CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A brief review of relevant literature available found in various sources which the investigator has come across are presented in this chapter. Studies which are directly related to the present study are given earlier and studies which are allied and contributory to this investigation are given later on.

Pesiseau (1963) conducted a study on woman university basketball conference and reported successful teams tended to be high in all areas (free throw, field goals, rebounds and fouls). The correlation of team success with percentage of fouls committed was significant at the 0.01 level and with rebounds recovered was significant at the 0.05 level of confidence. The home court advantage was about five points per game.

Dahlgreen (1968) conducted a analytical survey of basketball turnover in tournament’s in Washington. All instances team or individual error were recorded in team statistics were grouped into general categories with little attempts to learn their causes. An attempt was made to identity and categorize the specific errors made in tournament play so that coaches could anticipate these weakness and take appropriate action.

Gunther (1969) conclude that no definite statistical relationship could be established between turnover and winning and loosing handball games.
Bash (1973) investigated the effect of varsity college basketball participation on the self concepts of players on selected teams, varsity college Basketball players (N=139) were selected from the eastern college athletic conference. The study compared the pretest, players rank by coach and self concept scores of the players to the past test. Players rank by coach and self concept scores. Time period was 14 week Data were collected from game statistics for tabulation in to a basketball evaluation Instrument which objectively determined players contribution to the team members of winning team (69%) showed a more positive change in self concept than did members of testing team (55%) overall 62% of the 139 participants showed a positive increase in self concept.

Cox (1974) established that order of volleyball skill most influential in predicting team success was spike, defense followed by spiking services reception setting, servicing and free ball passing.

Hopkin (1978) Investigated to determine the factor structure of human motor performance in sport's skills domains of Handball and identify the robust factors in the domain. A theoretical model of the hypothesized dimensions of Handball playing ability was developed. The hypothesized factor were shooting, passing, Jumping, movement without ball and movement with the ball. Variables (N=21) were selected to sample these hypothesized factors. Included in the 21 variables were the 09’ Items from the AAHPER. The variable’s were administered to 70 boys enrolled in the Handball camps during the summer of 1975. The
hypothesized model was investigated by the use of several factor analytic model. Alpha factor analysis, canonical factor analysis The H. D. of Jumping was Identified and found to be best measured by the Jump and reach. The H.D. of movement without ball and movement with the ball were found to be conciliated in to 1 dimension the best measures of He factor were the zig zag run and zig zag dribble. The H.D. of passing was identified and foul to be best measured by the wall pass the H.D. of shooting was identified and found to be best measured by the side front and foul shots.

Hammer (1979) studied the relationship of biorhythm to selected aspect of Handball performance. A three way ANOVA revealed no significant difference between the player’s game performance and biorhythm cycles.

Sation (1980) found that shooting errors in men's college Handball game appeared to be mixed in terms of missing short or missing long. Similar in type during each half and for the entire game and similar in type for both the home and visiting teams.

Gaunt (1980) Investigated the factor structure of Handball skill in the domain. A battery of 20 experimental variable's was administered to 167 high school girls. The variables were selected on the basis of their representation of a theoretical domain possessing the following hypothesized dimensions (1) Shooting (2) Jumping (3) Passing (4) Moving without the ball (5) Moving with the ball. It was concluded that
the hypothesized dimension's of Handball playing ability were not supported the multidimensional model resulting from the investigation which was represented by dribble, explosive leg strength, leg up shot and passing.

Ralph (1981) concluded that coaches in the selected conference should utilize practice session specifically designed to improved field goal percentage and ability to draw fouls.

Grober (1981) Conducted a study the purpose of which was to confirm the presence of cohesiveness factors in male varsity Handball players representing different level of competition. A secondary purpose was determine the reliability of the cohesiveness items. A total of 515 player divide among the elementary school (n =92) Junior high school (n = 116), senior high school (n = 110) small college (n =115) and large college (n = 82) levels of competition responded to a 13 item cohesiveness questionnaire prior to a team practice section. The Interclass reliability coefficient for all items was calculated for two groups. The correlation were all positive and significant ranging from 73 to 94 in Junior high players and from 80 to 98 in small college players. A principal factor analysis with Interaction was performed on each correlation matrix that represented level of competition. Oblique rotation to simple structure of each factor matrix was achieved six factors were identified Two factors, namely. Team performance satisfaction and task cohesion appeared in all 5 levels. Affiliation cohesion appeared in all level excepts senior
high. Self performance. Sates factor was Identified in the elementary junior high and large college level Desire for recognition was identified in the elementary. Senior high and small college levels. The lost factor, named value of membership appeared in the Junior high and senior high players a numbers of the factors were correlated in all levels.

**Breitlow (1981)** in a study explored the effect of man to man, zone and combination handball defense on each of the following field goal shoot. Rebounding and team success comparison’s were made in each of these areas to determine possible strengths. Weakness and Vulnerable areas for each type of half court defense. Data were collected during the 1976-77 season of the Cambridge SHS bays’ varsity handball team and its opponents covering 21 games. Statistics were kept for the time each team played in each defense plus the field goal and rebounding total while in that defense, statistics were analyses in teams of percentage and total figures only without farther statistical test. He found that success of man to man over zone defence in 9 to 13 games. Shooting percentage emerged as the highest indicator of success (85%) with rebounding with 76.2%, opponent shooting percentage was higher in zone defence than man to man defense. Range one resulted in a higher shooting percentage while the corners allowed the greatest number of shots 79.9%, of all rebounds were secured in range one. Man to man defense allowed the appointment a greater number of field goal in range one against a man to man defense than against a zone defense.
William's (1984) studied the relationship of selected 'Natural' tracts on statistical game performance in Handball and reported that statistical game performance is significantly affected by shooting success but not the tested measurement of quickness, speed, Jumping power, agility, height and weight.

Horald (1990) investigated to determine the most important statistical variable in predicting winning and losing performance in college Handball. The variable which was included in team optimal subset was, personal foul, However it was always associated with a losing performance group for that team. The next two most Included variables were always associated with a winning performance group and consisted of point per possession and half time lead the average overall correct classification rate of predicted group membership of winning and losing performance for all nine team was 93.26%.

Eom and Schatz (1992) Investigated the playing characteristics of team performance in International men's volleyball, to examine difference in playing characters between the attack, counter attack process, charges in playing characterization as a function of team success and to determine the best predictor or a set of predictors of team success among the selected skill components. They found that the significant difference between team standing and game outcome were due to better performance in the skill used in counter attack process. Among the eight selected skill the block and spike were the most important in determining team success.
Dane and Erzurumluoglu (2003) studied eye-hand visual reaction times in handball players. The eye-dominant hand and the left eye-left hand visual reaction times, the left-handers had a superior over the right-handed players, but there was no difference between the right eye-right hand visual reaction times of the right and left-handers, these results are consistent with the study performed by Dane and Gumustekin (2002).

The research scholar felt the need to study the inter-university and national handball players after reviewing the above literature so that the important habit of winning/losing with reference to those players can be determined.