CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
In the past, a few studies appeared in the research literature about the contributions of an individual or an institution towards sports and games as qualitative studies.

Though the Christian missionaries in India are highly responsible for the promotion of Education and Physical Education, so far, no study had been conducted to find the contributions by the Jesuit Institutions towards sports and games in Tamilnadu.

The following available materials were collected from the views expressed by various personalities in the field of sports and games and presented in this chapter. They are the supportive literature for this study, supporting the methodology, findings etc:

In Jesuit Education, particular care is given to the development of the imaginative, the affective and the creative dimensions of each student in all courses of study. These dimensions enrich learning and prevent it from being merely intellectual. They are essential in the formation of the whole person and are away to discover God as He reveals Himself Through the beauty. For these same reasons, Jesuit includes opportunities - through course work and through extracurricular activities - for all students to come to an appreciation of literature, aesthetics, music and the fine arts. (Authors Guide¹, 1987)
Education of the whole person implies physical development in harmony with other aspects of the educational processes. Jesuit education therefore includes a well developed program of sports and physical education. In addition to strengthening the body, sports programs help young men and women learn to accept both success and failure graciously; they become aware of the need to cooperate with others using the best qualities of each individual to contribute to the greater advantage of the whole group. (Authors Guide, 1987)

Members of this society are known as Jesuits, St. Xavier's college at Bombay, Calcutta, Ranchi are run by the Jesuits. These institutions are filled with offspring of the government officials, politicians and businessmen. These men have much influence these men have on society, so it is very essential to know the attitude of these men in order to promote physical education in India, Especially in Tamilnadu. (Indra Iyengar, 1985)

Boys are the same in all places and at all times, and so if the sandy grounds of Negapatam could speak, they would have much to tell us of the games played there "flags," "Shields," perhaps even "Football," What we do know is that the success achieved by our 20th century athletes is the outcome of the interest taken in such activities by the Fathers and the ever-devoted lay-staff right from the beginning of the Institution. The Trichinopoly District Athletic Association owes it origin to the college. It was Fr. Bertram, who called the leading citizens
of the town and started the association. In this way it may be said that
general interest in sports increased in proportion as the college gradually
established itself as one of the premier educational institution. A study
in history reveals that the church has contributed towards religious
education. (Capt. V. Sundaresan, 1945)

Jesuit Fathers are known for their active support in sports
and games. Its patronising nature of the Jesuit Fathers had helped the
students to shape their character and to win laurels and trophies tot he
petals of lilies in the St. Joseph the patron saint of the college. (Savarimuth
A., 1995)

A study of the contributions of Joe Davis Heacock revealed
two dominant factors. The first is related to the needs of churches
believing the needs of the churches to be of paramount importance,
Heacock worked with the faculty to develop new courses and degree
plans. In addition, he encouraged school administration to employ
persons with church experience and encouraged, every faculty member
to pursue some area of specialisation. The second theme points to
Heacock's people-centred approach. Former colleague recalled that
Heacock fostered a unity among the faculty by making them a part of
the decision making process Heacock also made an impact on the lives
of students was made not only through formal interaction in the class
room, but through informal contacts outside the class room. (Darsey
Paul, 1998)
In this study, the investigator had recorded the contributions made by the Jesuit colleges. The investigator had a unique approach in methodology. In other words it is an Integrated Approach or it can be called as an exploratory, mixed methods research design.

Research questions were designed to discover Heacock's contribution to the development of the school religious education in the area of faculty changes, curriculum modification and relationships. This was accomplished through the examinations of Primary documents and through interviews with former colleagues and students. (Darsey Paul, 1998)

In a study by Anderson Gregory Stephen about the effective chief student affairs officers, a similar methodology was observed. An exploratory, mixed method research design was utilised in this study; Qualitative data were gathered using the multifactor leadership questionnaire 5X revised (MLQ) leader and follower editions (Bass & Anolio 1995) and the sixteen personality factor questionnaire, fifth edition (16pf) qualitative data were gathered using semi structural interviews and archival analysis, content analysis and methodological triangulation (Patton, 1990) were used to identify patterns of common characteristics existing among the identified effective/exemplary chief student affairs officers. (Anderson, Gregory Stephen, 1998)

