CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Chapter - 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A few studies have been made on different facets of Basketball and some of the tests have been conducted to improve the skills which were found to be very important skills in the game of basketball by the experts. These tests are fairly basketball tests exist not only for use in boys and girls physical education programme, but also for selecting probables to select the team for competitions. Among various basketball tests, Johnson test was effective and popular. Johnson experimented with 19 basketball test items checking each for validity and reliability. Finally, two batteries of tests were proposed to measure the following:

1. Basketball ability composed of three tests items
   i.e., field goal speed test, basketball throw for accuracy and dribble

2. Potential basketball ability, composed of four
   Test items, none of which required ball handling,
   Foot work, Jump and Reach, dodging run and IOWA
   Revision of the brace Test (Motor Ability)

The battery reliability and validity for the basketball ability test were 89 and 88 respectively, for potential ability test 93 and 84 respectively. Individual items on the ability test, however, had reliability co-efficient ranging from 73 to 80. In securing validity, a biserial correlation of 88 was obtained between test scores and ‘good’ and ‘poor groups of basketball players’. The good group was composed of boys who made a high school basketball squad and the poor group was composed of those who did not make the squad.

Figure 4. Johnson Basketball Accuracy Target

Figure 5. Diagram of the Zones for Johnson's Dribble Test
A brief description of the items on the Johnson Basketball ability test follows:

1. Field goal speed test: Player can take stance under the basket in any position he likes and make as many baskets as he can in 30 seconds. One point will be awarded to each basket made.

2. Basketball throw for accuracy: A series of rectangles having 60 inches by 40 inches, 40 inches by 25 inches, and 20 inches by 10 inches dimension are arranged one inside the other. Consider this as target and is hung on the wall in a horizontal position 14 inches above the floor. A player or subject will hit the target by using baseball or hook pass. 3 points, 2 points and 1 point will be awarded to him if he hits the target from a distance of 40 feet, inner rectangle and line, middle rectangle and line and outer rectangle and line respectively.

3. Dribble: Four hurdles are placed in a line 6 feet apart with a distance of 12 feet from the start line to the first hurdle. The subject starts from one end of the starting line which is 6 feet long, dribbles around through the hurdles (zig-zag) and reaches the other end of the starting line. The number of zones passed in 30 seconds will be considered.

The three sets are scored as battery by adding the three obtained scores. The total score range was 16 to 68 with the median 42

Knox Basketball Test:

Robert Knox developed another basketball battery composed of speed dribble, wall bounce, dribble shoot and "Penny Cup" tests. This test was succesful and very useful in the selection of a team for a competition or tournament.

\footnote{Ibid. P. 308}
Figure 6 Knox Dribble-Shoot Basketball Test

Start

Signal line

Fig. 7

Knox Penny-Cup Basketball Test.
Three divisions of basketball ability, non players, substitutes and first team members were compared and tests were given to all boys in the school during second week after regular practice had started.

Reliability co-efficients for various test items ranged from 58 to 90, for the total battery the coefficient was 88.

Knox Basketball test consists of four tests and they are:

1. Speed dribble test
2. Wall bounce test
3. Dribble shoot test
4. Penny cup test

1. Speed dribble test: Four chairs are placed in a straight line, so that the first one is 20 ft. from the starting line and others 15 feet apart. The subject dribbles around the chairs. Number of seconds required to complete one cycle or one term noted.

2. Wall Bounce Test: The subject will stand on his toes behind the line which is 5 feet away from the wall. The object of the test is to ascertain how long it will take him to chest pass the ball against the wall and catch it 15 times.

3. Dribble Shoot Test: Three chairs are arranged in a straight line diagonally from the basket to the right side line of the court. The starting line is 65 feet from the basket, the first chair is 20 ft from the starting line and others are 15 feet apart. The subject dribbles around the chairs, shoots, until he makes a basket and dribble back around the chairs to the starting line. Time taken for completing one term is noted.

4. Penny Cup test: The distances between starting line and signal line is 8 feet. Length of the finishing line is 10 feet and the distance between finishing line and signal line is 12 feet. Three tin cups painted red, white, blue are placed on finishing line. The subject stands behind the starting line with his back to the cups with a penny in his hand. At the signal 'GO',
subject pivots and run towards the cups as he crosses the 'signal line' the 'tester' calls out one of the cup colours and the subject must drop his penny into the cup so designated. The test is repeated for four times, and the total elapsed time represents the score.

