Chapter-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A study of relevant literature is necessary to know the work done in the field of an analytical survey on women sports. The researcher has made every effort to locate and collect the literature relevant to this study from News papers, Journals and the available literature in the library of Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior. Brief reviews of the studies related to the present study which the research scholar has come across are cited below:

Rajiv Kumar\(^1\) article says, as sports buffs across the country were watching the world cup, a group of around 20 girls from Barauni Flag village clad in football jerseys and shorts, were busy honing their skills at the village football field near Barauni in Bihar\(^1\) Begusari district. One of the had even represented the country as part of the national women’s football team in the women Asia cup in 2004 and 2006, held in china and Malaysia respectively

Five of the girls are currently members of the state women’s football team. And all of them hail from the same village. They undergo a

\(^{1}\) Rajiv Kumar, Village Girls bend it like Beckham (times of India) July 16\(^{th}\), 2006
grueling two hour practice session every ay under the watchful eye of
couch. Whether it is the mid-field dribbling skill of Annu, Who play as
stopper in the national team, their commitment of the game is clearly
visible on the field.

Arjun Singh, a village elder says it all started 12 year ago, Sports
lovers decided to form a village football team comprising women after a
football match in which only women played was organized during the
annual sports day celebration on January 14th 1994. Sadly, however, not a
single girl has so far been able to get a job on the basis of her football
skill. As a result the craze for the game in fast fading, said sing.

Masusam, who has also had two years stint with the Mohan Bagan
club of Kolkata in the Bengal women’s league, say parents now consider
it a waste of time and money for their children, particularly for girls to
devote time to the game.

“With virtually no support from the state as well as from various
district football Association, it will be hard to sustain the momentum,”
added by Mausam.

In fact, the neglect of local talent has not only left village sore, it
has also prompted them to advise the new generation to concentrate on
studies. Despite all this, they have constructed a stadium in the village
comprising a football ground surrounded by grassy sloped on all sides so that villagers can sit and enjoy the game when their daughters "Bend it like David Beckham".

Report\(^2\) of the second all India educational survey on college and institution of Physical Education by NCERT concludes, "While the numbers of training institution are turning out increasing, it is generally felt that quality of the product is still for form satisfactory. This we gather is due to inadequate facilities and poor staff personal as well the different quality of the material that Course for the training and the crowded syllabus that has to be covered in one academic year.

The Draft national sports policy\(^3\) has did down the aims and objectives of new sports policy which are three fold (a) to inculcate sports and health consciousness among the masses for regular participation in sports (b) to raise the standards in sports and in the process earn a places of prides in international sports competition (c) to provide all the necessary facilities an infrastructure which are essential for creating sports consciousness and promotion of the standard of performance in sports with a view to achieving these aim and objective, the following steps have been prescribed to be taken:

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\(^2\) Report of the all India survey on college and institution of Physical Education, Educational Survey NCERT, New Delhi, 1967

\(^3\) All India council of sports, Draft National Sports Policy (New Delhi: Ministry of Education and Culture, 1980)
Physical education and sports should be made compulsory in education institutions. Sports must become a compulsory feature of recreation in all factories and industries. Establishment of a network of rural sports centers.

Establishment of large numbers of sports clubs for urban youth. Holding of sports festival at district, states and national levels, yearly two years and four years respectively. Indigenous sports like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, and wrestling etc. to be developed and popularized. The mass media such as the Radio, T.V. and newspapers etc, Should play more effective roles in promoting sports health consciousness and in calculating the habit of Physical exercises s a way of life.

The national physical fitness programme to be reoriented and implement more effectively. For spotting sports talents the district and state sports councils. The school game federation of India and district and state level units of the national federation should actively co-ordinate with each other.

The policy report also deals with existing government sports scheme. The all India council of sports, the India Olympic Association, the state sports council and welfare scheme for the sportsmen. The report highlights problem and draw back of the India sports and has provide some remedial measures.
Ayers\textsuperscript{4} from his studies has concluded that parental attitude toward physical education were not related to socio-economic status parents considered the activities and the outcomes of Physical education programme either desirable or essential to the total educational development of the daughter.

Martin\textsuperscript{5} has conducted a study to determine the attitudes of elementary school teachers and administrators toward athletics for female. Three hundred seventy, three elementary school teachers and administrator were chosen. The result shows that (1) teachers and administrator disagree with items, which presented negative statement about female athletic agreed with items presenting positive views toward female athletes. (2) Teacher and administrators agree that a difference exists between the personalities of the female involvement. Male teacher and administrators established a pattern of participating in sports, which have traditionally been reserved for man. (3) Teacher and administrator in this study could not be characterized by a particular pattern of attitude.

