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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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INTRODUCTION

The review of the related literature is the background of the study with mean of getting to the frontier in a particular field of knowledge. This section deals with previous work or related literatures which make the investigator enter into the history of topic or problem. Relevant literature, research study, reports are abstracted for development of the present study.

The review of the related literature is very necessary in the field of research through which the investigator can have an understanding of the previous work that has been done. Unless one learns that what others have done and what remains to be done in that particular area of his interest. It promotes a greater understanding of the problem and its crucial aspects ensure avoidance of necessary duplication. Review of related literature besides to allow the researcher to acquaint himself with current knowledge in the field in which he is going to conduct his research who have done studies in the field of emotional intelligence.

With these purposes, the investigator has consulted books, periodicals, manuscripts, reports and other related literature and tried to lay foundation in order to crystallize the problem. Though these studies are not directly related to the problem, yet indirectly the survey of these studies give significant insight in the problem.
While contemplating to take up the case study of Arjuna Awardee Shri M.K. Kaushik, the investigator took advantage of the knowledge which had accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavour, serious and scholarly attempt was made by the investigator to study the research journals, books, newspapers, magazines, dissertations and theses.

REVIEW

Philips (1960) investigated the biographies of selected women leaders in physical education namely Dr. Margaret Bell, Dr. Elizabeth Halsef, Miss Margaret D' Houbler, Dr. Gretude Moulten, I. Anna Norris and Miss Blanche Trilliong. The study reported the background work, professional contributions, honours and retirement activities. Data were obtained through primary source material and interviews with the subjects and others. The biographies were presented independently without comparisons.

Ingram’s (1964) study was on J.F. Williams who was a popular physical educationist in United States of America during 1960. The study was primarily concerned with biographical material and covered the subject’s early life, emotional back ground, professional life, and recreation to the extent that personal and documentary sources were available. The procedures followed in developing the biography were described and recommendations were made.

Garrette (1964) revealed that all have many characteristics in common to some extent: people are energetic, friendly, stingy and stubborn. But degree to which people exhibit these personality traits and their inter-relationship vary distinctively from person to person.
and it is the integration of our personality which constitutes our distinctive style and serves to set us off from other people. Personality assessment has always been an era of interest to psychologists. In recent years, the study of personality of athletes, coaches, administrators and spectator has become a popular sports research.

Fredrick (1964) studied Rousseau's philosophy of naturalism in relation to physical Education. Three ideas, which greatly influenced American physical Education, were his insistence on the natural and spontaneous movements for proper growth and development, his promulgation of the unity of mind and body and his belief in the value of the individual. Four primary belief in Emile and for reaching effect later in Wood's programme of naturalism, Hetherington's "New Physical Education" programme which stressed the possibilities of character development, William's theory of the Importance and need for self expression and Nash's belief in the need of the individual to be creative and to experience emotional development.

McKeon (1966) used all available material concerning Arnold, his family background, his professional activity since 1888, and the evolution of Arnold College for Hygiene and Physical Education from its origin as the Brooklyn National School of Gymnastics were analysed in relation to change in America Society, Education and Physical Education from the Civil War to 1930. Arnold was a dominant factor in establishing admission requirements and curriculum content for Physical Education through his leadership of National Committees. He also had considerable influence on the Connecticut State Assembly, which made physical education mandatory in the public school of Connecticut.
Flake (1968) made an attempt to study the professional life of William Ralph Laportes, Chairman Deptt. of Physical Education at the university of Southern California from 1913 to 1954. He prepared the biography which included personal characteristics, innovative efforts and administrative techniques. There predispositional factors which inspired him for dedication of sports were identified.

Peter (1969) studied Mrs. Emma. W. Plaunket who was an active leader within the profession. The information on health, physical education in Oklahoma was received from family records, personal, departmental and organizational files, personal interviews, and questionnaire. The obtained data were interpreted in the context of family history environmental influence, childhood, education and early teaching days, the years at central state college, personality, philosophy, contribution honour and awards.