Scoring of the test is accomplished by adding together directly the scores made on the four tests. The score is nothing but the number of seconds taken to complete each test. The probable range of initial scores before extensive coaching and practice is from 34 to 58, low scores are the better scores.

Shooting, passing, dribbling are the main skills involved in basketball. That is why most of the investigators or experts in the formation of the basketball test battery, above said skills (passing, dribbling, Shooting) have been considered or given much importance.

Chinnappa Reddy 
while analysing the techniques of ‘passing’ in basketball states:

Quickness in the movement of the ball is important in basketball. Except for long passes, great force is not necessary. As a consequence the problem of imparting maximum force, is not significant. Attention, therefore should be given to those factors which contribute to speed of movement of body members. Two points are important. The wrist snap is the primary source of force for passing basketball. The other body movement used in the throwing are relatively slower.

Further analysing the techniques of shooting in basketball Chinnappa Reddy 
says:

The amount of arc with which to shoot, whether to shoot direct or to bank the shot, and whether to impart spin to the ball have long been matter of controversy. All these questions can be answered by a consideration of source of the trigonometric factors involved. In addition the dynamic need some attention.

The amount of ‘arch’ to put on the ball is problem of accuracy, strength and defence. If a player were absolute in his accuracy, then the


4 P.Chinnappa Reddy, ibid., P.112.
Fig. 8. Different types of basketball shooting arcs.

Fig. 9. Flight of the ball on a free throw.
amount of arc would be that necessary to clear the upraised hand of the opponent and the near edge of the rim of the basket. If the opponent were bound more arc would be necessary than if he were some distance away from the shooter. The arch in this case would be inversely proportional to the distance of the defensive player from the shooter.

While shooting the ball towards basketball ring, the path of the ball towards ring is always parabola and angle of releasing the ball at the time of shooting is more important in making a basket. From the figure it is clear that there are three types of basketball shooting:

A. Requires the greatest accuracy but the least amount of strength.

B. Must be high enough to clear the guards hand

C. Shows the high arc requiring the greatest amount of stretch but the least accuracy

In each case the ball traces a parabola.

Further he states from Mortimer studies of shooting it was found that when the ball was released at an angle of 58° with horizontal, the highest shooting percentage can be attained.

The degree of accuracy that is necessary in shooting may not be apparent to all the coaches and players. A player whose shot deviates 4° to left or right from a distance of 20 feet from the basket will miss the rim entirely.

A comparative study of an objective and subjective selection of a basketball team made by a scholar to find whether the objective selection was significantly related to subjective selection in selecting a basketball team has revealed that basketball skills such as wall pass, target throw, dribbling, zig zag dribbling, shooting and under basket shooting were evaluated objectively. Subjective selection was done by three experts in that particular game.

The assessment of the individual in each skill through the objective selection, however depends upon the discretion of the judges like the variety, place, situation etc.,

In the subjective method there is a possibility of selecting a preconceived set pattern of team directly. Economy of time in judging personnel and possibility of selecting a team easily with the available facilities are found.

Finally the study recommends the combination of both objective and subjective methods of selection as the pitfalls present in both would be leveled up and would result in a fair selection of a basketball team.

Another scholar has made a study to find out the effect of colour uniform on the performance of basketball team players has revealed that 14 skilled and equally talented basketball players were divided into two groups i.e., experimental and control group. Control group wore white uniform. Experimental group wore different colours i.e., Blue, Red, Green and Yellow to play 4 matches against control group which is in white colour. Finally the study accepts the null hypothesis as white colour uniform which was given to control group showed superior scouting analysis than experimental group even though the difference was not accepted statistically.

Thomas while defining the organisation states:

Organisation is a plan or work. It helps towards orderly and progressive work without a hitch. In a group organisation plays the same part as habit in an individual. Just as an individual life is to be systematized, the group, has to be organised. Organisation would strengthen the bond between the group and the purpose.

