Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Research takes the advantage of the knowledge that has accumulated in the past as result of consistent human endeavors. It can never to be a taken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems that are directly or indirectly related to the study proposed by the researcher.

While contemplating to take up the case study of Padamshree Shankar Laxman the investigator took advantage of the knowledge, which had accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavor. Serious and scholarly attempt was made by the investigator to study the Research Journals, Books, Thesis and Dissertations, Newspapers, Books on Research Methodology, Research Abstracts acts, Research Magazines, Government documents and Computer generated reference materials. Some excellent case studies have utilized various media and techniques.

A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, thesis and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated is one of the important steps in planning of any research study.

According to Kaul\(^1\) review of the related literature besides to allow the researcher to acquaint him with current knowledge in the area in which he proposed to conduct research, serves the following proposes:

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\(^1\)Lokesh Kaul, Methodology of Educational Research (Shimla: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1984), p. 82.
1. Enables the researcher to define the limits of the study. The knowledge of related literature brings the researcher up to date on the work which other have done and thus the state the objectives clearly and concisely.

2. The investigator can avoid unfruitful and unrelated problem areas.

3. The researcher can understand the research methodology that refers the way the study is to be conducted. It helps to know about the tools and instruments that proved to be useful and promising in previous studies.

4. The specific reasons for reviewing the related literature are the recommendations of the previous researcher for further research.

The investigator before finalizing the report on the review of the literature for this study went through the guide to reference materials, encyclopedias, dictionaries, year books, official data, research periodicals, research abstracts, thesis and dissertations, government documents, news papers, journals, magazines, books on research methodology, monographs and computer generated reference materials.

Review of literature serves as a link between the old and the new and between the known and the yet to be known.

The researcher wants to know background story. "Not only does he", say Bookwalter et. al.\textsuperscript{2} "need to know what have been done and how it has been done in the subject area, but he also needs to know the degree of success that was found in the use of the research techniques or methods." The More a person is aware of the gaps and weaknesses of the research that has been done; the more apt he is to plan his own research problem well. The literature in any field forms the foundation

upon which all future work will be built. In fact, the success of any new research project, to a large extent, depends upon how well it is linked with the previous researches of the same kind. Divergences and convergences in the problem, especially in its procedures and processes, cannot be justified without reference to the past story.

Delimiting the problem is not at all possible without proper review of related literature, which goes a long way in economizing on effort, time and cost. Literature review converts the tentative problem into a specific one and makes the researcher focus his attention on the specific aspects of his problem. It smoothen the road to understanding of the aim and objectives of the problem.

Some research studies using the case method have been reported in physical education literature. For example, Cureton\textsuperscript{3} has provided a considerable body in individual data on 58 male athletes of national championship and in Olympic caliber. This study gives information on the physical attributes, performance abilities, and organic efficiency of these men and provides some insight into the role these variables play in top quality performance.

Rarick and Robert\textsuperscript{4} have presented case data on 20 children, 10 of who were high achievers and 10 of who were low achievers on a battery of motor tests. The finding provides information on the kinds of early experiences most closely associated with these children in the widely divergent groups.


The case study approach has been successfully employed in developmental physical education classes for those students who are superb in basic physical fitness elements, especially those who do not improve through exercise. The causes of poor physical fitness are many and vary from individual to individual; case studies reveal a variety of patterns of account for this condition.

The case method has also been used effectively to study in the highly successful or unsuccessful person, as a means of identifying the traits, which characterise him.

Sekhon undertook the case study of S. Balbir Singh who was an Indian Hockey Player. The purpose of the study was to reveal tremendous impact of S. Balbir Singh on India's Field Hockey. The investigator conducted interviews with S. Balbir and his daughter and also referred to published materials and photographs. Opinion rating questionnaire on S. Balbir Singh was also used. It was revealed that S. Harbail Singh was the Guru and source of inspiration for S. Balbir Singh to achieve higher standard. S. Balbir Singh won several awards and distinctions like Padamshree in 1957, Best Sportsman of the Country in 1982. He worked as Director in Punjab Sports Department. He was the Member of Wining 1948, 1952 and 1956 Indian Olympic Team. He was the Captain of the Indian Team at Melbourne in 1956 Olympics. He has the Golden hat trick in his Hockey Career.