Roberson in his study had a sample population of 900 adult student volunteers, who were enrolled in job specific vocational training programme at eight of the forty five Louisiana Technical colleges.
A survey questionnaire developed by Shank was used to collect the data for this study. The vocational students who participated in the study were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement on a six point Likert Type scale. The Survey questionnaire data were analysed to determine the relationship between independent and dependent variables. (Louvenia Taylor, Roberson, 1998)

Dean P. Skarties used in his study the tools and methods in the form of surveys, interviews document examination and focus groups were tested at one small private college. The author conducted a two and half day on site, exploratory assessment visit and analysed and reported the data in the form of a report, which was sent to the institution. Based on feedback from the president and dean of students as well as the clarity and quality of responses and usefulness of the data collection process, the instrument and method were revised. The product of the dissertation is the first comprehensive student affairs, literature based outcomes assessment. (Dean P. Skarties, 1998)

The investigator moved through the archives materials from 1944 to 1997 in the Jesuit institutions. Historical contingencies were investigated. The Jesuit Institutions of higher learning continue to redefine their identity, attempting to evolve and remain relevant, while staying rooted in tradition.

The history was developed by drawing on primary sources, such as archival collections owned by the college and those owned by the congregation of Christian brothers. Secondary sources and oral
Interviews supplemented the primary research data. (Melissa H. Larrivere, 1998)

The investigator sent the questionnaire to the Alumni, Students, Faculty and Administrators of the Jesuit institutions.

They study by Lee Vincent Fowler use the similar methodology to know the racial configuration in a school in Virginia. The information is gleaned from News papers, historical work by original sources, school records, papers and sixty six interviews with former students, teachers, administrators, parents and committee members. (Lee Vincent Fowler, 1998)

Morris analysed the status of Professional Tennis players. The methodology involves open ended interviews of players, former players, administrators. (Morris, Kevin Brent, 1998)

In a case study by S. Sivaramakrishnan, An integrated approach was adopted to study the life, personality and contributions of Sunil Gavaskar. Two types of questionnaires were responded, one by friends and relatives of Sunil Gavaskar and the other by cricketers, umpires,spectalors and administrator in the game. Open ended interviews were conducted with Sunil Gavaskar, his Father and friends. Literary sources, primary and secondary in nature, were also analysed and documented. (Sivaramakrishnan S, 1991)
Laubman in his study, employed qualitative research strategies. This approach was considered appropriate as prominent issues in women’s lives are subtle and context-bound. A series of five informal interviews were conducted with Bell, using an ethnographic approach developed by Spradley (1979). Each interview was recorded and transcribed into text. Findings were substantiated through a process of triangulated inquiry wherein verification was sought from newspaper clippings, official records, and historical documents. The analysis of Bell’s narrative revealed a complex system of knowledge based on categories of information related to the structure of sport, social network, jumping, cultural activities, concepts of space and timing and role definition. Documentation of the major sporting events Bell experienced, as an athlete, was also done. (Laubman, K.M. 1991)

The life history approach proves to be a powerful method to study the subjective reality of an individual and that individual’s socialisation. The study shows how fiddling brings meaning in life to John. A review of theoretical work of the existing literature of leisure and human play confirms fiddling’s place in this realm. In this study play and leisure are shown to be dynamic multidimensional phenomena which change and mutate, ebb and flow, wither and flourish; these all happen in the context of the person’s overall life. Finally the value of both the life history method and the heuristic method in the study of human play and leisure are demonstrated. (Alzua A., 1995)
Specific information was gathered in regard to the provision of recreation activities by churches. The data was collected through the use of a questionnaire which was mailed to 214 church leaders in 30 randomly selected towns (having a population between 2,000 and 15,000) throughout the province of Ontario. It appears that church leaders view recreation in a positive manner and favour the church’s involvement in such activities. Several church leaders, however, did not necessarily view themselves as providers of recreation opportunities. (Emard, M., 1990)