The aim of organisation has been defined by Balfur as an organisation would provide the safe background against which the normal work can proceed and experiments can be launched on new paths. A great deal of caution is necessary in working out the plan; it must be workable, and effective in its result. Organisation is only a tool and it should never be allowed to limit or confine initiative on the part of the concerned persons when they are on right lines. Rigidity in organisation after leads to red tapeism, delay and ultimately to inefficiency.


Further Thomas⁸ states

An organiser must have a thorough knowledge of the existing situation in an institution and has to examine and understand every aspect of it. He must be aware of his personal likes and dislikes and prejudice should not be allowed to replace the reason in planning. He may ask himself these basic questions and on the basis of the reply build his organisation.

Again Thomas⁹, while explaining the need of association for sports and games says:

The ideal of Physical Education is not merely to build up a powerful and healthy body but also to evoke and foster those personal and civic virtues in pupils which would make them better citizens whether they choose to be civilians or soldiers in their after life. Leader of Physical Education all over the world now recognise the closest associations of the body and the mind and have come to the conclusion that the education of one cannot be divorced from that of the other. In order to achieve this ideal and further to unify, co-ordinate and strengthen Physical Education and recreation activities throughout the country, the association of sports and games was brought into existence where we can expect much more than development of skills and organization of games.

In a paper submitted at the seminar¹⁰ it is stated that:

There is a lot of hue and cry over the state of Sports Association both at the Central and State level alleging weak and maladministration, wayward, unfair selection of teams, and lack of positive approach towards the promotion of sports. It is also felt that some of the sports associations at all levels are tools in the hands of a few vested interested persons whose aim is perhaps “Self before Service” at the cost of sports under their charge.

Further¹¹ it states,

The primary responsibility for the management and development of the sports in the country rests with the sports associations like Indian Olympic Association, National Sports Federations, State Olympic associations and state sports Associations etc. The responsible office bearers of these organisations have many a times fallen short of the country’s expectations.

⁸Ibid, J P Thomas P 30
⁹Ibid, P 301
¹⁰Seminar on preparation of a Master Plan for the promotion of Sports and Physical Education in the state of Karnataka. "Sports Associations", University College of Physical Education, Bangalore University 1976
¹¹Ibid,
Government is aware that the various national and state level organisations dealing with sports and games have autonomous functioning and it has no desire to interfere either with the internal working or the autonomy of these organisations. But when the Government realised that many of these associations are not doing justice for the promotion of sports it has rightly laid down certain norms with reference to the Government assistance and for the smooth functioning of the sports associations.

Bhagavan\textsuperscript{12} while mentioning the illustration of Abraham,

Promotion of sports and games is an existing and important national adventure and an important national outlet for bidding oneself of the tension of day to day life simultaneously teaching one the art of working with others in a spirit of team work and also one means to take success in one's stride while accepting defeat with grace which I think is truly basic requisite of an all round and balanced personality.

Bucher\textsuperscript{13} discussing the means for better functioning of an organisation to reach its goal states:

Organisation in order to function most effectively, must have some type of machinery to help them run effectively, to organise and execute their affairs and to keep them running smoothly so that the goals for which they have been created will be achieved. This machinery is administration. It is the frame work of organisation.

Administration is concerned with the functions and responsibilities which are essential to the achievement of establishing goals through associated or joint efforts. It is also concerned with the group of individuals sometimes called executives. These individuals are responsible for direction, guiding, co-ordinating and inspiring the associated efforts of individual members, so that the purpose for which an organisation has been established in the most effective and efficient manner possible.


\textsuperscript{13} Charles A Bucher, Administration of School health and Physical Education programmes (St.Louis: The C.V.Mosby Company 1955) P. 79.
In a paper presented at Seminar$^{14}$ of Master Plan for the promotion of Physical Education and Sports in the state of Karnataka, it is stated that.

Talent is practically inherited but mostly acquired. Our experts should strive to discover and train children at an impressionable age and set high standards of attainment for the child to master stage and finally compete against his own standards. To achieve this, we must go to the roots, the tentacles of the sports organisation should reach remote villages and provide opportunities for talented youth.