Kidess (1970) made efforts to study the contributions of James Half McCurdy. McCurdy started his career as physical director at 23rd Street YMCA in New York city. He joined the physical education staff at Springfield College in 1895. He was appointed director in 1907 and he remained on this post till his retirement. McCurdy also worked as an editor of the American Physical Education Review from 1906 until his death. He had been secretary treasurer of the American Physical Education Association. He was the founder of research in exercise physiology. A book on exercise physiology was also written by him in 1924. He developed the syllabus for physical education at Spring Field College. The true value of his principles and ideals were measured in the light of foundation built by him for present day achievement in physical education.
Hotchkiss (1971) depicted the personal and professional contributions of Michael Peppe of Physical Education particularly to aquatics. An important dimension of the professional aspect of the study was achieved through personal correspondence with Ohio State Swimming Alumni, opposing Coaches of the Peppe Era, and International Swimming and Diving representatives from around the world. The compilation of this material, with secondary sources material, was an exciting educational opportunity and allowed the scholar to pull together information that was beneficial in his vocational speciality of aquatics.

Hill (1972) revealed that Mrs. Mahling, former State Supervisor of PHE in Ala was the first female to fill such position in U.S.A. She worked for better programme in Ala, through visitations, lecturing, preparing materials, bulletins, helped to develop curriculum for public schools. Mrs. Mahling planned and administered many conferences, clinics and schools of instructions of social recreation training and square dancing. The female administrator served in many professional honours for her endeavors including being the first female President of the Society of State Director's and President of the Southern District of AAPHER. Mrs. Mahling received the honor award from the Southern District of AAPHER and was honoured by the American Academy of Physical Education in 1944 with the Academy Award. Her efforts through the years created an opportunity for every child to participate in the programme of AAPHER in Ala.

Pennington (1972) presented and interpreted the life and professional advances of Frederick Rand Rogers. The patterns of his professional work were examined in relation to thought and practice in
education and physical education during his professional career. Standard biographical data, involving the collection, classification, criticism and interpretation of source materials was materials and facilitated through the use of external and internal criticism. Primary and secondary source material including both documents and relics were employed in the preparation of the biography.

Herman (1973) prepared the biography of Prince Elmer Shot Well. Study of shotwell includes the data of youth, educational background, marriage and his efforts for teaching and coaching fields. For the purpose, personal file and scrapbook were used extensively and supplementary data came from personal interviews. This biographical study revealed the contribution of shotwell to Texas Interscholastic Athletics, to the University Interscholastic League and to the Texas High School coaches Association.

Peter's (1973) purpose of study was (1) to investigate the life and contributions of Robert John Herman Kiphuth to Yale Swimming, Inter-Collegiate Swimming, AAU Swimming, World Swimming, both as coach and administrator (2) to give recognition and insight into the ideals, beliefs and practices of Professor Kiphuth, (3) to determine the significant contribution Kiphuth made to Yale University in teams of its athletic and Physical Education programmes and (4) to examine his personality and its influences upon other people. The author conducted tape-recorded personal interviews with professional associates of Robert John and made use of available documentary evidences.

Freeman(1974) studies biography of William Jay Bowerman who spent his life in the pursuit of physical fitness and excellence in
sports, born in Fortland, Oregon, on February 19, 1911. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1934 with the degree in business administration. Active as a student in school affairs and athletics, he spent nine highly successful years in teaching and coaching in Medford, Oregon, high school service. One year as president of the Oregon association of health, physical education and Recreation. Coming to University of Oregon Track and field coach in 1948, he developed school into national power winning several NCAA titles. He was honoured as a President of National Collegiate Track and Coaches Association and served in the Presidency Council on physical fitness, a member of U.S. Olympic Committee. His major role was popularization of Jogging in the United States, and his selection as head track and field coach for the 1972 U.S. Olympic Team.

Lumpkin (1974) made a survey of the contributions of some women to the development of the competition of Tennis in U.S. (1874-1974). The data for the study was obtained from former players, USLTA officials and other involved with tennis as well as tennis record player's biographies and tennis periodicals. The National Lawn Tennis Hall of Fame contributed the historical information for this study. The tennis was one of the early competitive sports offered and allowed in women colleges.

Mintzberg (1975) suggested that management could be described in terms of roles managers play in their day to day's activities and he identified ten roles of managers under there distinctive categories. They are interpersonal role, informational role and decisional role.
Victor (1976) study was to present a biography of the life and personal career of Daniel Cartr Beard – 1850–1941. Beard's contributions were investigated in terms of his possible influences on youth service agencies, recreation, outdoor education and Physical Education. His personal philosophy was analysed through an objective analysis of his writing, the reports of contemporaries and the time in which he lived and worked.