Sub ground responses indicated that the certain subset of teacher and administrator were either more positive or more negative than other. It was concluded that elementary school teacher and administrator are a

\textsuperscript{4} Barbara Ayers, "A study of parental Attitude Toward value of Physical Education in Total Development of the Daughter" \textit{Completed Research in health, Physical Education and Recreation} 6(1964) P.86

\textsuperscript{5} Eugene Curtis Martin, "Analysis of the Attitude of Elementary School Teacher and Administrator Toward Athletic for Female" \textit{Dissertation Abstract International} (Oct. 1979)- P 40
positive group toward female participation in athletic though teacher appeared more positive than administrators.

Ray\(^6\) conducted a study in order to find out the attitudes of high school girls and their parents towards Physical education. The evidence indicated that the students who achieved high fitness scores and their parents viewed to contribution of physical education class for more favorable than did the students who were physically fit and their parents, and the parents and students differ in their view of the mental, emotional contributions. Parents and students for both groups had similar views about the physical psychological outcomes and the social contributions, while with regard to the emphasis placed on physical education in to total school programme. The parents of the low fitness group viewed this more favorable than their daughters. It was just the opposite with the high fitness group. Attitudes toward Physical education were positively related to the senior high school girls achieved physical fitness score. A lower score regulated in a lower attitude towards Physical education.

Brore, et. al.\(^7\), article presents the results of a survey of the attitude of 1,149 college freshmen women toward physical education as an activity. Study of total scores shows that they indicated a very favorable

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\(^7\) Marion R. Broer, Katharine S. Fox and Eunice Way, "Attitude of University of Washington Women Student Toward Physical Education and Activity" Research Quarterly 26 (Dec. 1955) P. 379
ude. The student in swimming and tennis seem to have a more
urable attitude than average and those in archery a less favorable
titude. The high percentages of these students who indicate to social
development, mental and physical health agree with result found at the
University of Michigan.

Priyanka Kaushika\textsuperscript{8} article as says the countdown to the
commonwealth games begins, Priyanka Kaushika finds out why India
lacks a sporting culture; Delhi is becoming with pride to host
commonwealth game 2010. India and advertisers keep reminding as how
many days to go for the event. These are frenetic activity. All focus in on
infrastructure and core is being investigated to meet international
standard. But when it comes to playing the games, India is for behind in
the international arena who is responsible for it? Parents, educational
institutions, government or athletes.

Many feel that the interest in sports has to be encouraged from
school through college and budding sports person need to be supported to
perform better. Unfortunately, this is lacking in India. “Sports in getting
sidelined in India.” Admitted a senior official of the central board of
secondary education (C.B.S.E.), adding we need to mainstream sports by

\textsuperscript{8} Priyanka Kaushika, “Give them a Sporting chance” (Education Times) 4\textsuperscript{th} sept. 2006.
making it compulsory subject. Only by giving it equal weight age as math's and English will sports to be taken seriously.

Public school has the infrastructure. Take for example modern school on Barakhamba Road. It has two cricket field, one football, two hockey, six tennis courts and four indoor badminton wooden courts. Sports practice takes place from 6-30 to 8 am and during two period a week. Around 67 students excelled different games of national level last year but they did not pursue sports as career.

The purpose of the Isenberger\(^9\), study was to determine the relationship between the self attitudes of women physical education major students and those of women physical education teachers. Subject used in the study were 277 women physical education student from three institutions and 167 women physical education Teachers. The "who am I?" test, a twenty statement test of self attitude (TST), was used as a measure of self- attitude. The result of this study indicated that there was a significant difference between the self attitudes of students groups within a school and between schools. It was also indicated the self attitude of teacher differed significantly from those of students' enrolled in a liberal art a university but were similar to those of students in a teacher education institution.

\(^9\) Wilma Isenberger, "Self Attitude of Women Physical Education Major Students and of women physical education teacher," Research Quarterly 30(march 1959):44
Masse et al.\textsuperscript{10} in their article summarizes the finding of an exploratory meeting of 53 experts, brought together under the aegis of the women’s health initiative to identify important issues related to measuring physical activity in minority women, in mid-life (aged 40-75) and older women (aged >75). The finding addresses five areas. Three dealing with measurement and two concerning the design of survey; (1) population characteristics to consider when measuring the physical activity of women and minority populations, (2) activity dimensions relevant to physical activity survey, (3) measuring moderate and intermittent activities (4) designing and administering Physical activity surveys for older and minority women and (5) establishing the reliability and validity of such physical activity survey. Although the focus at the expert penal meeting was on identifying issues related to the measurement of physical activity in women, many issues summarized here can be generalized to children and men. The panel’s finding concerning measuring physical activity are timely, as they directly bear on the challenges associated with the physical activity guidelines jointly issued by the American college of sports Medicine and the recommendation made in the Surgeon General’s 1996 report, Physical activity and health.