The reasons for the poor standard of the sports in India according to Parappa$^{15}$:

The main if not the sole reason for the poor standard of Indian Sports could be attributed to the maladministration of the sports associations, both at National and State level. The public and the Government many a time have drawn the attention of the associations/Federations about the need to work in a more constructive and purposive manner. Many sports associations are manned by men with vested interests. Life members and Honorary members are virtually monopolising the office bearers positions.

Further Parappa$^{16}$ adds:

The guidelines formulated by the ministry of Education, Government of India as code of conduct for the association, should be strictly implemented both at the National as well as state level. They are.

1. The principle of one association for one game be strictly implemented.

2. The Government may take over the affairs of the associations which are at logger heads and do not heed to the conciliation measures of the Sports Councils or the I.O.A.

3. The Government may appoint a committee of experts comprising of members of the AICS, SNIPES, and IOA to evolve a National uniform constitution applicable to all the Sports controlling bodies in India.

$^{14}$The Sports School, Seminar on Master Plan for the promotion of Physical Education and sports in Karnataka, Department of the University College of Physical Education, Bangalore University, 1975.

$^{15}$Parappa.N.C., National Plan for the Development of Sports, Sports Associations, University College of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore 1976.

$^{16}$Ibid.,
Cowell and Hazelton\textsuperscript{17} emphasising the importance of Administration States:

Administration is the process of directing organised efforts towards the accomplishment of chosen objectives. It paves the way so that the programme of activities may be carried on. It is involved with such non-instructional activities as providing equipment, supplies, facilities, play space, leadership and so forth. Its function is to enable the right pupils to receive the right education from the right teachers under conditions which will enable the pupils best to profit by their training.

The word ‘Sports and Games’ are highly ambiguous term having many different possible meanings. Sport is a wide term which includes games, Athletics and Swimming. It is used in term of recreation, sports are generally individualistic. Games are activities where in the movements of the body change from one action to another action as in the case of Basketball, Football, Volleyball etc., In these games, all of a sudden certain movements are done to outwit the opponent. This requires more elaborate organisations and strategies based on intense competitions. Competition is one where we can judge a man by the way he accepts the challenge. If this is true in life, it certainly applies to basketball.

The philosophy of competitions as a social factor is stated by Ulrich\textsuperscript{18} in the following lines:

Games make use of both the competitive and Co-operative process. Probably utilising each process to the same extent. Although there is a tendency to emphasise the competitive aspects of sports and games it should be acknowledged that competitions cannot occur without cooperation between the opponents, with regard to rules and tactics, and without co-operations among the team mates, with regard to task and responsibility.


\textsuperscript{18}Celeste Ulrich, \textit{The social Matrix of Physical Education} (New Jersey; Prentice Hall, INC-Englewood, 1968).P.86.
Kamalesh and Sangral\textsuperscript{19} opine.

A competition is a conscious struggle or rivalry in which a person or a group seeks to gain advantages over the other person or group. A rivalry being a sort of open conflict in create activity there is a natural competition. The individual has an innate desire to improve his own students and achievements.

Competitions or Tournaments are very much necessary for a sports person which gives an opportunity not only to display the skills which players have acquired during the years, but also to assess players' achievement in mastering the same.

Emphasising that the competition should be conducted in a conducive manner so as to achieve the desired results Williams\textsuperscript{20} says

Competitive activities properly conducted in Physical Education emphasise that struggle and effort are of utmost importance in personality development that struggle to improve one self and to realise one's potentialities more fully and personal development. Thus, in sports as well as in business or other competitive situations, excellence should be the aim, not privilege, and performance should be valued rather than unfair advantage.

Physical Education considers the competition as an opportunity for self expression and expression of emotions which cannot be exercised in a successful manner through other means. It is believed that through other competitions and healthy rivalry the youth learn better co-operation and understanding and become fit citizen to live in this competitive world.

A good competitor considers his opponent as his temporary enemy and develops healthy rivalry with his opponent. This kind of behavior is not necessarily bad because this is restricted to competition only.