Carmon (1981) presented a biography of Jose De J Clarke Flores with emphasis on his leadership in sports and most important contribution and National and International levels. The dissertation deals with his early life, education, professional life as military man and engineer, during his twenty-seven years involvement. In sports, first as a successful leader in Mexico, he then became top leader in the whole of American continent. Personal interviews, questionnaire and documentary evidence were employed in obtaining necessary data for the study.

Dusek (1981) prepared a biography life of Marie Provaznih with particular emphasis upon her contribution to physical education. The data for investigation were obtained from personal and professional records, interviews and correspondence with colleagues, associates and students. Marie provaznike has contributed to physical education particularly gymnastics, within sokol and on the international level through her outstanding leadership. Sakol was recognized at the largest physical education programme in the world.

Whitely (1981) depicted a biographical work of Dr. Charles Buell. The attempt was made to investigate the contributions of Dr. Buell. His influence on physical activities for visually impaired was
also examined. Data were organized using contribution of topological and chronological order. The procedures for collecting data were classified into five areas.

(1) The subject and his family.

(2) Colleagues and professional associates.

(3) Athletes.

(4) Servants.

(5) File and Newspaper articles and publications.

Mary (1982) discovered, synthesized and interpreted data pertinent to the professional life endeavours John Robert Wooden. Extensive interviews with coach Wooden and his former assistant coaches of University of California at Los Angles were critical to the documentation analysis of coach Wooden's philosophies. Following an outstanding basketball career at Purdue University, Wooden went into teaching and coaching on the high school level and eventually to collegiate level. In his forty years of coaching basketball, his teams won 885 games and lost 200. His VCL Teams won as unprecedented ten National Collegiate Athletic Association championships. He was accorded numerous honours as a player, coach and a citizen.

Das (1983) conducted a study on Olympian Suresh Babu in the year 1983. Suresh Babu is the gold medallist in long jump in Bangkok Asian Games. Suresh Babu was born on 10 February 1953, as the fourth son of Mr. N. Bhaskaran and Smt. Nalini Bai. The birthplace of Suresh Babu is puthatharam, in Kollam District, Kerala. He has three brothers and one sister. Being an experienced athlete and athletic
coach, the subject has his own opinion to reduce the intensity intervals of injuries. He believes that if the organizer of competition are providing standard facilities with the limits for race and jumps, injuries can be minimized to a maximum extent. Coaches should be careful sending their trainees to competition. To bring an Athlete to international level he should be trained from fourteen or fifteen years. In these years, he develops his physical and motor fitness, skills and techniques. The subject also realizes that in Indian even the most enthusiastic parents will not be able to carry out the expenses of an athlete for such a long period. The subject suggests. Some measures to remedy this. He is of the opinion that jis the Union Government is opining training centres for talented young athletes, like sports schools and hostels they will get opportunities to develop their talents through proper coaching and training. The government should also keen in providing job opportunities for outstanding sportsman. The subject believes that if things are happening, like this, within ten years, Indian athletes will carry Indian athletics to international and even to Olympic level.

Johnthan (1984) presented and interpreted significant data regarding life of Eugene Lusxrobert, fielding now meaning and conclusive interpretations about his personal and professional contributions. In extensive review of literature and the usage of the data collecting methods, personal interview and biographical data comprised the primary sourced of data. An examination of textbooks, newspapers, and journals, articles and historical records, constituted of secondary sources input. the data were compiled, classified and interpreted according to the purpose of study.
David (1986) studied the comparison of the characteristics of more successful leaders with those of less successful leaders. The characteristics associated with leadership were identified. Three tools used in the study were the leadership Opinion Questionnaire, 16 Personality Factors and Strong Campbell Interest Inventory. Additional data were obtained on marital status, degrees, education level and age. The subjects were 17 leaders (10 males and 7 females) employed in the summer of 1985 at the wilderness school in Goshen City. The students at Wilderness School were described as 'Troubled'. A special questionnaire was used by W.S. Administrators to evaluate the leader's performance. Five categories were created for the analysis of leader's performance: (1) Professional/Administrative (2) Teaching (3) Safety/Technical (4) Interpersonal (5) Overall evaluations.