Singh conducted a case study on Dronacharya Prof. Karan Singh, eminent physical educationist and Sports Promoter and studied his biography, educational and professional qualifications, his contributions in the field of physical education

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and sports. Prof. Karan Singh's personal performances as well as the performances and achievements of his trainees have been highlighted. Prof. Karan Singh had the rare combination of being outstanding sportsman and an excellent academician. "Hero of Rajasthan" represented India in the first Asian games 1951 held in New Delhi and won a gold medal in 4x400 m relay. Academically Master degree holder, professionally M.Ed. (Physical Education) and Diploma in Coaching (Athletics) from the National Institute of sports Patiala, made him a distinctive personality among physical educationists, coaches and sportsmen of the country.

Till date he is the only male athlete in the country who won a gold medal in athletics in the Asian Games as a student.

Cheng in his study to determine the competencies necessary for the successful management of sports organizations and transit the skills and knowledge requisite to assuming 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 subjects for the study. The research instrument, "Survey of Management Practitioner" was administered. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Chi Square Test was used for analyzing 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 undertook a case study of Pothan Mathews Joseph, 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 Personality factor analysis questionnaires were used to assess the personality traits of Joseph. A standardized opinion rating questionnaire was developed and mailed to his contemporaries, student 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 contributions of Joseph for scientific physical education in India and the honours conferred on him.

Raymond\(^9\) studied the life and professional career of John William Heisman, the famous Football Coach of United States of America. His study was to present the biography of John William Heisman, his contribution in terms of his influence on football, his professional philosophy through critical analysis of his writings, personal profile of early coaching. He used historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods. Documents, interview with person who was closely associated with Heisman, family members, players and coaches were also made use for collecting data. All the available materials were carefully scrutinized and analyzed to ensure that only pertinent information were taken for consideration. The following were the important findings of this study:

a) John William's Heisman was born in Cleveland, Ohio on October 22nd 1869. His family moved to Titusville, Pennsylvania when he was nine years old. He graduated in law in Pennsylvania University.

b) His coaching profession began in 1892 in Ohio.

c) He was known as intellect and innovator of the game.

d) He was one of founding fathers of American Football Coaches Association and he was its second president.

e) The, famous football trophy "Heisman Trophy" was instituted to honour his contributions for the game of football.

Karen10 studied the philosophies of four physical education teachers self reported experiences, in a collaborative action research staff developed projects. The subjects used were two females, (one black and one white) and two males, (one black and one white). The data were collected through interviews, transcribed tapes of workshops and work sessions and teacher logs. All interviews, and workshops and work sessions were transcribed in order to provide an accurate record of all verbal transactions. Participants were given an opportunity to correct and clarify portion of the transcriptions. In analyzing the data, the researcher sought to discover themes, patterns and differences related to various aspects of the teacher's teaching, instructional autonomy and teacher's opinions of action research as a vehicle for improving instructional practice among the four case reports.

James11 conducted a study on 25 selected members in the profession of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation. The subjects investigated were primarily active in the profession from 1915 to 1970. The scholar interviewed nine of the twenty-five subjects. Each subject was studied and researched in cooperation with AAHPERD. Personal interviews with relatives, friends and colleagues as well

10L. Butt Karen, “Four Middle School Physical Education Teacher’s Experiences during a Collaborative Action Research Staff Development Project” Dissertation Abstracts International 51:3 (September 1990): 782-A.

as thorough investigation of publications and speeches were studied in order to validate their significant contribution to the profession.

Sivaramakrishnan\textsuperscript{12} while studying Sunil Gavaskar's Life, career and contributions to Cricket, has extensively used in his methodology, (a) Interview technique, (b) Opinion Questionnaire (c) Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (A-Form), personal visits, readings from literary sources, Journals, text-books and research reports etc. This has been a source of great assistance to the investigator to follow the appropriate procedure in formulating this study.

Charles\textsuperscript{13} 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's Field Hockey. Investigator conducted interview with V. J. Phillips and his family members, Kalyana Sundaram, Hockey Coach and Physical Director of the Thomas Mount High School and also referred to published materials and photographs. 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, earned a Gold Medal and selected for the World XI and because of his excellent performance, he was awarded with "World Cup Hero," by the International Hockey Federation.