\textsuperscript{20}J.F Williams, \textit{The Principles of Physical Education} (8\textsuperscript{th} Edition, Philadelphia: W.B.Sunders Company, 1964) P 82.
In a paper submitted at the seminar\textsuperscript{21} it is stated:

Competition is an opportunity to display the acquired skills which provides the motivation for diligent practice and mastery of skills competition supplies a stimulus for making effort not only to participate in sports activities but also to excel in them. It is an occasion, which provides a strenuous testing of oneself on a team that calls for the performance of the maximum skills.

Competition plays a vital role in the promotion of any sports provided it reaches the lowest levels of the community. A large number of participation is real and precise source of sportsmen who can attain the maximum standard in sports and games in future lies at the base level. Talent is partially inherited but greatly acquired. Competition sets a standard of achievement based on high studies, can be made on the existing standards so as to suggest a master plan for the improvement of sports. The standard of achievement provides greater interest in improving the skills and capacity Competition helps one to know one's own standard and this knowledge is the base for improvement.

Further it\textsuperscript{22} is stated:

Sports competition should never be shut in to secluded compartments A strong National team is built only through a well-knit programme of competition at various levels. To achieve the best, the organisations at schools, Universities, National and other various levels should make a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to promote sports.

Parappa\textsuperscript{23} in his paper submitted to the SNIPES States:

Training for international competitions is a long-term process, which aims at converting the future prospective potential into successful performance. This could be achieved by the execution of long range training programme by the dedicated officials, physical educationists and coaches.

The main aim or ambition of a player in participating in competitive sports is to get succeed or achieve something great.

\textsuperscript{21}Organisation of competition in games and sports, seminar on Master Plan for the promotion of Sports and Physical Education in the State of Karnataka, (Department of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore 1975 )

\textsuperscript{22}Ibid.,

Milkha Singh\textsuperscript{24} is of the opinion that.

Success comes to those who dare and act. There is no royal road to success. One cannot be champion without long spells of practice and also participation in number of contents, the most important thing is that everyone must set before himself some lofty goal or high ideal which he should pursue through life. It should be so high that a whole life practice, wishes and ambitions can be dedicated to it.

Stressing the need for well organised competitions in order to promote the standard of sports, Parappa\textsuperscript{25} is of the opinion:

Unless regular well organised competitions are conducted at all levels, it is not possible to improve the standard of sports. In this direction following suggestions are made.

1. A well planned calendar for competitions taking into account inter-collegiate, inter-university, inter-state and other important competitions.
2. Intra-mural and extra mural programme should be continuous and inter-linked activity.
3. Inter-personal and inter-organisational rapport should be established.

Oglesby\textsuperscript{26} States:

There are three motions related to achievement:

1. The need to achieve
2. The fear of failure and
3. The fear of success

In a particular way and found in many forms.

Incentives and Awards, motivate better performance and act as social recognition and to be recognised by the society as a social impulse. When real talent and outstanding merit goes unnoticed and unrecognised, it

\textsuperscript{24}Milkha Singh, "The secret of my Success", official souvenir, (XVI All India Open Athletic Championship, Jallander 1978).

\textsuperscript{25}N.C. Parappa, Loc., Cit.,

\textsuperscript{26}Carole.A. Oglesby, Women and Sport from Myth to Reality (Philadelphia : Lea and Fribgar, 1978 ) P.147
leads to frustration. Recognition as an encouragement for going further and further, is a fact that holds to all walks of life.

The history tells us that people indulging and excelling in pursuits which attracts the public eyes were always honored. Whether it is an intellectual or a Physical pursuit, encouragement and recognition in the form of awards go a long way in keeping up the sustain interest and motive better performance.

In a seminar[27] it is discussed that

In our country incentives were always forth coming in abundant measures. What is more important is that the incentive reaches the proper person at the proper time. Sports organisation should raise above the normal human weakness and direct its energy in encouraging and recognising the real talent. When awards are given to the real talent to express the appreciation, it shall be encouraging the sportsmen and women to do better and better. To keep the athlete a satisfied individual and making him feel important to be stimulated for better performance, incentives and awards are positive media for attaining perfection.

Further it[28] adds:

Attractive incentives and awards makes the competition more colourful and influences that participation interest which is the need of the day in the field of sports.

Incentives are stimuli acting upon an individual from his external environment and are referred as eccentric motivation, incentives stimulate students and parents to respond in a particular way and are attracted in many forms.

