It provides an opportunity to evaluate the sincerity of the subject directly.

e) It is also possible to seek the same information in several ways at various stages of the interview, thus providing a check to the truthfulness of the response.

The Interview Schedule

The investigator prepared a structured set of questionnaire with proper planning and thinking and the questions were arranged in a proper sequence to get all the required information from the respondents. Prior to the day of his scheduled interview, the investigator visited the respondents and gained support and established a friendly, secure relationship with respondents. Both the investigator and respondent gave importance for choosing the place and time of the interview to provide conductive atmosphere to minimise the interruptions or distractions. The investigator maneuvered the conversation so that all the areas of the study were covered. The investigator conducted the interview in such a way to avoid the interruption of any aspect of bias, and the actual wordings of the respondent were retained.
Interview with S. Balbir Singh's Daughter

The investigator conducted scheduled interview with Mrs. Sushbir Kaur daughter of S. Balbir Singh at their residence at Chandigarh to ascertain more personal information on Padmashree Balbir Singh.

Reliability of the Interview

The purpose of the study was clearly explained to S. Balbir Singh's daughter namely Mrs. Sushbir Kaur who is living in Chandigarh. She voluntarily accepted to give the information which was highly truthful and to the best of honesty. The investigator recorded her Interview on Feb. 10, 1998 at her residence in Chandigarh and collected valuable data regarding contributions and achievements, professional career, philosophy, leadership-qualities and personality.

The investigator carefully evaluated the sincerity and insight of the respondent. The respondent was aware that a check of truthfulness was possible since the investigator had a plan to conduct similar interview with S. Balbir Singh. Hence the information collected through the interview is held true.
Padmashree
S. Balbir Singh

The research scholar
interviewing S. Balbir Singh (21st March, 1998)
Interview with S. Balbir Singh

The investigator has been associated with various sports personalities in the state, but investigator being younger in age could not have known him in the year from 1948 to 1956 in hockey era.

However the investigator enjoyed a close contact on telephone with S. Balbir Singh now settled in Canada. S. Balbir Singh was accessible to the investigator on several occasions on telephone and had agreed to give the interview in Chandigarh on his arrival from Canada in March 1998.

The interview was conducted on two days 20th, and 21 March 1998 at his daughter's residence in Chandigarh. The investigator gathered the following data:

(a) his family back ground
(b) his parents encouragement
(c) his school education
(d) his coaches and team mates who moulded him.
(e) his achievement in hockey in school, college, university and national level
(f) his marriage with Sushil.
(g) his career as hockey player in police organisation
(h) International career in hockey as a player
(i) his entry into the hockey administration and coaching
(j) reasons and motive for becoming a sports administrator
(k) his contribution to hockey in official capacity

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Opinion Expressed By Eminent Sports Personalities/Administrators

The investigator selected few eminent persons in the field of sports and administration in Punjab state and in India on the basis of random sampling. The investigator sent a letter of request to obtain their valued opinions and assessment on the following statements:

(a) Sardar Balbir Singh as a sportsman;
(b) Sardar Balbir Singh as a Director of Sports;
(c) Sardar Balbir Singh as an Administrator;
(d) Sardar Balbir Singh as a coach and Manager;

Respondents

1. Col. Balbir Singh VSM, Arjuna Awardee
2. Dr. Ajmer Singh Arjuna Awardee, Director Sports, Panjab University Chandigarh.
3. Ajinder Kaur Arjuna Awardee ex-Captain Indian Women Hockey Team.
4. Rupa Saini Olympian, Arjuna Awardee ex-Captain Indian Women Hockey Team.
5. S. Sardul Singh Deputy Director Development (Retd.)
11. Sushbir Bhomia d/o S. Balbir Singh

**Analysis And Interpretation of Data/Information**

Data/Information collected through primary and secondary sources were analysed qualitatively, which was facilitated through the use of external and internal criticism. Quantitative analysis was employed to the data collected, using opinion-rating questionnaire for statistical inferences.