Ruth\textsuperscript{14} investigated beliefs and teaching practices of selected physical education teachers who were recent graduates of the professional preparation programmes of the University of South Carolina.

These teacher's beliefs and practices were examined in relation to their professional preparation programmes and the viewpoint of the physical education teacher/educator of the university. Participants studied were six physical education teachers who were in their second to fourth year of teaching. On-site observations, videotaping, psychometric inventories, questionnaire and two audio-taped interviews were used to obtain data. A synopsis of the six individual case reports was presented. Findings were synthesized and interpreted by the investigator.

According to Cratty\textsuperscript{15} a leader is a person who enhances the possibility of attainment of group goals. A leadership may be viewed as a transact between the leader and the group. The transaction involves an implied interpersonal contact. The followers agree to bestow authority upon an individual. In return the leader agrees to help the group to attain one or more objectives of the group.

Yearsley\textsuperscript{16} wrote the life history of C Rodney Kimball and many of his former colleagues were critical to the Documentation and analysis of Rodney Kimball's philosophies. In-depth interviews were also conducted with his family members and former BYU athletes. In addition to being an outstanding athletic trainer, Rodney

\textsuperscript{14}Mays Amerilia Ruth, “A Case Study of Physical Education Teacher from a Research Based Preparation Programme” \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International} 50:10 (May 1989): 3179-A.


Kimball was also regarded as a close friend, counselor and spiritual leader among his colleagues. In over 40 years of employment at BYU, Rodney Kimball was the recipient of numerous honours and awards as an Athletic trainer. Following his retirement in 1975, Rodney Kimball continued to work part time as an Athletic trainer, worked with BYU, basketball and baseball teams until 1980.

Woodworth and Marguis\textsuperscript{17} while discussing personality traits indicated that a personality is some particular quality of behaviour such as cheerfulness or self-reliance, which characterizes the individual in a wide range of activities and is fairly consistent over a period of time. The total personality would be the sum of these traits, except that, it is more than a mere sum of separate qualities. It has some unity. Many traits are recognizable only in social and interpersonal characteristics of the individual.

Woodworth and Marguis further state that out of enormous number of traits many come in pairs of opposite, as cheerful-gloomy, masterful-submissive, kind-cruel. Psychologists by using pairs of opposite head, identified names of hundred of possible dimensions, but they were not wholly different.

They found that many dimensions overlapped and they reduced them to smaller number by applying correlation method. The method of correlation, applied to the result of rating questionnaire and test, researchers have synthesized the multitude of primary traits into smaller number of primary traits. There are twelve primary traits that are relatively independent, having very low correlation with each other.

Jerry studied a biography of John H. Scolinos with emphasis on his unique philosophy of coaching and reaching, his exemplary philosophy of life, as well as contribution in helping young people. This dissertation deals with John Scolinos' early life and teenage years, his military experience, and his coaching years at both Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, and Polytechnic College in Pomona, California. During his 42 years as a college Baseball Coach, John Scolinos has won national acclaim for his coaching accomplishments, but even more importantly, has earned the gratitude and love of numerous students, athlete and non-athlete alike, for his interest and help in their lives. The awards and accolades attest to both of his success and given tribute to a life-time of service that still continues.

Radhakrishnan undertook the case study of Ms. P. T. Usha. The purpose of the study was to evaluate progress and achievements on the Golden Girl – P. T. Usha in Athletics and her contribution to the field of athletics in India. The investigator followed interview methods and studied P. T. Usha, Mr. Nambiarher coach, and her parents. Newspapers like Malayalam Manorama, The Hindu, The Indian Express and the Sports Star were referred. It was found that P. T. Usha is the only Indian Athlete who had won four Gold and Three Silver Medals in the Asian Games, which was dominated by the Japanese athletes at that time.

David compared selected characteristics of more successful adventure leaders with those of less successful leaders. The goal was to identify those characteristics

associated with successful adventure leadership. Hypotheses were stated from the null prospective, thus predicting that there would be no significant difference in the (1) leadership opinions, (2) personality characteristics (3) vocational/leisure interests (4) age (5) education, (6) experiment and (7) gender of more successful leaders when compared to less successful leaders. Three standardized instruments were used in this study, the Leadership Opinion Questionnaire, 16 Personality Factors and Strong Campbell Interest Inventory. Additional data were gathered-on marital status, degrees earned developmental environment, education level and age. The subjects were 17 leaders (10 males and 7 female) employed in the summer of 1985 at the Wilderness School in Goshen city.