Jerry (1987) presented a biographical of John H. Scolios with emphasis on his unique philosophy of coaching and teaching his exemplary philosophy of life, as well as his contribution in helping young people. The dissertation deals with John Scolinos early life and teenage years, his military experience and his coaching years at both Pepperdine College in Los Angeles California and California Polytechnic College in Pomona California.

Krishnan (1987) studied the progress and achievement of golden girl PT Usha. Her contribution to the field of athletics in India. Radha Krishnan conducted interviews with PT Usha, Mr. Nambiar Coach and her parents. The newspapers like Malayala Manorama, The Hindu, the Indian Express and Sports Star were also consulted in the study. It was concluded that P.T. Usha was the only Indian Athlete who had won four Gold and three Silver Medals in the Asian Games.
Yearley (1988) wrote the life history of C. Rodney Kimball. His family members and former BYU athletes were also interviewed. He was an outstanding athletic trainer. He was also regarded as a close friend counsellor and spiritual leader among his colleagues. During the 40 years of service of BYU, Kimball received numerous honours and awards as an athletic trainer. Even after his retirement in 1975, he continued to work part time as an Athletic trainer, worked with BYU basketball and baseball teams until 1980.

Stevada (1988) investigated the impact of Mabel Lee, Ethel Perrin and Agnes Wayman on women's intercollegiate athletics between 1920 and 1935. Included in this research was significant biological information on each woman her philosophy in intercollegiate competition, and the leadership position she held in various professional organisation. Biographical information of each subject provided insight into influential events and individuals that help to formulate their philosophy on intercollegiate competitions. The era in which they lived, their educational history and their relationship to each other were explored. The second section of this investigation contained the philosophies of each woman on intercollegiate competition as it was expressed in her major speeches and writings. The philosophies were investigated related to the educational trends, the medical knowledge and the role attributed for women during this period.

Niranjan (1988) conducted a case study on Parkash Padukone; the badminton player in the year 1988 Prakash Padukone was the international badminton player and also was the winner of all England Badminton championship and nine time national champion. Parkash
Padukone was born on 10 June 1995 at Ban galore. Ban galore is the headquarters of Karnataka State. Where Prakash Padukone developed his game, became the maestro in the field of badminton and brought laurels to his state and country as well. His father Ramesh padukone was a very good Hockey player. Because of his fair play, Indian government gave the awards Padmashree and Arjunas awards. A living legend of Indian sports, his presence at the badminton court is always eagerly anticipated for the graceful artistry impeccable control and manner and touch of class. The researcher hoped that this thesis would help the players to improve the quality of the game in the year to come. Secondly it adds a new feather in the cop of allied literature implementations of some of Padukone's recommendations for the improvement of the game will certainly produce quite a few world-class players in India.

Inbarajan (1989) undertook the case study on Mr. V.J. Phillips who was an Indian Hockey Player. The purpose of the study was to reveal tremendous impact of V.J. Phillips on India Field Hockey. The investigator conducted interviews with V.J Phillips and his family members, Kalyana Sundaram, Hockey Coach and Physical Director of St.Thoman Mount High School and also referred to publishing materials and photographers. It was revealed that Mr. Mani of St. Thomas Mount Club was the source of inspiration for V.J. Phillips to achieve higher standard. V.J. Phillips as a member of Indian Hockey team secured a Gold Medal and selected for the World XI and because of his excellent performance, the international Hockey Federation awarded him with "World Cup Hero".
SivaramaKrishan 1989 explored Sunil Gavaskar's life, career and contributions to cricket. Following tools and methods were used to investigate the life of Sunil Gavaskar.

1) Interview Technique; 2) Opinion questionnaire; 3) Cattle's 16 personality Factors Questionnaire (A form), personal visits, literary sources, journals, text books, research reports and etc. This has been a source of great assistance to the investigator to follow the appropriate procedure in formulating this study.