Elder et. al.\textsuperscript{11} examined the influence of specific social interaction on immediate physical activity in children with data obtained from the behaviors of eating and activity for child health Evaluation system (BEACHES). The study examine parental and peer prompting of physical activity at home among 178 Mexican- American and 113 Anglo-American children at age 4 years and again at 6-5 years. Most activity prompts came from adult interacting with children when they were sedentary. A reduction in the frequency of prompts from baseline to follow-up occurred in the prompter group (adult or child peer), gender, ethnicity, and preprompted activity level categories. Children’s responses to these prompts showed that as they aged, they seemed to rely less on the interpersonal (especially adult) aspects to their environment for cues to be more active.

Ballmann et.al.\textsuperscript{12} in their study suggested that women participating in exercise, especially traditionally masculine activities, may experience pressure when trying to uphold societal image of the ideal female body. In addition women may feel obligated to maintain traditional female roles while conforming to societal views on female participation in exercise. This research suggest that the Physical Activity Acceptance Scale


\textsuperscript{12} Katie L. Ballmann, The Development of the Physical Activity Acceptance Scale: Determining Gender views on Female Participation in Traditionally Muscule sports and Exercise Activity," \textit{Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sports} 68(March 1997 Supplement): 98-A
(PAAS) shows promise as a reliable and valid measure of individual perceptions of women who engage in traditionally masculine sports and exercise activities.

Nugent\textsuperscript{13} conducted a study to provide voice for preadolescent females as they underwent an intense 2 year physical education (fitness and sports skill development) and self-management intervention that was intended to enhance their attitudes toward physical activity while increasing their attitudes toward physical activity while increasing their activity levels. In both the fourth and fifth grades, the most frequently mentioned team participation outside of school. At the end of their fifth grade experience, five of the nine reported enjoying team activities.

Eyler et al.\textsuperscript{14} studied the despite decades of Physical activity research and interventions conducted on men very little is know about the patterns of physical activity among U.S. women. They noted that rates from several national survey show much lower rates of Physical activity for women than for men. Among women, rates may vary by socioeconomic status. Studies relating Physical activity and experience with heart disease, cancer; osteoporosis, and mental health are disused. Interventions in the work place and the community may increase the level

\textsuperscript{13} Nugent, "Preadolescent Females" Preference and Attitudes toward outside School Physical Activities during a 2 year intervention", Research Quarterly for Exercise and sports 68 (March 1997 supplement):34-A

of not participating in exercise and lack of time for this activity appears to be important constraints for many women. Applied research couple with community and workplace policies that support women’s efforts to be more physically active may decrease the rate of some chronic diseases in this population.

Welch Suggs\textsuperscript{15} Democrat or Republican, male or female, Americans strongly support equitable financing for men's and women's sports -- even if that means cutting men's teams, according to a new poll commissioned by The Wall Street Journal and NBC News.

In the poll of 2,010 adults, 79 percent said they approved of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the federal law that prohibits institutions that receive federal funds from discriminating on the basis of sex in any program, including athletics. An additional 14 percent said they did not approve of the law; 4 percent said they did not know enough about it and 3 percent were not sure. In a separate question, 76 percent of respondents said they approved of "cutting back on men's athletics to ensure equivalent athletic opportunities for women," while 19 percent said they disapproved of such cuts and 5 percent were not sure.

\textsuperscript{15} Welch Suggs, "Most Americans Favor Cutting Men's Sports to Add Women's, Poll Finds", (Chronicle of Higher Education Bulletin): Friday, June 23, 2000
The results did not vary much between different political and demographic groups. Seventy percent of Republicans said they approved of cutting men's sports, while 79 percent of Democrats did. Even men favored making athletics programs more equal, 73 percent to 22 percent, with the rest unsure. Women agreed, 79 percent to 16 percent.

"It's clear to me that the issue is on the top of people's minds," said David Iannelli, who with Robert Teeter conducted the poll for the Journal as part of a special section titled "Women, Politics, and the Marketplace." Another question on the survey asked whether women "count as much as men when it comes to" six social issues like becoming doctors and lawyers, making decisions about major purchases, and receiving financing for athletics programs. Only 14 percent said they definitely believed that women were receiving as much money as men, while 33 percent said that was sometimes the case, and 37 said that was not the case at all.

"When you take a look at parents and people getting used to seeing young women involved in athletics, that makes [the question of equitable funding] a non-issue," Mr. Iannelli said. He noted, though, that the poll did not ask specific questions about the economics of sports, such as the fact that women's athletics at the largest universities are often financed by revenues from football and men's basketball.
While Title IX does not require colleges to give the same amount of money to men's and women's sports programs or to have equal numbers of male and female athletes, it does require them to provide equitable resources and opportunities in a nondiscriminatory way.