Students at Wilderness School were described as "troubled." A special questionnaire was used by the W. S. Administrators to evaluate the leader's performance. Five categories were created for the analysis of leader competence. (1) Professional / Administrative (2) Teaching (3) Safety / Technical (4) Interpersonal and (5) Overall Evaluation. Analysis of variance, Pearson 'r' and the 't' test were used to analyze the data (P, 05 used in all procedures). On the basis of their evaluations, the leaders were divided into two groups for analysis with the 't' test, Group I-Good and Group-II Outstanding.

Jonathan\textsuperscript{21} presented and interpreted significant data regarding the life of Eugene Lusx Robert, yielding new meaning and conclusive interpretations about his personal and professional contributions. An extensive review of literature and the usage of the data collecting methods, personal interview and biographical data

comprised the primary source of data. An examination of textbooks, newspapers and journal articles, and historical records, constituted the secondary source input. The data were compiled, classified and interpreted according to the purpose of the study.

Marry\textsuperscript{22} discovered synthesized and interpreted data pertinent to the professional life endeavours of John Robert Wooden. Extensive interviews with coach Wooden and his former assistant coaches at the University of California at Los Angeles were critical to the documentation and 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 the collegiate level. In his forty years of coaching basketball, his teams won 885 games and lost 203. His UCL Teams won as unprecedented ten National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships. He was accorded numerous honours as a player, coach and citizen.

Dusek\textsuperscript{23} presented a biography of Marie Provaznik with particular emphasis upon her contributions to physical education. Both primary and secondary source of data were investigated, including the published and unpublished materials of Marie Provaznik, her personal and professional records, interviews and correspondence with colleagues, associates, and students, as well as the histories of the Czechoslovak national and Sokol organization. Sokol was recognized as the largest physical education programme in the world. The Sokol system was employed in the


schools of Czechoslovakia. Marie Provaznik has contributed to physical education particularly gymnastics, within Sokol and on the international level through her outstanding leadership and example.

Leonard\textsuperscript{24} presented biography of Milton F. Hartvigsen with emphasis on his professional contributions. The dissertation deals with early life, his works in Grace and Pocatello, Idaho and Brigham Young University. The necessary data was collected through personal interviews, questionnaire and documentary evidence.

Whitley\textsuperscript{25} presented a biographical picture of Dr. Charles Buell. The writer attempted to trace and identify the professional contributions of Dr. Buell and to examine his influence on physical activities for visually impaired. The historical method was utilized for this study. Data were organized using combination of topological and Chronological order. The writer's procedures for gathering data were categorized into five areas: (1) the subject and his family, (2) colleagues and professional associates, (3) athletes (4) students and (5) file and newspaper articles and publications.

Roberto\textsuperscript{26} studied the life and career of Jose De J Clarke Flores. More emphasis was given on leadership qualities in sports and the most important contribution was at national and international levels. Questionnaires, personal interviews and documentary evidences were used for obtaining necessary data for this study. After analyzing the data, he classified his life and the contributions under his early life,

education, professional life as a military man and an engineer during his 27 years of involvement in the field of sports. Jose De J Clarke Flores first became a successful leader in sports in Mexico and then became a more popular leader in sports in whole American Continent.

Victor's study was to present a biography of the life and personal career of Daniel Carter 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 analyzed through an objective analysis of his writings, the reports of contemporaries and the time in which, he lived and worked.

Historical, biographical, analytical and interpretive methods were utilized to analyze Beard's life and career. In employing these methods documentary and human sources were used which were of primary and secondary quality throughout the research. Letters were sent to individuals and organizations requesting information on books, manuals or articles with Board.

Lumpkins investigated the contributions made by some women towards the development of competitive tennis in the United States of America (1874 - 1974). Former players, such as Hazel Wightman, USLTA officials, and other involved with tennis as well as tennis records, player's biographies, and tennis periodicals obtained from the USLTA and the National Lawn Tennis Hall of Fame contributed the historical information for this study, was fully acknowledged and recognized. Not

until the 1960's and 1970's did any women tennis players lead in the national women's rights movements. Tennis was one of the early competitive sports offered and allowed women in colleges.

