CHAPTER-II

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The researcher digested every possible pros and cons of the research work with personal probing and layout a clear picture of the sports scenario of Manipur. The researcher also delved into the works of many experts and applied their ideologies and procedures at relevant phases of the study. The aftermath data so collected by the researcher have direct relevancies with the research work.

In the context of this study the researcher collected some directly and indirectly related literature manuals. Many research works had been completed and are still being conducted for future development of the sports facilities and sports participation with the resulting achievements thereon. So, it was essential to have an idea about the studies which have already completed.

Adorson,\textsuperscript{13} studied the standard of outdoor physical education and athletic facilities for formulate minimum standard for outdoor facilities in order to carry out a well-rounded programme of physical education.

and inter-scholastic activities at the high school level. The study involved a review of current texts on the subject and articles on planning of facilities appeared in periodicals in 1958.

Bucher\textsuperscript{14} stated that while planning the facilities, instructional programme student interest and increasing costs of construction should be considered. He also recommended minimum area of 10 acres for each 10 schools of 500 students. But it did not seem feasible in many schools already functioning. However, while purchasing land for new building, the administrator should keep this recommendation in mind that a playroom of gymnasium of 50' by 80' with 20' ceiling is the minimum standard recommended by Bucher.

Carl L. Nordly,\textsuperscript{15} studied the physical education facilities and equipment of the accredited public secondary schools of Minnosota and found that 34% of the schools have less than two acres of outdoor space on campus for all physical education activities. Only 18% of the schools have an excess of five acres of such space in the school site. 58% have playgrounds and athletics fields or separate site.

\textsuperscript{14} Charles A. Bucher, "Administration of Physical Education and Athletic Programme", St. Louis, C.V. Mos by Co. 1979.

Denis J. Ribber,\textsuperscript{16} surveyed eleven elementary schools and four secondary schools in Lake Washington School District with Laporte Score Land. The elementary schools generally scored low with 5, below 50%. Their highest category was for outdoor areas and lowest with indoor areas. The secondary schools scored well above the national norm over 8 or the 10 categories. This highest was lowest and subnormal areas for swimming pool and modified activities.

James and Hudson,\textsuperscript{17} suggested that if there were to be sufficient sports for adventurous activities for any given catchments areas, then clearly local authorities must take a major responsibility in regard to finance and making suitable sites available. One of the main difficulties in creating adventurous sports is in finding the money for the initial cost (building, fencing, heating etc) and money to maintain the playfields.

Jones,\textsuperscript{18} surveyed factors affecting participation in leisure time activities of the public high schools students in Illinois in relation to academic achievement. A random sample from 408 twelve-grade


\textsuperscript{17} James and Hudson "Planning for Play", Lady Allen of Hwotwood Fila, 1975.

students enrolled in the Illinois Public High School was used. Chi-square was calculated to determine relationships between academic achievement and leisure. Outside influence such as television and automobiles had more influence on the students with low academic record. The peer group had more influence on the decisions of the youth than did the home, church or school. The school's extracurricular activities programme attracted very few of the students with low academic achievement.

Kennison,\textsuperscript{19} made a survey on physical education curriculum, facilities and administrative practices in eighty-one elementary schools of the Inland Empire areas of Washington. The questionnaire was given to principals concerning the facilities and administrative practices and to the physical education teachers convening the curriculum. He concluded that suitable activities should be excluded, outdoor and indoor facilities should be developed, additional playgrounds, equipments should be increased and the established administration practices should be followed.

Nelson, 20 made survey study using a stratified random sample of 100 seniors of public schools of Louisiana. The survey concerned personnel required classes, intramural sports, inter-scholastic athletics, health education, facilities and equipment, financial support. The study revealed the actual pattern in which physical education programme was carried out.

Norman C. Borell, 21 surveyed and evaluated the physical education curriculum, facilities and administrative organisation in the public secondary schools of Taeoa. He found that the most score of 15 schools for the 10 areas of Laporte score card No.11 was 1604 as compared to the suggested average of 15. The schools were strong in activity programme locker and shower facilities, supplies and equipment and organisation and administration of class programme. 11(eleven) schools were below average in outdoor areas, 11 (eleven) lacked swimming pool.


Peter John Camaron,\(^{22}\) surveyed the physical education curriculum, facilities and administrative organisation in the city high schools of Saskatchewan. He used Laporte score card number 11. The result indicated that in the categories of curricula, facilities and administrative organisation, the Saskatchewan city high schools were below the standard recommended by Laporte for adequate physicals education programme.

Scott and Richard,\(^{23}\) mentioned that maximum standard for physical education facilities should be maintained in accordance with legal, oral and functional requirements. They gave an example of a ceiling height of 24' for the Basketball court. For meeting the authentic needs of physical education facilities. They also mentioned time requirements, class size, activities needed for students, areas required for different court games to square feet and so on.