The poll, conducted June 14-18, had a margin of error of plus or minus 2.2 percent.

Bla José Alfredo Flores\textsuperscript{16}, Blame it on the women. At the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, the U.S. women's basketball, soccer, softball and gymnastics teams brought home gold and set the stage for what's considered an explosion in women's sports.

Since "The Year of the Woman," as it was widely known, there has been a boom in women's sports coverage, from the 1997 launch of the Women's National Basketball Association to the 1998 U.S. women's gold-medal hockey team to the 1999 Women's World Cup Champion U.S. team. April 2001 will see the arrival of the Women's United Soccer Association.

Despite such overwhelming popularity, very few reporting beats were created to cover professional women's sports teams and women's

\textsuperscript{16} José Alfredo Flores et. al, "Women's sports coverage still lacking" (the American Society of Newspaper Editors): 14 April 2000
sports in general. This lack of coverage was the central topic among the
female sports journalists and athletes on a panel Thursday afternoon.

Newspapers continue to lag behind coverage on television and the
Internet.

"The sports world is changing, and we're barely reflecting this,"
said Christine Brennan, sports columnist for USA Today and best-selling
author of books on ice skating. "There is no excuse for this."

During the weekend of Feb. 12-13 this year, three sports events
fought for television ratings. Tiger Woods was going for his seventh
consecutive golf tournament victory at the Buick Invitational, the
National Basketball Association was staging All-Star weekend and
Michelle Kwan was favored to win the U.S. Figure Skating
Championship.

Kwan won, but despite being a native of Los Angeles and a student
at UCLA, her feat was reported on page 13 of the Los Angeles Times
sports section.

"Why do I see figure skating all the time on TV and don't see it on
the front pages of sports sections?" Brennan asked. "TV ratings are a
measure of the popularity of the program, and newspapers do not reflect
this."
Just six years earlier, the Tonya Harding-Nancy Kerrigan Winter Olympics rivalry brought figure skating to the forefront of the sports world. CBS' coverage of the 1994 Short Program in figure skating received a 48.5 ratings share, the sixth highest-rated program ever. The only other sporting events with better ratings were Super Bowls XVI and XVII. Despite the overwhelming increase in interest, no figure skating beats were created.

Niche publications were created to fill the void. "The explosion in women sports happened five years ago, but we're still waiting for coverage of this explosion," said Sandy Bailey, editor of Sports Illustrated for Women, which launched last month.

Much of the reason for the expansion of women's sports involves Title IX, the 1972 law that requires federally funded institutions give equal support to men's and women's sports.

An example of Title IX influence occurred during last year's Women's World Cup, which brought more than 650,000 fans to stadiums across the United States during the tournament's 32 matches, with 40 million fans watching at home during the final.

Many of the team's players including Mia Hamm, the world's most prolific female soccer scorer with 106 career goals were born about the
time the law was passed. "They are the personification of Title IX," Brennan said.

"People don't see how enjoyable this form of entertainment can be," said Whitney Smith, who covers the Tennessee Lady Vols basketball team for The (Nashville) Tennessean. "The women's game doesn't have the flash of the above-the-rim game seen in men's basketball, but women should be allowed to display their talent."

Many female sports writers say editors who oversee their work tend not to cover women's athletics because the majority of their readers are businessmen, who have only recently shown any interest in these stories.

"With newspaper sizes getting smaller and others folding, it's a gamble to try something new," said Amy Shipley, Olympics sports beat writer for The Washington Post. "People cover what they are used to watching."

Susan Bischoff, deputy managing editor of the Houston Chronicle, says newspapers can't afford to ignore women's sports. "What many editors don't realize is that girls are interested in sports, and if they can't read about the WNBA or the U.S. women's soccer team in the newspaper,
they'll find that information on the Web or elsewhere. In a time of dwindling circulation, newspapers cannot lose these potential readers."

Subsequently, many female sports reporters either change sections or leave journalism altogether. "Frustration, not the family, is the culprit," Bailey said.

Meanwhile several professional female athletes are upset that newspapers treat their leagues as second-class by sending interns, rookie or disinterested reporters out to cover their events.

"I can't tell you the amount of times when I had to go to a press conference and work to get [reporters] excited," said professional golfer Meg Mallon. "One time, a reporter told me that I was lucky that their paper was covering our golf event and that I better give them something to write about."