Currently, with professional tennis, women have attained a prestigious status, never before enjoyed by then in Tennis. Partly as a result of this increased exposure of professional women's tennis, the entire sport is experiencing a tremendous popularity boom.

Freeman studied biography of William Jay Bowerman ho spent his life in the pursuit of physical fitness and excellence in port. Born in Portland, Oregon, on February 19, 1911, he was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1934 with a degree in business administration. Active as a student in school affairs and athletics, he spent 9 highly successful years in teaching and coaching at Medford, Oregon, High School Service. One year as President of the Oregon Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Coming to University of Oregon as Track Coach in 1948, he developed school into a national power, winning several NCAA titles. He was honoured as a President of the National Collegiate Track and Coaches Association and served on the Presidency council on physical fitness. A member of the U.S. Olympic Committee, he was proudest of 3 accomplishments.

His development of a highly successful local all comers' track meet which was used as a national guideline program, his major role in the popularization of jogging in the United States, and his selection as Head Track Coach for the 1972 U. S. Olympic Team.

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Peter investigated, (1) 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 contributions Kiphuth made to Yale University in terms 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.

Herman studied the biography of Prince Elme Shot Well's contributions to Texas Inter-scholastic Athletics, University Inter-scholastic League, and Texas High School Coaches Association. Data for this life study was from both primary and secondary sources and human documentary as well. Shot Well's personal file and scrapbooks were used extensively, and supplementary data came from biographical data forms and tape-recorded personal interviews. The study included biographical data of Shotwell's youth, educational background, marriage, and his endeavor in the teaching and coaching fields.


Hotchkiss\textsuperscript{32} depicted the personal and professional contributions of Michael Peppe to 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 specialty of Aquatics.

Peterson\textsuperscript{33} analyzed professional career of Dorothy S. Ainsworth. The data for this study were obtained from the literature and from interviews with more than 50 people from all over the world. S. Ainsworth was President of Six National and International Organizations and received recognition from four countries. She also created a graduate course for teachers at Smith College.

Flake\textsuperscript{34} study was conceived as an attempt to discover and synthesize data pertinent to life and professional endeavours of William Ralph Laporte, Chairman of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Southern California from 1913 to 1954. A biographical profile of his life was constructed and his personal characteristics, innovative efforts and administrative techniques were identified. Three predispositional factors were interpreted to be the unifying traits, which


\textsuperscript{34}Rhita Flake, "William Ralph Laporte: Physical Education Administrator, Innovator" Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation (1954): 234.
significantly motivated and directed his choices in the alternatives of his life. They were a concern for people, dedication to a cause and tenacity of purpose.

McKeon\textsuperscript{35} 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 was analyzed in relation to changes in American 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 on National Committees. He also had considerable influence on the Connecticut State Assembly which, made physical education mandatory in the public schools of Connecticut.

Dewar\textsuperscript{36} purpose was to show the contribution of Dr James Nesmith to Physical Education and invention. Areas given special consideration were his personal philosophy, professional career and role as the father of Basketball. Primary source in Almonte, Montreal, Springfield, Denver, Lawrence and St Louis were used and the researcher made visits to these locations.

Marry and Frederic\textsuperscript{37} studied Rousseau's Philosophy of Naturalism in relation to physical education. Three ideas which greatly influenced American Physical Education was 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 beliefs in Emile and far reaching effect later in Wood's programme of naturalism, Hethington'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.

According to Garrette\textsuperscript{38} 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 up 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 spectators has become a popular sports research.

Personality traits are distinctive ways of behaving more or less, permanent for a given individual and depending on both native and environmental factors. Traits are regarded as fundamental units of personality. These traits are best and sufficient ways of describing multifold aspects of behaviour. In many respects, they offer the most useful approach to personality study.

Phillips\textsuperscript{39} investigated the biographies of selected women leaders in physical education namely: Dr. Margaret Bell, Dr. Elizabeth Halsey, Miss Margaret Hendry E. Garrette, \textit{General Psychology} (Eurasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1964), p.p. 495-497.

D'Houbler, Dr. Gretrude Moulton, Dr. 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 comparison.

