Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researches referred to the literature at the libraries of Lakshmibai National Institute of physical Education (Deemed to University), Gwalior, Nataji Subash National Institute of sports, patiala, Government College of physical Education patiala, Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur and Rani Durgavati Viswavidhalaya, Jabalpur. Though not much work on football related to the problem has been done so far. However, some studies of the similar nature in other fields have been reviewed by the researcher. About from this, the investigation has reviewed selected readings from textbooks, souvenirs periodicals, articles, reports of different All Indian football Federation, units and boards.

Sharma (1981) conducted study on the historical review of the development of wrestling in Haryana. To collect the reliable data on the development of wrestling in Haryana, a survey method through questionnaire, interview, primary and secondary sources was used. The self made questionnaire was administered upon all the district association of Haryana affiliated to Haryana state wrestling association. To clarify and presentation of data in systematic manner, the brief History and development of wrestling in Haryana state was collected from the state association as well as all affiliated district units. Participation of Haryana wrestlers in various National All India and international competitions. He concluded that:

1. The Haryana wrestling Association come in existence from 1967.
2. The first Haryana state wrestling championship was held at Jind district in 1967.

3. Maximum number of state championship have been won by the Haryana police unit.

4. Maximum number of juniors and mini state championship have been won by district Rohtak.

5. The wrestling Federation of India took birth in the year 1943 and founder president was sardar surjeet singh and secretary Dewan Pratap Chand.

6. Wrestling has a well defined form of style which has lot of techniques and tactics.

7. Maximum number of Arjuna awards have been awarded by the Government of India to Haryana state wrestlers so far.

8. Wrestling is a part of Haryana culture.

9. Wrestling activity is a main source of recreation for Haryanvi, specially to the villagers.

10. Wrestling of Haryana have their due regard in the society.

11. The study reveals that the general performance of wrestlers in senior section has dofosiorated, but wrestlers of Junior/Mini categories are progressing well.

**Sharma (1972)** conducted study regarding the History and development of Basket ball in pre and post independence period. He has surveyed the contribution of Punjab existence the promotion of Basket ball. The study surveyed finding are as follows :-

1. Contribution of Punjab in producing international players compared to other states or units.

3. Contribution of Punjab in producing champion team as compared to other states / unites at various levels.


5. Reviwed the development of Basketball.

6. Facilities provided to the players.

7. Suggestion for improvement.

Balashowrayya (1979) conducted study on the historical review of the development of Ball-Badminton in India. To collect the reliable data on the development of Ball- Badminton in India a survey methods through questionnaire , interview, primary and secondary sources was used. The self made questionnaire was administered upon all the state association in India affiliated to Ball Badminton federation of India. To clearify and presentation of data in systematic manner, the brief history and development of ball badminton in India was collected from the state association as well as all affiliated state units They participated in various National, All India, International tournaments. He concluded that:

1. The game of Ball Badminton originated in India. It developed rapidly in southern states i.e. Hyderabad, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamilnadu.

2. This game has well defined techniques and tactics and is being played by number of both the sexes.

3. Inspiti of all the required play skills just as in other games, it has not been recognized internationally.

4. The Ball-Badminton federation of India came into existence in the
year 1955. It hold the national championship for men, women, Junior boys and girls. All states/ Boards/ Units are its member.

5. Maximum number of championship in Ball-Badminton have won by Railway sports control Board.

6. Maximum number of champion ships of Ball-Badminton has been won by Andhra in Junior Boys sections and Karnataka in Girls section.

7. Five Arjuna awards have been awarded by the Government of India to the Ball-Badminton players.

8. Ball-Badminton tournaments are being conducted at National level, Inter-Railways and All India inter-Universities.

9. It in interacting to note that the Karnataka Women’s team has remained unbeaten since the inception of the women’s National.

Kansal (1979) conducted a study of women’s Basket ball in India. He collected the data through questionnaire, related articles from periodical and interview. He had traced that the Y.M.C.A. College of physical Education, madras was the pioneer institution to introduce Basket ball in India.

Krishna Rao (1980), traced the historical development of Kabaddi in India. He collected the data through questionnaire, selected reading from text books, periodicals, seminar reports, reports of the Kabaddi Federation of India, as well as its different units and interview. He had traced how the modern form of Kabaddi was systematized in the first decade of the 20th century in Maharashtra and has referred to the formation of Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation with India, Bangaladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Srilanka as constituent member of nations.
Rao and Murthy (1974), remarked that like cricket, Basketball, Hockey and Football, Ball-Badminton too has an important place amongst the National game. It is not popular only in the rural sports, but also in urban areas.