Cynthia Cooper, two-time most valuable player and three-time WNBA champion with the Houston Comets, said she is confused with teammate Sheryl Swoops during interviews. I'm tired of being Sheryl, "Cooper said." Some journalists just don't care. They don't do their homework, and with the Internet it's so easy to find out about WNBA players."
F. Erik Lords\textsuperscript{17}, Five years after settling a lawsuit that charged it with discriminating against female athletes, the California State University System is providing more funds, scholarships, and opportunities for participation in women's sports, according to a report released by the institution Tuesday.

Most of the system's campuses are in compliance with the terms of the settlement, and those that are not will be within a year or two, according to Ken Swisher, a spokesman for the system.

The changes are in response to a consent decree that settled a lawsuit brought in 1993 by the California chapter of the National Organization for Women. The lawsuit alleged that all of the system's campuses were discriminating against female athletes by not providing enough money for scholarships for women's teams, and by not offering enough opportunities for women to play sports. Cal State issued the report on its progress Tuesday in accordance with the terms of the 1993 decree.

"We're very pleased with the results of our internal report on gender equity in athletics," said John D. Welty, president of Cal State's Fresno campus and chairman of a committee that is monitoring how the

\textsuperscript{17} Erik Lords, "Increased Sports Opportunities for Women" (The Chronicle of Higher Education) :2000
onsent decree is being carried out. "C.S.U. campuses have allocated massive resources to ensure equality of opportunity, and we will continue our commitment to this standard."

Linda C. Joplin, Cal-NOW's coordinator for athletics issues, said that she was pleased with the progress and that her organization would continue monitoring the system.

"C.S.U. has taken seriously its commitment to women's athletics," she said. "Although all of the campuses are not quite there yet, the progress is significant, and their planning is sound."

Three campuses -- California Maritime Academy, and the Cal State campuses at Monterey Bay and Channel Islands -- were not part of the system when the lawsuit was filed, and the San Marcos campus did not have National Collegiate Athletic Association sports. Nineteen campuses are included in the report.

Some of the changes made between the 1992-93 and 1998-99 academic years: Financing for women's athletics jumped 266 percent, and financing for men's sports grew by 44 percent. Fifteen of the system's 19 campuses are now in compliance in this area.

Athletics scholarships for female athletes in the system increased by 184 percent; for men, the number of grants jumped by 59 percent.
Currently, 49 percent of grants go to women in the system, up from 35 percent. Eleven of nineteen campuses are in compliance in this area. Participation opportunities increased as at least 38 new sports were added. Roughly 53 percent of all of the system's athletes are women, up from about 34 percent. Eleven of nineteen campuses are in compliance in this category.

Ebbeck et al.\textsuperscript{18} studied the reason for adult participation in physical activity. An Interactional approach that simultaneously analyses personal and situational factors was employed to investigate why adults participation in Physical Activity. Specifically, this stud examined reason for participation by taking into account the interaction of gender and type of Physical activity in which individuals were involved. Subjects included 422 adults who were enroll in university service physical education programme. The importance of various participation reasons was rated by individual involved in martial arts, swimming, tennis, volleyball, weight training and yoga. A factor analysis revealed that the participants engaged in Physical Activity for inter dependence, personal satisfaction, self image and instrumental reasons. Further more, a MANOVA using factor scores as the dependent variable revealed a significant gender by activity interaction. The importance if interdependence as a reason for

participation differentially varied for males and females across the six activities. Results of this study are discussed in terms of future research and practical implications.

Barnett and Wright\textsuperscript{19} studied the psychological consideration for women in sports. They start with an overview of the expectations for women in the society may make participation in sports difficult for some, they then provide a psychological profile of the female athlete and highlight personality and mood difference that have been revealed between athletes and non-athletes between more successful counter parts. Finally, they discussed a number of psychological problems that women athletes may experience, including identity issues, eating disorders, drug abuse, emotional responses to injuries, burn out and retirement.

Gill and Overdor\textsuperscript{20} investigated the incentives for exercise in young and older women. Two hundred and seventy two females between the ages of 18 and 16 years completed on exercise incentive questionnaire. Result showed that the youngest age group reported exercising significantly more as a means for gaining recognition then the 31-40 age groups. Physical health, fitness, stress management, task mastery and appearance were highly valued by subjects of all ages while


\textsuperscript{20} K. Gill and V. Overdorf, "Incentives for Exercise in younger and older Women" Journal of Sports behavior 17:2(June 1994): 87-97
competition and creative expression were the least valued incentive across the four age groups. The importance of mental health and affiliation as reason for exercise increased with advancing age. Sine incentives appeared to very by age exercise programmes must be structured to meet the goals of the specific participants.