Thomas (1989) conducted a case study of Shiny Abraham, international athlete in the year 1989. Shiny Abraham was born in Kerala. Her brothers and sisters are also athletes. She learned her first lessons in athletics from her father. She enrolled as a member of the Idukki district athletic team in the year 1977, in the same year she was selected for the Kerala state athletic team. In 1984, she made a record in 800 meters run with the best time of 2 minutes 9 seconds at Delhi nationals. With the attention of India coaches and selectors at age of 19, she won the distinction of Indian colours and toured number of countries. In 1984, she was appointed in the food corporation of India, Trivandrum. In the same year, she got a distinction of the first woman athlete of India who entered the semi finals in Olympic Games. Shiny Abraham has the opinion that the state athletic associations must take necessary steps to attract more spectators for witnessing even local meets. Sports activities should be introduced in an individual in childhood itself, when they are eleven years old. The teams must reach the venue, where the competition takes place, at least fifteen days before the competition for acclimatization with the environment. This will influence the performance of the competitions
positively. This study will be an inspiration and serve as guiding factor to upcoming athletes of the country.

Sharma (1989) conducted a case study on Bhogeswar baruah, the Arjuna award winner in athletics. He was one of the best athletes in India who dedicated his life to Indian sports. Bhogeswar was born on 29th November 1940. He has two brothers. He was the youngest. His family members were adherent supporters of sports and games. His father's name was Iken Barukh. Bhogeswar in these years has contributed much to wards giving a scientific and objective orientation to sports training in the state Assam. His identity was total which is amply reflected in his conducting various coaching camps with his own resources in spite of his economic constraints. This study will pay way for others to make similar studies about some of the prominent sports figures in our country. Similar studies may also be conducted on some of the outstanding athletes or players who have contributed a lot for the cause of sports and games in our country and this study that how subject was able to lead Assam State for getting many achievements and brought about many charming youths up to national level.

James (1990) did investigations on 25 selected members in the profession of Health, physical Education, Athletics and recreation. The subjects had been active in the profession. Since 1915 to 1970. Nine subjects were interviewed. Each subject was studied in cooperation with AAHPERD. Personal interviews with relatives, friends and colleagues as well as through investigation of publications and speeches were studied in order to validate significant contribution to the profession.
Karan (1990) explored the philosophies of four physical education teachers self reported experiences. The subjects were two females and two males. The data were obtained from interviews tapes of workshops and work sessions and teacher logs. All interviews and workshops and work sessions were transcribed. The subjects were given an opportunity to correct and clarify position of the transcriptions. The researchers explored through patterns and differences related to various aspects of the teachers teaching, instructional autonomy and teachers opinions of action research.

Kumar (1992) conducted a case study on K. Raghunathan and International athlete from Kerala. Raghunathan was born in a low class family. Though his father did not participate in any formal competition he was a good swimmer. Other family members never took part in sports. But they duly encouraged and motivated him to perform well. At school he was duly motivated by class teachers to perform well in athletics. The authorities in his professional career did not show much encouragement to his upcoming in athletics. They denied him even annual increments and promotion. He attended many coaching camps in his school days and professional career to improve his performance in Track and Field events like 100 meters, long jump and triple jump. During his educational career and professional career he was never addicted to drinking and smoking or any other bad habits. He is very much interested in playing football and in leisure time he used to read books on sports or coaching and see films on sports. He is highly interested in learning new techniques from others. He is also interested in the welfare of younger athletes.
Earl (1992) explored the life and professional career of John William Heisman, the famous football coach of United State of America. In this study the biography of John William was prepared in terms of his influence on football, his professional philosophy, personal profile of early coaching. The historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods were used. The data were collected from the persons who had been associates of Heisman, family members, players and coaches. All the available data were analysed. John William Heisman was born in Cleveland Ohio on Oct. 22nd 1869. His coaching profession began in 1892 in Ohio. He was one of the founding fathers of American Football Coaches Association. The famous football trophy “Heisman Trophy” was instituted to honour his contributions for the game of foot ball.