[27] Incentives and Awards, Seminar on master Plan for the promotion of physical education and sports in the State of Karnataka, post graduation Department of University college of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 1975.

[28] Ibid.
Stressing the need for incentives to the students Jacob ²⁹ States

Students belong to different age groups should be given fee concession in school and colleges and even grace marks in Government, University Examinations. Job opportunities is an additional attraction to students and parents

While emphasising the role of incentives and awards in the promotion of sports Parappa ³⁰ States

Incentives and awards motivate better performance and act as social recognition. The following measures shall act as positive incentives in the promotion of sports

1. Even Student representing the state school from school team or junior squads for the nationals, may be given sports scholarships of Rs 50/- per month for a duration of two years
2. An individual or the teams securing within third place in the above competitions may be given scholarships of Rs 100/- per month for a duration of two years
3. As per the above pattern, scholarships may be given at the collegiate level also
4. The state Government may institute incentive for the State Teams/National Teams executing in National and International competitions
5. Special provisions may be made in the Central and State budgets in this direction

Mehta ³¹ States

Sports in our country has languished because there are very few incentives which the country have offered to sports men when they are up and coming and even they have attained international standards. As far as potential and budding sportsmen are concerned incentives in the form of scholarship and merit certificates would be adequate


³⁰ N C Parappa, Loc Cit

³¹ C L Mehta 25th National Championship Souvenir, 1978
Facilities like proper play fields, sports kits are important aspects where more improvement in the standard of the game can be attained. The success of any sports programme in Colleges/Universities/Clubs/Sports Associations will largely depend upon the nature of the facilities that are available. Lack of adequate facilities has adversely affected the sports programme. The facilities that are available now in the country slightly better than previous years. Yet they are no means adequate and ample facilities therefore would be provided in all educational Institution/Clubs/Associations etc., Facilities are not only the basic need for the sports but also improve the performance in a better way. In the modern sports more scientific principles are involved in all the sports facilities and it should be according to the international standard. Uniformity in the facility is a must to attain a high standard in the performance. To quote an example for the above said statement Srivatsan.\(^{32}\) States.

Though Basketball is essentially an indoor game in our country basketball is largely played in the open space. the play surface most suitable for outdoor play are of cement, concrete, asphalt bitumen, hard clay, baji and such like.

The importance of facilities of like play field, equipments for sports activities according to Thomas\(^{33}\) is

The modern Physical Education programme emphasising natural activities requires expensive play areas. Their play grounds are the uncovered class rooms and as such they must be properly equipped and maintained the area of the play fields and its proximity to the school factors which need careful thought and consideration.

Further he\(^{34}\) States

No programme can be worked to a success unless the required

\(^{32}\)Srivatsan, *Basketball* (Patiala, NIS Publications 1971)

\(^{33}\)J P Thomas, *Organisation of Physical Education*, (Gnanodaya Press, 11, Anderson Street, Madras, 1972)

\(^{34}\)Ibid,
equipments are made available and the quantity under each head can be raised or lowered depending on the demand at an institution for each activity.

Regarding facilities for sports at all levels Parappa\textsuperscript{35} States:

It is heartening to note that the central and state government have come forward to offer matching grants to construct stadiums and gymnasiums. The Government and the local bodies should envisage a time bound plan to facilitate the construction of stadiums and gymnasiums at district level. Minimum necessary play fields and equipments should be provided at the village level. The state Governments may supply sports equipments through NIS and Sports Councils at subsidised rates to the village sports clubs, schools and colleges.

In a paper submitted at the Seminar\textsuperscript{36} it is suggested that:

There is a persistent slogan all over the country “to catch them young” in reality little is done to this. The government should direct its efforts in this direction by introducing sports and games programmes as a compulsory part of school curriculum, and the school must be provided with necessary facilities in the form of play fields and standard equipment. Talented students should be provided with financial assistance in the form of sport scholarships, free boarding and lodging and other benefits.

Officiating is another important aspect which boost up the morale of the player and helps to improve the standard of the game. The official through the influence of his presence causes players to avoid rule violations. Parappa\textsuperscript{37} explain the importance of good officiating as follows:

The concern about the low standard officiating is as alarming as the poor state of the functioning of the sports associations.