Daksainamurthy (1971-72), has remarked that for a kid of any eight years the tennis racket and the cricket Bat are too heavy. The ball Badminton racket by comparison is very light and at this tender age case be wielded with ease. Later at the age of about fourteen the boys find the tennis racket and cricket bat lighter and wieldable in an orthodox style, yet this delightful game of great utility which helps to keep the body and mind alert, remains neglected both at the student level and at the level of senior players in some parts of the country.

The only women Arjuna Award winner in Ball Badminton, Sreenivasan started that like other games Ball Badminton demands alertness, speed, concentration, and determination from a player. Imagine a ball during rallies comes to a player who has to decide, where and how to hit the ball to win a point. It is rather difficult to describe the mind of a player.

Sharma (1972), in her study entitled “A study of the Development of Yoga in India during post Independence Period” has concluded that after India got freedom, it has made much efforts to develop Yoga by establishing many research centers where the research is done on the various aspect of Yoga to find out the reasons for what we have been lacking, has suggested says to overcome short coming at experiments are also being done on various disorders. Patients are being treated in research laboratories. Many new exercises are being given for curing particular meladies seminar, conferences and meetings
are held by permanent Yogies of India for the development of Yoga, many Journals, magazines are being published to educate the public and to make you popular.

**Sharma (1972)** Conveyed the contribution of Punjab towards the promotion of Basketball in pre and post Independence periods.

The study surveyed the following:

1. Contribution of Punjab in producing international players as compared to other states or units.
3. Contribution of Punjab in producing champion teams as compared to other state units at various levels.
4. Reviewed a brief study of basketball.
5. Facilities provided to the players.

**Pal (1974)** surveyed the problem “The origin and Development of Hockey in India”. In her study are surveyed how hockey was started in Persia. The Persian played Polo and as this game was played on horse back those people was could not afford horses smitated on their own feet. Then the Greeks borrowed the idea from Persians and in turn, passed it on to Romans. It then traveled to Prance. Eventually it found its own way to Britain, after that hockey came to India The development of hockey was assumed through various association which were affiliated to Indian Hockey Federation.

**Brar (1974)**, studied the problem “The study of the Development of Hockey amongst the Indian women”. She concluded that Indian is one of the six best nations in hockey today, and has been enjoying a
unique position since 1928. Our men have thought credit and remained at the top. In the development she surveyed how hockey came in India.

**Parmjit Kaur (1974),** surveyed the problem “A study of a Development of the Volleyball among the Indian women”. The investigator surveyed in her problem the history and development of volleyball in the world for women.

**Barindir Kaur (1976),** “Studied the problem of History and Development of Badminton”. She has surveyed the History of bedminton in different countries of the world and development of badminton in India, in which she studied:

1. Badminton stadia in India.
2. International standard.
3. Development in Punjab and some other states.
4. Historical development of rules of the game.

**Vinod Kumar Rathi (1976),** Surveyed the problem “A study of Development of Basketball in Indian in Pre and post Independence Period”. In this study he surveyed the history and development of Basketball in the world. He also surveyed the history and development of Basketball in India in pre and post independence period, affairs of the Basketball Federation of India, visit of foreign coaches and development of basketball in various states/ units in India.

**Biswa (1981) Conducted the study are Historical development of Kho-Kho in India the concluded that:**

1. The game Kho-Kho is of Indian origin. It is one of the most popular and traditional game in India.
In the year 1914 the game Kho-Kho came into existence by Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

In the your 1919 the rules of Kho-Kho came into shape and it was renoilded by Hindu Vijay Gyakhana of Baroda in 1924.

It was in the year 1928, the rules were revised by the Deccan Gymkhana and in 1931 Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Shikshan Mandal called a meeting for modification of the rules and formed a rules committees for all India Kho-Kho Competitions. In 1933 that committee accepted and adopted some new rules for the game.

The rules of Kho-Kho were first published as a book form in the year 1934 by Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Shikshan Mandal and second edition was published in 1938.

In the year 1949 a few rules were amended for the betterment of the game.

In the year 1953-54 Association of Indian Universities introduced the Kho-Kho for women and for men in the year 1955-56.

The Kho-Kho Federation of India was formed in the year 1953 at Calcutta.

In the year 1960 Kho-Kho Federation of India started the first National Kho-Kho Championship for men at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. In the year 1961 first National Kho-Kho Championship for women was held at Kolhapur.

In the year 1962 School Games Federation of India started the National Kho-Kho Championship for girls at Imphal.