Cash et. al.\textsuperscript{21} investigated the factor structure and correlates of the reasons for exercise inventory among 101 exercising women. Subject completed the 24 item inventory (with one added item), reported their weekly frequency of exercise, and completed two standardized body image measures. Factor analysis indicated that with minor modification the instrument has an internally consistent structure with four factors of appearance or weight management was associated with a more negative body image independent of actual body mass and was the only motive related to self-reported frequency of exercise.

Rowe and Brown\textsuperscript{22} in their article discussed a community based research project designed principles to encourage teenage girls to engage voluntarily in sports by improving local media coverage and developing the media and public relation skills of local sporting clubs and associations. The results also indicate that the importance of media


coverage may be exaggerated and that media word of mouth and peer group encouragement are of much greater significance in actually raising sports registration levels among girls and women. The article concluded with a reflection that the project represents pointing to the need of diverse approaches to gender inequality in sport.

Zeelie and Potgeiter\textsuperscript{23} studied the perception of female sports participation. Questionnaire were used to examine the perception of white high School pupils (N=540) and the self evaluation of adult white female sports participations (N=222) regarding the social desirability of their sport participation. The general attitude towards females sports participants them selves also feel comfortable with their sports roles. However, there is not a clear tendency with regard to sex role identification on the Bam (1974) scale. Difference in the perception of this sample, when compared with finding else where in the western would could be ascribed to cultural factors.

Henderson and Bialeshki\textsuperscript{24} Conducted a study by using two sets of qualitative data that addressed adult female participation and non-participation in physical recreation activities, typologies emerged concerning the way constraints were negotiated: achievers, attempters,


\textsuperscript{24} K.A. Henderson and M.D. Bialeshki, "Negotiating constraints to women's Physical Recreation," Society and leisure 16:2 (Fall 1993): 389-412
compromisers, dabblers, and quitters/ defaulters. These typologies were depicted in a model that showed how women respondent to their constraints and the perceived benefits versus costs that were associated with physical recreation participation. The results have implication for examining trends in the negotiation of Physical recreation for further understanding the leisure and sport behavior of women.

Ryckman and Hamel\(^2\) examined dispositional predictors of female adolescent involvement in organized team sports. Intrapersonal motivational variable, including affiliation, competition and achievement, were investigated as predictors of degree of sports involvement. Involvement was operational as the number of different sports played by these adolescents. Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that girls who had greater involvement in sports had stronger needs for positive stimulation through friendship and weaker needs for emotional support and attention than girls with lower level of involvement. Girls with higher involvement also had stronger competition attitude based on personal development goals. There was, however, no relation between hyper competitiveness (competing attitude aimed at self aggrandizement and opponent denigration) and sports involvement for these adolescents. The results were discussed primarily in terms of coach- athlete

compatibility in attitude toward competition and their implication for the
fulfillment of female athlete needs.

Smith\textsuperscript{26} discussed parallel between women of color in society and
sport. Although special emphasis is placed of Africa-America Women's
historical and tradition information on other ethnic group socio-
economic status and participation in sports is included. The discussion
focuses on the absence or silence of diverse ethnic women with in the
mainstream of society, sports and scholarship and summarizes literature
that highlights intersections of gender race, and socio-economic class.

Fox, Corbin and Coulry\textsuperscript{27} studied female Physical estimation and
attribution to Physical activity. The psychological model for physical
activity Participation and the physical estimation and attraction scales
(PEAS) were developed by Senstroem using adolescent male subjects.
This study investigated the adequacy of the model and instrument for
explaining the involvement of college age females in model worked
similarly for both- sexes, there were important difference. Attraction to
physical activity, as measure by the attraction scale, dose not contribution
to the model for the female in this study, but it dose for males. Physical
estimation emerged as a key factor particularly for females, in its

\textsuperscript{26} Y.R. Smith, "Women of color in society and sports," Quest (USA) 44 (August 1992) : 228-250
\textsuperscript{27} Keeneth R. Fox, Charles B. Corbin and William H. Couldry, "Female Physical Estimation and
relationship with self esteem, fitness, and physical activity levels. The estimation scale appears to be a reliable and powerful instrument for assessing this construction.

Lever\textsuperscript{28} studied the manner in which the sexes differ in play, as the tenth and eleventh years are reached. She found that girls play in smaller groups, play Outdoors less frequently, and play less often in competitive games than do boys. She also recorded that boys' games lasted longer, about 25 minutes, then girls' games; about 15 minutes was the longest girls game recorded in her survey.

Greendorf and Lewko\textsuperscript{29} suggests that in college communities the father is a strong influence on the sport socialization of daughters.

Lenney\textsuperscript{30} has proposed the notion of situational vulnerability. He has found, that women tend to lack confidence in achievement situation which are perceived as being sex role in appropriate.