\textsuperscript{35}N.C.Parappa, Loc. Cit., P.7.

\textsuperscript{36}Seminar on Master Plan for the promotion of Sports and Physical Education in the State of Karnataka. “Sports College” Department of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore – 56.

\textsuperscript{37}N.C.Parappa “officiating”, National plan for the development of Sports, University College of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 1976.
In certifying the Officials a better code need be implemented. The NIS (SAI) in collaboration with the respective national associations should conduct course for sports officiating for a duration of three months and certify the officials in different grades on the basis of their efficiency.

Further he* adds:

The State Associations should hold Seminars and clinics at the state and district levels to improve the standard of officiating. The National Associations may specify the number of matches each official has to supervise during the course of a season.

A good referee or an official in Basketball is one who interprets the rule according to the proper principles and situation.

Abbas* is of the opinion:

Most people associated with basketball know that a bad referee can ruin a game, can ruin a player and several in concert, can ruin the game in a country.

John W. Bunn* explains ‘officiating’ as follows:

Officiating is one of the most difficult job’s related to sports. By many it is concerned a thankless task on the other hand, it produces a dynamic challenge. For the individual who has inherited the necessary attributes which go to make up a high class official and who has developed these trials to the point where he has gained the acclaim of players and spectators for his performance there is tremendous personal satisfaction.

*Ibid.,

*Abbas Mootasir, Principles of Basketball, (Skanda Publication Matunga, Bombay 19, 1979) P.197.

While explaining the qualification of an official Bunn\textsuperscript{41} states:

The art of officiating is largely dependent upon human variables. It is good or bad in accordance with the degree to which each individual has a favourable combination of these variables together with an intelligent understanding of the application of the rules. The more important personal qualities which most authorities agree are necessary in a good official. These are the factors which will help provide the "Potential of Presence", "Official player rapport", and "good public relations" if developed and applied artfully. At the outset, the young official should be advised that he be himself in all cases. He may have an older and more experienced official as an example, but unless he has all the characteristic of his model, he tyro (beginner) can gain much valuable information by watching the techniques of his idol, but they should be adopted only to the extent that they fit his own personality.

In a handbook for Basketball lovers\textsuperscript{42} officials are hinted as:

The play that everyone watching the game can see, must be called. It does not matter if it occurs in an official's primary area of responsibility or not. If the official not primary responsible for the action knows (not guesses) what has occurred, he may, or even, he must call it.

The 'action' is developed from the officials of Basketball was out of actual officiating experience. Bunn\textsuperscript{43} is of the opinion:

To a very limited extent the rules direct that the actions and procedures of the officials. However, for the most part, their pattern of action has been developed through a process of trial and error during actual officiating experience.

The successful official, be some combination of characteristics and through some pattern which may vary from game to game, creates an influence which causes the players to avoid rule infractions. Confidence and Co-operation are established. The players some how seem to sense that here is a man who is on the job; he is in the right place at the right time; he is fair; he is consistent; he has understanding and he senses the significance of each situation.

\textsuperscript{41}Ibid., P.8.

\textsuperscript{42}Basketball for everyone, FIBA 1995.

\textsuperscript{43}John W. Bunn, Ibid., P.187, 3,
Finally good officiating is one in basketball, which contributes to a large measure, towards better basketball.

Coaching is an important factor that helps not only to improve the standard of a player but also helps to promote the standard of sports. Parappa\textsuperscript{44} in his paper submitted to the SNIPES has stated as follows:

Training for international competitions is a long term process which aims at converting the future prospective potential into successful performance. U.S.A., Russia, East and West Germany occupy top positions in the medal tally in the Olympic Games. This happy footing could be attributed to the long range training plans executed by the dedicated officials, physical educators and coaches. It is high time that the India is too below the foot steps of these countries taking into account good lessons learn out of such schemes.

Thomas\textsuperscript{45} is of the opinion:

Coaching in sports and games is never divorced from Physical Education. This is in Japan, Australia, Austria, Russia, East European Countries and U.S.A where scientific coaching is accepted exception if any are rare index. Our schools and colleges are our hopes and hence the roots are nurtured only through Physical Education.