Cheopco\textsuperscript{40} investigated the impact of Mabel Lee, Ethel Perrin and Agnes Wayman on women's inter-collegiate athletics between 1920 and 1935. Included in this research was significant biological information on each woman, her philosophy in inter-collegiate competition, and the leadership position she held in various professional organizations. Biographical information of each subject provided insight into influential events and individuals that helped to formulate their philosophies on inter-collegiate 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 inter-collegiate 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.

Dorothy\textsuperscript{41} study was on J. F. Williams who was popular Physical educationist in United States of America during 1960. The study was primarily concerned with biographical materials and covered the subject's early life, emotional background,

\textsuperscript{40}S. F. Cheopco, "The Impact of Mabel Lee, Ethel Perrin and Agnes Wayman on Women's Inter Collegiate Athletics between 1920 and 1935" \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International} 48:2 (1939): 469-A.

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.

Peter⁴² studied Mrs. Emma W. Plunkett. The information on this pioneer in Health Physical Education in Oklahoma, who was an active leader on many levels within the profession, was obtained from family records, personal, departmental and organizational files, personal interviews and a questionnaire survey completed by a large number of personal throughout the state and the nation.

The collected data were analysed, interpreted and organized into five major characteristics; family history and environmental influence, childhood, education and early teaching days; the years at Central State College, Personality, Philosophy, contribution, Honours and Awards.

Hill⁴³ revealed that Mrs. Mahling, former state Supervisor of PHE in Ala was 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, instructions of school recreation training, and square dancing. The female administrator served in many professional honours for her endeavours 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 honour 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.

Penington\textsuperscript{44} presented and interpreted the life and professional advances of Fredrick 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 biography, involving the collection, classification, criticism and interpretation of source materials was 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 biography. Library archives, department files, yearbooks, annual reports and other primary and secondary sources materials were consulted wherever possible. A total of 17 institutions and centers were visited. The interviews were held and tape-recorded with forty-five individuals. Rogers authored eleven books and 137 articles during his career. These writings constitute a major part of the primary sources of the study.

Balke\textsuperscript{45} 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 enquire 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 professional development, resource teachers, provided hands on assistance and integrated into the school system's professional network of teachers. Resource teachers employed and adjusted their practices according to their growing understanding of the needs of individual proteges. Resources teacher motivated, opened communication channels provided with instructional materials with feedback about their teaching and with assistance in the planning and instructions of their classes. Proteges were also prompted to reflect about their instructional behaviours. The study results indicated that staff development is a complex process that is based on participant's willingness to enter and maintain collaborative professional relationships and on the compatibility of participant's philosophies of teaching. Furthermore, staff development process is perpetual and requires staff developers to continuously reflect and adjusts their practices.

Miroslav and Cratty\textsuperscript{46} conducted the personality trait test on Mira, an Olympic Figure Skater who performed at the highest level, clearly stated that, she was introvert. Although she acknowledged others, she would generally not speak unless she was spoken to. She was aggressive and much happier when the competition was

difficult to. She could not find an outlet for her aggression in the controlled way permitted in the sport. Her frustration tolerance was generally low. She was intelligent and her intellect was applied to her training and sport in several ways.

Miroslav and Cratty\textsuperscript{47} administrated personality test on Jan, a former Olympic thrower, revealed that high needs for achievements were accompanied by several traits that were likely to interfere with his performance. He proved to be introvert and his level of sociality was low. He tended to try to dominate those around him. His frustration tolerance was low and he would evidence extra punitive reactions to frustrations for a bad performance such as blaming other people and conditions rather than blaming himself. When he lost, he would invariably blame judges, the equipment, the climate or an old injury. His intelligence was average. At times, he would seem to be aware that others on the team are intellectually superior but he could be careful not to show his awareness of their superiority. His tension level was high. His moods fluctuated from one day to next and were characterized by feeling of depression alternatively with feelings of relation.

Elizabeth\textsuperscript{48} Milfred "Babe" Didrikson who secured 2 gold medals out of the 3 events, she entered in 1932 Olympics, worked hard, and even with the hardships she went through, she accomplished her goals. She showed that women are just as good as men and can do every thing that men can.

\textsuperscript{47}Ibid., p.p. 171-172.