Sundarsan (1992) conducted a case study on P.V.Kamraj, an international athlete and his personality traits, in the year 1992. P.V.Kamraj was born on 19th July 1954 at Pudukottai town, in Trichy District. Kamraj’s family members were great sportsmen. He started practicing at the age of ten. His brother Ravana to take up athletics ably guided him. At school and college days, he was duly encouraged by physical education teachers and headmasters to perform well in athletics. In school days he was not much interested in studies. His mind was more towards sports and games. During his professional career he was slightly deviated towards drinking and smoking but was capable of putting them under control. He was always interested in learning new techniques from others and took keen interest in the welfare of younger athletes. The sixteen personality factor analysis shows that Kamraj is outgoing, less intelligent, emotionally less stable,
assertive, tends to be expedient venture some, tender-minded, suspicious, slightly practical, a bit shrewd and experimenting.

Chihu-fu (1993) in his study to determine the competencies necessary for the successful management of sports leadership and management role of sports for an educational curriculum design in Taiwan. Three hundred and thirty four sports manager in Taiwan, Republic of China served as the subject for the study. The research instrument, "Survey of Management Practitioners" was administered. One way analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Chi Square Test were used for analysing the data. Eight managerial competencies among sports managers in Taiwan were identified and a model curriculum of sports management from this study was derived.

Reddy (1993) undertook a case study of Pothan Mathews Joseph.T. a pioneer Physical Educationist in India. He studied the personality traits of Joseph, his philosophy and ability as a teacher and administrator. R.B. Cattell's 16 personalities factor analysis Questionnaire was used to assess the personality traits of Joseph. A standardised opinion rating questionnaire was developed and mailed to his contemporaries, students and physical educationist to assess his philosophy, teaching and administrative abilities. Interview with Joseph and leading physical educationist in India, department records and files were used to assess the contribution of Joseph for scientific physical education in India and the honours conferred on him.

Balke (1995) described and analysed the staff development practices of 3 Physical Education resources. Resource teacher's rationales for staff development decisions were sought to attain information as to why they operated in a certain fashion. Resource
teacher's reflections of staff development practices were solicited to inquire about the kinds of obstacles and or enabling factors they encounter in their work and about the strategies they employed to overcome and utilize them. The study was designed to permit close observation of the resource teachers and their staff development practices for a period of one school year. To realize the study's inventions and to ensure triangulation of evidence, several data collection and recording methods – including observations in situation field notes, taped and transcribed formal and informal interviews were employed. The results of the examination indicated that to promote protégés professional development, resource teachers, provided hands on assistance and integrated protégés into the school system's professional network of teachers.

Vanek (1996) A case study conducted by Vanek and Cratty on Robert, who was engaged in a combative sport for his country showed that he was an introvert, selfish and generally unsociable and even though he was outgoing with people in a specific way. His frustration tolerance and emotional stability were low. His intelligence was slightly below average. In both Eyseneck and Cattell tests the scores obtained reflected the tendency of his moods to change frequently and unexpectedly. He showed his level of anxiety. The scores on personality test showed that he was patient.

Dorothy Kangas (1996) A case historical study on Joan Benoit Samuelson reveals that:

At the tender age of twenty-six, Joan made her name shine around the globe. Merely 17 days after agonizing knee surgery, Joan won the 1984 Olympic Trials. She was the winner of the first Olympic
women's marathon in the same year. She holds of U.S. record for the second fastest time ever by a woman. Her pace and dedication are not to be taken lightly. As a mother of two children, Joan was keenly aware of the balance that must be maintained by any runner. Training family, injuries, community commitments etc. all have to delicately weighed before the dream to run and win can realized. A lifetime of running from one dedicated woman like Joan is enough to inspire and keep many more on the track.

Wramynn (1997) explored the professional career of three women who pursued satisfactory and highly useful careers at a time when opportunities for females in medicine and higher education were limited. All these three made valuable contribution to medicine and to physical education. All of them were engaged in scientific and medical research. All had the medical degrees. Two of them had received formal training in the field of physical education Eliza Mosher worked as an officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education. She also developed the program in physical education for women. She also served as the first Dean of Women at the University of Michigan. Frances Hellebrandt influenced a number of women through the program she headed in the laboratory of exercise physiology at the University of Michigan. She also did contribution to the field of physical medicine through her work at the medical college of Virginia in the 1940s. In late 1950 Hellebrandt took responsibility for motor control laboratory at University of Wisconsin. Margret Bell was a professor in Hygiene and for Physical education for women at the University of Michigan for thirty four years. She also worked as a physician in the University Health Service for her entire career.
Carmon (1997) presented a biography of Joseph De J Clarke Flores with emphasis on his leadership in sports and most important contribution at National and International Levels. The dissertation deals with his early life, education, and professional life as a military man and an engineer, during his twenty-seven years involvement. In sports, first as a successful tender in Mexico, he then became top leader in the whole of American continent. Personal interviews, questionnaire and documentary evidence were employed in obtaining necessary data for the study.