Yahya\textsuperscript{46} in his key note address delivered in a seminar on Master Plan for promotion of Sports and Physical Education in Karnataka Said:

The urgent and immediate need of the day is to spot the talent emerging out of the school sports plant and mould these talents into top potential through organised competitions, scientific coaching and adequate incentives.

The achievements in the field of sports could be attained only through mass participation at the lower level and intensified training of top sportsman and women at the higher level.

\textsuperscript{44}N.C.Parappa, “National Coaching Scheme” paper submitted to SNIPES.
\textsuperscript{45}J.P. Thomas, Development of Physical Education and Sports in India, (16\textsuperscript{th} Dasara Sports Souvenir, Mysore 1972).
\textsuperscript{46}S.M.Yahya, Seminar on Master Plan for promotion of Sports and Physical Education in Karnataka, Department of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 1976.
The coach should concentrate more on practice and practice matches to get the positive result in the competition. Sharman is of the opinion:

Practice sessions afford the best opportunity for both individual and team improvements; they should therefore, be planned in detail to assure maximum result. Planning should be done with the aid of some kind of master guide. Drill (game) should be varied and progressive. It is most important that drill does not become boring to the players.

The quality of a successful coach according to Wilber Peck is:

An effective coach must be a student of the game. He need not necessarily be a great player or possess outstanding skill, but he must be able to analyse skills. He must have that quality that makes players want to work hard to please him.

In a report submitted to the Basketball Federation of India by Chief Basketball coach L.G.Mumar from Philippine, National Institute of Sports, Patiala, Punjab has stated the Indian system of coaching and fielding players for the competition as follows:

Except in a very few teams it had been observed that the old fashioned system of fielding men by the so called “first and last five” method was still widely utilized. In this system the substitutes are being relegated to the background and obvious of their unimportance. The coaches must realise that basketball of to-day depends much not on the best five but by the “Quality and Quantity” of the substitutes. The “first and Last” five system must be eradicated not merely to blindly follow the present trend but purposely to give incentive to the up and coming substitutes, to give them a chance to display their wares in actual competition, of which the result will be discovery of new and dependable talents.

Industries, Public Sectors, Private Organisation and Public


J.Wilber Peck, Effective Coaching (Jumpball, 1965) P.18.

Souvenir, A Report submitted to the Basketball Federation of India by Lauro G Mumar, (State Championship for Association Cup, Mysore State Basketball Association, Mysore, 1966).
undertakings can play a vital role in promoting sports. Parappa in his paper states as follows:

Industries and Public undertakings should adopt a game or two and athletics in their sports promotion programme. Efforts should be made to see that no game goes unadopted. The industries/Public Undertaking should select a group of 30 trainees in the age group of 14 to 17 for a thoughtfully planned result oriented sports training programme for a duration of 6 years which could be worked out in two slabs.

The trainees should be assured of suitable jobs, realising the minimum Education requirements. The salary to those sportsmen should be fixed commensorative to their sports performing ability.

Further Parappa States:

Military, Police, Railways etc., should form sports squads or battalions in each teams/game who should serve the Nation through sports. These squads should be organised under competent Coaches in these organisations and they should not be detailed for any other work. They should be given intensive coaching throughout the year. These organisation should establish boys sports battalions/ squads with imbibing sports, and sports as their only job to do and when this is done a band of professionally dedicated sports squad could be ushered into the international arena.

In a felicitation function organised by Canara Bank for their sports persons, Prakash Padakone, the Badminton Maestro urged:

Sports persons not to be satisfied with securing employment only but to put in all the hard work even after gaining one and bring laurels to the institution, the state and the country. Unless this attitude is curbed, it might result in poor performances and also set a bad example to the future generation which in turn would affect sports in general.

Further he concluded with the following Statement.

Unlike a decade and more ago todays sports persons enjoy lot more benefits. Sponsorship is no problem and encouragement is there from all quarters. Thus, it is the duty of sports persons to multiply their efforts at bringing glory to the state and country.

50N.C.Parappa, National plan for the development of sports, University College of Physical Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 1976.
51Ibid.,
52Jobs not the end; Deccan Herald, Daily News Paper, 10th May 1996, Bangalore, P.15.