Snyder and Kivlin\textsuperscript{31} in a study on college athletes showed them to be more positive in their self-attitude than non-athletes.

\textsuperscript{29} S. Greendorfer and J. Lewko, "Role of Family members in sport Socialization of Children," Research Quarterly 49(1978):146-152.
Horner\textsuperscript{32} published a highly influential paper which claimed that many women were motivated not by a need for achievement, or a fear of failure, but by a fear of failure, but by a fear of success, he also claimed that females were motivated to avoid success because this could negative consequences in terms of social rejection, decreased like hood of marriage, doubts about feminity etc.

Kapper\textsuperscript{33} conducted a study on 739 college women students of Dilhaoma University by administering an attitude inventory. He concluded that college women had a favorable attitude toward physical Education.

Singh\textsuperscript{34} in this article, “Why India Hockey Failed to score in World cup and Asian Games, Spotted out the following reasons: The important reasons were lack of sufficient funds, artificial grounds, incentives to the player and coaches and above all, a lack of love for the game which brought our country so much glory. Besides this lack of good shooters, constant change strategies were the causes of poor performance. He said that constant change in the teams’ coach has also become a disease. A coach should be given at least four years to prepare the side. He

\textsuperscript{33} Eneline E. Kapper, "Inventory to Determine of College women Toward Physical Education and Students service of Physical Education Department," Research Quarterly 24(march 1953):319
\textsuperscript{34} Balbir Singh, "Disasters of Today," The Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine (11\textsuperscript{th} January , 1987)
suggested that the coach should have full authority over the selection of the player.

Chapman\textsuperscript{35} conducted a study to determine what, if any predictive qualities could be identified in a group of skilled women field hockey players. The specific areas investigated were anxiety, visual perception, manual dexterity, ball control, and dynamic balance, years of experience and playing position served as a secondary focus of experience and playing position served as secondary focus in the study. A total of 106 women field hockey players served subjects. The results from five tests, selected on the basis of a pilot study, supplied the data for analysis. The sport competition anxiety test (SCAT) a brief paper and pencil test, provided an anxiety measure. A modified version of Herlcoroity’s Moving Embedded Figure Test (MEFT) was used to assess visual perception. Manual dexterity was determined by the two hand turning and placing test of the Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test (MRMT). The Chapman Ball Control test (CBCT), a Test designed by the investigator was employed to assess skill ability in stick work. Dynamic balance was measured by the Scott sideboard leap Test (SSLT). Results indicated that dynamic balance, ball control, and anxiety were the discrimination variable for the group of selected women field hockey players. Visual

perception and manual dexterity, as measured in the study, did not discriminate between successful and less successful field hockey players. Years of Playing experience was not an important factor in group classification. Significant difference did exist between all control skill of goalies and field players.

Leslie et-article, American athlete Ms. Morse was recently awarded a $35,000 grant to pursue training and coaching in England with a five-time Olympian. Ms. Morse competes in dressage, one of the few international level sports in which men and women compete equally against one another. After working her way from local competitions to national level events, Ms. Morse appears poised to reach the pinnacle of all athletics—the Olympics in 2004.

Ms. Morse began her competitive career on a $650 spotted Appaloosa. She has worked her way up through the ranks to win two United States Equestrian Team (USET) National Championships, and three United States Dressage Federation (USDF) Horse of the Year Championships.

Like most team sports, dressage requires more than one committed athlete. Ms. Morse has finally found the ideal teammate in a 17.2 hand bay stallion named Kingston. Although he has elegant long legs and

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36 Leslie Morse, “American Athlete Moves One Step Closer to Her Dream of 2004 Olympics” Google Search (internet)
powerful gaits, many in the dressage community did not believe Kingston had talent for international competitions until Ms. Morse forged a relationship with the horse. "I knew the moment I first sat on him that we would be a great team," Ms. Morse said. The pair has been virtually undefeated for more than two years and has won a USET National Championship and USDF Horse of the Year Championship.

Dressage is a sport much like pairs figure skating. Two athletes work as a team to demonstrate technical skills in an artistic setting, all set to music. Dressage has been an Olympic sport since 1912, and is a sport in which women consistently outscore their male counterparts; women have claimed the last four Olympic individual gold medals. Dressage is extremely popular in Europe and is one of the fastest growing equestrian sports in the U.S. To succeed in dressage an athlete must have strength, patience, and tenacity while preserving the spirit of the horse.