Dunoop (2000) conducted a case study of Olympian T.C.Yohannasn. In this study he found that the following aspect pertaining to T.C. Yohnnan. He was born on May 1’947, as the sixth son of Mr. Thadthuvilachazndi Pillai and Saramma. Mr. Yohannan started participating in athletics at the age of ten; at the age of thirteen only he completed in his school meet. He secured first place in long jump, 100 meters and 200 meters.

Dhilhon (2001) studied the life and achievements of S. Balbir Singh who was an Indian Hockey player. The impact of S.Balbir Singh on Indian Hockey was studied with special focus. The investigator conducted interviews with S. Balbir Singh and his daughter and also consulted the published materials and photographs. The opinion-rating questionnaire on S. Balbir Singh was used. S. Harbail Singh was his Guru and Source of inspiration to achieve the high standard. S. Balbir Singh won several awards and distinctions like Padma Shree in 1957, Best Sports man of the country in 1982. He also had been as Director in Punjab Sports Department. He had been a member of Indian Olympic Team in 1948,1952 and 1956. He was the captain of the
Indian Hockey team at Melbourne in 1956 Olympic. He has the Golden hat trick in his Hockey Career.

R. Premalatha (2001) conducted a case study on Jayanthi Viswanathan, an Indian Volleyball player. She was born on 22\textsuperscript{nd} July 1962. Her members of the family expect her mother, all are outstanding sports persons. The inspiration of her father made the subject a free bird to become a great player. She first started playing Volleyball in 1975, when she in VIIIth standard. She played first time for India in June 1982. She was the member of the Indian team, which secured silver in the IXth Asian Games held at Delhi. That was her best achievement.

Lateef (2002) conducted a study on comparative study of ball juggling and dribbling ability and performance of International Football Players. He had used 128 International football players of 8 nations excluding goalkeepers as subjects, who participated in the VIth Nehru Gold Cup International football tournament held at Calicut, Kerala, and South India from 21\textsuperscript{st} January to 5\textsuperscript{th} February 1987. It was found that the team which had better ball juggling and dribbling ability performance of international football players.

Raheemuddin (2002) undertook a case study on Mrs. Mujitha Begum. The purpose of the study was to reveal the impacts and boosts of Mrs. Mujith Begum, on India athletics as an international long Jumper. This study was about her achievements and family background.

Singh (2002) undertook a case study of Sardar Bahadhur Singh a renowned international shot putter. The study was stated as
"Padma Shree Sardar Bahadur Singh Eminent Sportsperson, Coach and Sports Promoter A Case Study" The study was confined to the contributions and achievement of Sardar Bahadur Singh in the field of sports. His sports career was studied in terms of his training schedule. The purpose of this study was to reveal tremendous impact of Sardar Bahadur Singh on Indian athletes. The investigator conducted interview with S. Bahadur Singh, his family members, teachers, friends, relatives and trainees. The information was collected through primary and secondary sources to enlist leadership qualities, personality traits and training schedule of S. Bahadur Singh. In this investigation historical, biographical, analytical, physiological and interpretive methods were employed. S. Bahadur Singh had a very long professional career. He was honoured with Padma Shree, Arjuna Award and Dronacharya award for his contribution in the field of sports as an athlete and a coach also. He was an Olympian shot putter, represented India in five Asian games and many more prestigious international tournaments. After contributing as an athlete in his later life he worked as an athletic coach at NIS Patiala and produced many international athletes. An opinion rating questionnaire consisting of 64 questions was used to assess his personality traits. S. Bahadur Singh's personal performance as well as the performance and achievements of his trainees had been highlighted.