In the year 1970 Kho-Kho Federation of India started the Na-

13. In the year 1972 School games Federation of India introduced the boys Kho-Kho Championship at Imphal.

In the same year union Ministry of Education and social welfare included the girls Kho-Kho Championship in the All India Rural Sports Tournament at Jaipur.

14. National sports Festival for women was started in the year 1975 at Delhi.


In the same year Kho-Kho for boys was include in the All India Rural Sports Tournament.

17. In the year 1977 Kho-Kho Federation of India amended the rules.


Tripathi (1983) conducted the study in Historical Review of cricket in Delhi the concluded that, the following conclusions are made after the completion of this study.
1. The establishment and rapid growth of cricket movement in Delhi can be attributed to the interest taken by leading citizens, businessmen and Government officials including viceroys.

2. A setback to such development, after Independence may be traced to the officials of the association developing vested interest, taking advantage of the provision of Indian Companies Act under which the Association was originally registered in 1936.

3. The affiliated clubs have adequate powers to influence the management of the association in the promotional scheme for cricket.

4. The frustration and resentment of ranking players of Delhi and leading citizens of Delhi interested in developing cricket on second principles led to the formation of a rival body, namely, Delhi state cricketers Association.

5. The intervention of the legal authorities, and Government of India, taking note of the sense of the public, led to a compromise with the government, nominating a few of its own officials and facilitating genuine cricket enthusiasts getting into executive body of the association, has reversed the trend of mismanagement.

6. The promotional schemes for identifying talents and nurturing them to top levels of skills is found to be inadequate.

7. The affiliated clubs do not seem to have derived much benefit from the Delhi and district Cricket Association besides getting recognition. The formation of a representative team of Delhi was the prerogative of the Delhi and District Cricket association, in which the clubs had no say.
8. The Delhi and District Cricket Association cannot claim for producing a galaxy of cricketers of top rank as many aspirants seen to have gone to other territories which provided then better facilities and incentives, for instance, Mansur Ali Khan Nawab of Pataudi (Jr.) shifted to Hyderabad, Bishen Singh Bedi Provided leadership for starting a rival controlling body.

Ernst Jokle, M.D. (1969) conducted a study on Basketball Twenty Years Ago an Today. A comparative analysis of physiques and performance of university of Kentucky Basketball teams 1948 and 1968. It showed that the latter were taller, heavier, and sturdier, and played much better than their predecessors twenty years ago. The advancements under study reflects to some extent genetic endowment of gifted youths but more so to better selection as well as a number of extraneously engendered changes.

Joginder Jogi (1973) reviewed the Basketball at Munic Olympic games 1972. He has fully described the details of basketball matches held at Munich Olympic along with the statistical analysis of results or each game. The teams were divided into two groups. The results of each match in two groups were mentioned and statistical charts were prepared giving the position in order of priority according to the total points scored. He also analysed the number of matches played, matches won and lost, points scored in favour and against and total points scored.

Bhatt (1982) conducted in his study of development of Physical Education and Sports in Kashmir that through in salient features of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has provided the policy in the country making physical education compulsory at school level but very few schools in Kashmir are fully equipped to have such fields and rural areas are still lacking of open space facilities like urban areas too.
Manual Raj (1977) traced the history of silambam in Tamilnadu. He had traced the origine of martial art of fighting with sticks from very early times and has perorated how it came to attain the status of display arts in Dravidian Festivals including temple festivals and competitive sports in the modern days.

Tischer (1978) had traced the impacts of dramatic social and economic changes in English society on the changes in football as a valuable training and discipline in educational systems for future leaders in industrialized nation. Though the reports cited above are related to activities other than cricket, a review of them had been of considerable value in identifying the social, economic political and educational factors that form the basis of development of any sports and as such these reports gave an insight for adoption of appropriate methodology of investigation and interpretation of data gathered in this study.

Bowen traced the origin of cricket in India to the social occupation which cricket provided for the English residents in Indian till the third decade of the 19th century. He has mentioned certain historical land area, such as establishment of Delhi and District cricket Association in 1929, founding of the cricket clubs of India in New Delhi in 1933-34. Besides, he offers to the various tournament and establishment of records by individual cricketers.

John Arlott (1975) traced development of cricket in India from the time it was in produced by the Englishmen in 1721 to the pentagonal Tournament amongst the Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, Muslims and the rest until 1945-46 is given in the oxford companion to sports and games.

Tirunarayana & Hariharan (1976) stated that it is a typical Indian game and it is very popular almost all over the country. Through the number of amendments in different times this game came into existence. For all reasons the game considered as one of the National games of India.