With the grant from the United States Equestrian Team, Ms. Morse was able to accomplish the lifelong goal of training with five-time Olympian Kyra Kyrklund. The time in Europe will enable Ms. Morse to establish an international presence. "In dressage, it is very important for the Americans to be seen by the international judges."
Thapar\textsuperscript{37} conducted a study on the attitude and its effect on the performance of the competition. He suggests that to understand the word "Attitude", the Oxford dictionary says "it is a settled mode thinking". He says all the participants for the big event will not bear fruit if the players are not in positive mood on the day of the match. They should be full of confidence and eagerly await to show to the opponent as well as spectator they bent upon to fight till the last.

Singh\textsuperscript{38} in his investigation suggest that one of the reason for poor performance by the players in our country is that we have not so far made our game and sports sufficiently science oriented. In this age of science we in India at the University level, are the least scientific in our approach to games and sports. Science analysis and assessment are not normally attempted. In the absence of critical evaluation of performance it is not possible fully to judge the performance of university.

Bajwa\textsuperscript{39} in his thesis submitted to the Punjabi University Patiala on – An Analysis of the cause of failure of Indian Basketball team in the Asia Competition. The following conclusion were drawn after analysis the data; selection of the team is not done fairly and impartially non-technical and unfulfilled person are deputed as spectators while ignoring

\textsuperscript{37} K.D. Thapar, "Right Attitude Imperative for success in sports" SNIPS Journal (April 1981: 25
\textsuperscript{38} Karan Singh, "Study of Games and Sports Performance (men) of University of India Base on Inter-University Tournament Result of the Year (1981-82)" University Sports 5 (Sept;1982):101
the game standard; political pressure and approaches are considered at the team for the Asia competition is done when competition comes very near. He feels that due to this reason the player do not get them combination and mutual understanding.

Raugh and Wall\textsuperscript{40} conducted a study to determine the factors measuring sports participation motivation. Participation motivation factors were examined for university male and female athletes (n=59) members of physical education activity classes (n=10) and participants in intramural programmes (n=290). The questionnaire used discriminated among these three group with 75% accuracy and among these respondents classified highly, moderately, and unmotivated with 62% accuracy. Groups means were highest for athletes on each sub-scale. Response indicated that self improvement, having fun and enjoying the activity and improvement of total fitness were most important.

Silva and Andrew\textsuperscript{41} analyzed the game location and basketball performance in the Atlantic Cost conference (ACC). The performance of basketball teams participating in the ACC was systematically examined as a function of home versus away game location. The study was designed to determine if a home court advantage or an away court


disadvantage existed in the ACC during a ten year period from 1971-1981. Performance indicators were field goal percentage, free throw percentage turn-over personal foul and rebound.

Descriptive results indicated that visiting team's loss more games and had a lower per game scoring average. Four of the five performances variables were found to be statically significant predictors of game location comparison of actual performance with ACC coaches' standards for performance suggested that an away court disadvantage existed for three of the four predictor variable. The rebound variable was the only performance indicator suggesting a home court advantage.

Kaur\textsuperscript{42} conducted a study to determine the causes of poor performance of Indian Hockey at International Level. In this connection she investigated the opinion of Indian Hockey players and coaches regarding the causes of poor performance and its remedies. It was concluded that faculty and subjective election method; frequent change of coaches; inadequate technical and tactical preparation, insufficient match experience on synthetic playing surface, lack of proper diet; and lack of confidence, dedication devotion; discipline responsibility and fighting spirit by the players were the major causes of poor performance of Indian Hockey at international level.

\textsuperscript{42} Sukhdeep Kaur, "Causes of poor Performance of Indian Hockey at International level and its remedies" (Unpublished MPE Thesis Jiwaji University, Gwalior, 1987)
Ogunjwenjo\textsuperscript{43} conducted a study on the development of Nigeria's participation in International sports Competition and its effect on the nations, he included both individual and team games and the study was conducted on athletes, boxing, soccer, lawn tennis, Table Tennis, swimming, and team games of basketball and volleyball. The data was compiled from library, sources interviews of Nigeria. Data was collected from 300 athletes, coach and sport administrator. He found that the major weakness was in the area of inadequate facilities, insufficient personal, as well as ineffective planning for international sports competitions.

Long\textsuperscript{44} determine which had the greater contribution to team success. Subject (n=47) from the SHS baseball teams, were administered a questionnaire to measure team cohesiveness ; and three performance test are administered to measure skills in baseball activity average calculated at the competition of the baseball season.

Linear regression analysis was used to compute $S^2X$, F-ratio and probability cohesion each subject evaluation of the team as a whole had a greater power of predicting success than the other two measure of cohesion concerning, each subject evaluation of every other team


\textsuperscript{44} Grant Long, “Cohesion: A predictor of team Success,” Completed Research in Health Physical Education and Recreation, 15 (1973):126
members and each subject evaluation of his relationship of the leans the skill measure throwing for accuracy had a greater power in predicting throwing for distance, speed and hitting ability.