\textsuperscript{48}Z. Healther as cited by Hancock A. Elizabeth, "Frances B. Hogan, Professional Educator, Coach and Director of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Contributions to the Department of Physical Education and Development of Women's Athletics, 2000" Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, (Ranold Hyatt), PE 4105, Vol. 13, 2.
Thulaseedas conducted a study on Olympian Suresh Babu in the year 1983. Suresh Babu is the gold medalist in Long Jump in Bangkok Asian Games. Suresh Babu was born on 10th February 1953, as the forth 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 an athletic coach, the subject has his own opinion to reduce the intensity and intervals of injuries. He believes that, if the organizers of competition are providing standard facilities within the limits for races and jumps, injuries can be minimized to a maximum extent. Coaches should be careful in sending their trainees to completion. To bring an Athlete to International level he should be trained from fourteen or fifteen years. In these years, the athlete 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 if the Union Government is opening 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 be 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.

Niranjan conducted a case study on Prakash Padukone, the Badminton player in the year 1988. Prakash Padukone was the International badminton player and was also the Winner of All England Badminton Championship and Nine times National Champion. Prakash Padukone was born on 10th June 1955 at Bangalore. Bangalore is the headquarters of Karnataka State, where Prakash Padukone developed his game. The maestro in the field of badminton brought laurels to his state and the country as well. His father Ramesh Padukone was very good Hockey Player. Because of his fair play, Indian Government gave him Padmashreee and Arjuna Awards. A living legend of Indian Sports, his presence at the badminton court was 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 years to come or players who have contributed a lot for the cause of sports and games in our country and this study tells that how subject was able to lead Assam State for getting many achievements and brought about many charming youths upto national level.

Ahammed conducted a case of study of Victor Manjila, in the year 1983. Victor Manjila an International player, who put up his best and dedicated his life to Soccer. Born in middle class family on the 12th May 1949, in Nellikannu, Trichur District, Kerala. Talented Victor Began to play the game with his college mates. His father Mr. M. O. Lasser was a businessman. His mother Smt. Mariamma hailed from an orthodox Christian family. Coming from a joint family, Victor was the third son

of his parents. He has three brothers and two sisters. In this study, the researcher explained in detail about Victor's family, profession and educational carrier. Through this case study the researcher explained the subject's recommendations about the sports field. A similar case study on many other leading footballers of yester years may be taken up. It was recommended that to improve the standard of any discipline in our country the government have to take very important role to hold up sports and games. It is recommended that out country should have a National Calendar to give an idea about the programme of the year. Similarly, we should have as in other countries, a second, a third and even a fourth line of players or athletes to fulfill the future gaps. The government has to build a direct contact with Association concerned. It is recommended that a study on the origin and development of the game of football in each state be taken up

Dennis\textsuperscript{52} conducted a case study of D. P Mony, the Olympian Weight Lifter. He was born in Putukud Eruppu, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District on 12th August 1921. He has two elder and two younger sisters. He studied only upto fifth standard. In his childhood even though he was lazy, he had in his mind, an ambition of becoming a reputed Weight Lifter. Mr. Arunachalam Iyer encouraged him. At the age of nineteen he proved himself to be a very able Weight Lifter. At the age of 23, to the surprise of all he came out as best Feather Weight Champion of India, by lifting 586 lbs. In 1943, he represented India at London Olympic Games, he secured the 3rd place in press and won world-repute for himself and for India. At the end of the year 1952, he fell ill and had to take rest for nearly seven years. He worked sometimes in

the Gymnasium as an instructor. He won the championships in Weight Lifting in all fair championships and reached the Sixth rank in Weight Lifting in the World. He has the opinion that India could win enviable position in Weight Lifting, if the youth in India undergoes proper training and takes interest in Weight training.

Thomas 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 lesson in athletics from her father. She enrolled as member of the Idukki District Athletics team in the year 1977. In the same year she was selected for the Kerala State Athletics 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 Indian coaches and selectors’ at the age of 19, she won the distinction of Indian colours and toured number of countries. In 1984, she was appointed in the Food Corporation India, Trivandrum, in the same year, she got a distinction of the first woman athlete of India who entered the semi finals in Olympics. 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 inspiration and serve as guiding factor to upcoming athletes of the country.

Sundaresan\textsuperscript{54} conducted a case study on P. V. Kamaraj, an International athlete and his personality traits, in the year 1992. P. V. Kamaraj 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 encouraged him to take up Athletics ably guided him. At school and college days, he was duly encouraged by the Physical Education Teacher and the Headmaster 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 showed 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.