The findings of a study by Roberson indicated that adult vocational students’ background characteristics were influenced by many factors including age, gender, choice of major, dependent children and institutional involvement. Moreover, the findings suggested that vocational student facility interaction and institutional personnel concern for vocational students’ peer group interactions institutional climate and culture and instructors’ attitudes and characteristics were interrelated and posed significant effects on the effective use of systems approach principles in the classroom. (Roberson, 1998)

A study on Iona college illustrated that no college can prosper, be effective, or remain vibrant without both maintaining a connection to the past and adapting that connection to the present. If the institution is willing to stay engaged in the dialectical process, with the aim of trying to come to a truth, then it will remain a vital entity. (Larrivere, Melissa H., 1998)
In a study by Lee, the responses were analysed by means of statistical methods appropriate for the research questions and the research hypotheses. The major findings of this study revealed that the top ten factors for soccer players to choose to attend a particular institution of higher education in order of importance were: (1) Opportunity to play early; (2) job placement record; (3) academic reputation of the university; (4) influence of high school coach; (5) university soccer head coach leadership style; (6) influence of father; (7) athletic facilities; (8) tradition of university soccer team; (9) influence of mother, and (10) university soccer head coach reputation. Based on the research Hypotheses of the study, it was concluded that (a) there were significant differences in the importance ratings of general University characteristics factors among different levels of demographic groups such as type of institution, year in college and geographic location of family; (b) There were significant differences in the importance of ratings of athletic department factors among different levels of demographic groups such as type of institution, father’s educational levels and four KUFA districts. There were significant differences in the importance of ratings of personal factors among different levels of demographic groups of soccer players whose families lived in urban regions or rural regions. (Lee, Hong Ho, 1998)

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peer group interactions institutional climate and culture and instructors' attitudes and characteristics were interrelated and posed significant effects on the effective use of systems approach principles in the classrooms. Meanwhile, vocational students' educational aspiration and their satisfaction with the parent institution affected their intent to persist and co-integrate. (Roberson, 1998)

In order to evaluate the activity program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Questionnaires were distributed to 1,900 students during their activity classes. Literary sources were collected through the Department of Physical Education Handbook, Journals, Mini-theses, and personal interviews with past Physical Education Activities Directors. The findings were (1) There is no consistent trend in the variety of course selections that interest the students from the years 1981, 1986, 1989 to 1994. However, there are similar trends in the different types of systems that were used in the late 1800s to 1940 that exist in our physical education courses today. (2) The Physical Education Program is offering courses that meet the students' interests, however, there is room for modification. The possibility of adding new courses to replace those courses with decreasing interest is a strong contention. (3) In comparing the 7 questions consistent within each survey distributed in 1981, 1986, 1989 and 1994, it is apparent that we are partially meeting students' interests. (Schorn, Maribeth, 1996)
A historical analysis addressed the four major attempts to establish professional soccer in the United States in an effort to determine where those respective leagues failed based on the available data analysed against an ideal-type formula for success. A review of the literature revealed that little research existed that analysed systematically past major attempts to establish professional soccer in the United States. The findings of both the researcher and the two groups of judges confirmed that the failure of the four major attempts to establish professional soccer in the United States was associated with the leagues' failures to meet all the elements of an ideal-type formula for success. (Ramussen, W.D., 1995)

The data for a study by Redding were collected using qualitative methods: formal and informal interviews, non-participant observations, fieldnotes, and document analysis. The findings indicated a need for prior knowledge in the science of exercise, i.e., anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, prior to becoming a personal trainer; trainers adhered to the recommended guidelines for testing and prescribing exercise programs for clients; program designs were individualized (to a point); trainers prescribed three components of physical fitness for clients, i.e., cardiovascular, strength, flexibility, yet, the primary focus of all training sessions was strength training. The need for added motivation and the lack of self-discipline was one of the primary reasons why individuals hire personal trainers. (Redding, J.L., 1994)