Thomas (2003) conducted a case study of Shiny Abraham International Athlete in the year 1989. Shiny Abraham was born in Kerala. Her brothers and sisters are also athletes. She learned her first lessons in athletics from her chachan. She enrolled as a member
of the Idukki District athletic team in the year 1977. In the same year, she made a record in 800 Mts.,

Rose (2003) undertook a case study on Miss. Angela Lincy, an Indian high Jumper. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the progress achievement of Angela Lincy in high Jump. Spic Nagar Jaycees accorded her the certificate of merit for outstanding junior citizens. She was adjudged as the best sports women in the state of Tamilnadu in the year 1987 for the Pankaj Gupta trophy.

Singh (2004) in his Doctoral thesis “Padma Shree Milkha Singh Legendary Athlete Sports Administrator and Sports Promoter – A Case Study’ has studied his biography, sports career and his contribution in the field of sports. A standardized opinion-rating questionnaire was developed and mailed to his contemporaries, colleagues and other eminent sportspersons and coaches to assess the personality traits of S.Milkha Singh, his philosophy and abilities as an administrator and sports promoter. Interview with S.Milkha Singh, his family members, friends, colleagues and relatives was also conducted.

Singh (2006) explored the life and professional career of Padma Shree Kartar Singh, Legendary Wrestler. He undertook the case study to highlight his achievements and contribution for the promotion of sports in the country. The historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods were used. The data were collected from the persons who had been associates of Padma Shree Kartar Singh, family members, players and coaches. All the available data were analysed. Mr. Kartar Singh was born in a small village known as Sur Singh (Amritsar) on 7th September 1953. He was having four brothers and
two sisters. His father used to do farming in his own land. He belongs to the family of wrestlers. His elder brothers Mr. Amar Singh and Mr. Gurcharan Singh also competed at national level tournaments. His brother Mr. Sarwan Singh is also a renowned international wrestler. His coach Guru Hanuman's touching personality and discipline was a source of inspiration for him. Padma Shree Kartar Singh's career in sports is spread over a span of 35 years. He participated in national and international level competitions. He won in many national and international tournaments. He has got many awards including Arjuna Award (1982), Padma Shree (1987), President Police Medal (2002), etc.

Habudullah (2007) explored the life and professional career of Olympian Syed Abdus Salam, the famous football coach of India. In this study the biography of Syed Abdus Salam was prepared in terms of his influence on football, his professional philosophy, personal profile of early coaching. The historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods were used. The data were collected from the persons who had been associates of Syed Abdus Salam, family members, players and coaches. All the available data were analysed. Syed Abdus Salam was born at Hyderabad. In the year 1972, Syed Abdus Salam did the diploma in coaching from SAI, Patiala. During the year 1974, Syed Abdus Salam got the opportunity to do coaching course from Federation International De Football Association (FIFA), which is the highest coaching in the game of football in the world at that time. Syed Abdus Salam was a well read person, sincere to his assignments, believed in scientific approach towards football and encouraged footballers to acquire higher performance.
Parul (2007) conducted a case study of Arjuna Awardee Mamta Kharab, A Golden Girl. Mamta Kharab was born at Village Gumana in District Sonepat (Haryana). Her two elder sisters are excellent hockey players and have performed well. Her one brother is also a good hockey player and working in Haryana Police. He joined SAI Hostel at Chandigarh in 1996 for specific Hockey training. She participated in many tournaments at International level. She represented India in Hockey just at the age of 16 years at USA and her team won the Gold Medal. At the age of 21 years, she got many prestigious awards by the President of India and State Government. She has been awarded Arjuna Award by the President of India and Bhim Award by State Government. Interview with Mamta Kharab, her family members friends, colleagues and relatives was also conducted.

Satpal (2008) conducted a case study of Arjuna Awardee Vijender Singh, Pugilist in the year 2008. Vijender Singh was born in Haryana. His elder brother is in Indian Army as a boxing player. He learned his first lessons in boxing from SAI Hostel, Bhiwani. He started his boxing career in July 2000. In the same year, he won Gold Medal in the 16th Sub. Junior Boxing Championship held at Yamunanagar. He won his first Gold Medal at international level at Sub. Jr. International Boxing Championship held at Germany. He won in many national and international tournaments. At the age of just 21 years, he was awarded with Arjuna Award by President of India. He has won Gold Medal in Second Asian Olympic Qualifying Championship held at Asthana City (Kajakistan) in 2008 and has been qualified for 2008 Olympic Games being held in Beijing (China).