\(^{22}\) Peter John Camaron, "A survey of Physical Education Curriculum, Facilities and Administrative Organisation in the City High Schools in the Province of Sakatchewon, Canada during the 1958-59". Completed Research in Health Physical Education and Recreation Vol. 11(1960).

William T. Lorenzen,\textsuperscript{24} analysed the recreational policies regarding the use of school facilities in 4 different urban communities close the Vancouver B-c.e. The greater use of schools facilities appeared to be lack of communication, between people in the schools and in the recreational department. Other difficulties were inadequate governmental financing, lack of reciprocal showing of educational and recreational facilities.

Brainnards,\textsuperscript{25} made a study of sixty-two men teachers including supervisors of students teaching and beginning teachers, covering twenty-two states of U.S.A. questionnaire method was adopted to carry out the survey. The common problems in the schools were the problems regarding organisation, administration and human relationship indicated by majority of the teachers.

Rels,\textsuperscript{26} evaluated the attitude towards physical education and studied the personnel, facilities and programme in relation to physical education in high schools of South Carolina. He used the near attitude


\textsuperscript{25} A. H. Brainnards, “A survey of problem confronting men student teachers in the field of physical education”, Research Quarterly 13 October 1942: 333-34.

inventory and a modified Loporte score card to collect the data. His study revealed that there was paucity of facilities and equipments in those high school and personnel showed favourable attitude towards physical education.

Nordly,\textsuperscript{27} study shows that 24 percent of the schools have less than two acres of outdoor space at school for all physical education activities. Of this group 75 have enrolment of 350 or less. Only 18 percent of the schools have spaces of time acres of such space on the school site and 48% have grounds and athletics fields on Sopomate sites.

Bhagat,\textsuperscript{28} studied “Survey of sports literature (Books) available in the college of Amravati University”.

The objective of the study was to find out the available sports literature (Books) in the colleges of Amravati University.

Total 12 colleges affiliated to Amravati University were selected randomly from the Amravati city and data collected for through questionnaire, visitation/personal interview, etc.


It was concluded that the colleges have the sufficient books in their liberties, but the books related to physical education and sports were less in number. The authorities were pessimistic in purchasing and modulating the books and other reading literature regarding the physical education and sports.

Khare,²⁹ studied “Comparative study of the facilities in college of Physical Education. In Maharasthra”. The data were collected from the eight colleges of physical education from the five different divisions of Maharasthra through the questionnaire are personal visit. The data were collected with various heading including course details, nature of curse, students, strength, sports facilities and maintenance cost.

It was conducted that except one more of the other colleges have the required sports facilities in accordance with the national plan of Physical education, Oct. 1956.

Patil,³⁰ studied “Survey of the sports facilities and sports achievements of secondary schools of Chalisgaon Tahsil.

The purpose of the study was to survey the physical education facilities available in the secondary schools of Chalisgaon Tahsil and to find out their achievement in sports.

The data were collected from the 14 schools of Chalisgaon tahsil through the questionnaire.

It was concluded that existing physical education facilities were inadequate in the schools and their sports achievement were not satisfactory.

Rai,31 studied sports facilities in Sikim State. This study was attempted to find out the existing facilities of sports and to see whether the concurred authorities take necessary steps to improve it.

The data were collected from the 14 educational institutes of Sikim state through the questionnaire and personal visit. On the basis of observation it was concluded that the facilities for sports in the state are being provided by the schools as well as the state government but these are seem to be inadequate for the present population of students and sports.

Dev,\textsuperscript{32} studied "survey of major sports facilities listing in higher secondary school of Tripura".

The main purpose of the present study was to find out the existing major sports facilities in the higher secondary schools of Tripura.

That, 14 schools in the area of municipality co-operation head quarter of each district of Tripura were selected and the information was collected through questionnaire (having the five major heading) and observation sheet.

On the basis of the observation it was concluded that the facilities for sports in the higher secondary schools seemed to be inadequate in the present population of students.

Joseph,\textsuperscript{33} studied "A study of physical education programme and facilities of Kathapppana educational district of Kerala". The specific purpose of the study was to find out the programme of physical education, existing facilities and personnel in the schools of Kathapppana educational district.

The data were collected from the 31 randomly selected schools established before 1985, through the questionnaire covering 12 major heads.

It was concluded that none of the institutions assessed the required sports facilities in accordance with the national plan of physical education whereas a few selected schools organized and conducted the various physical education programme.

Joshi,34 studied “study of the physical education facilities available in the junior colleges of rural and urban areas of Buldhana district”.

The study was undertaken to compare the listing status of the facilities for physical education in junior colleges of rural and urban areas.

The data were collected from 17 junior colleges of rural areas and 25 junior colleges of urban areas of Buldhana district through the questionnaire and interview.

It was concluded that comparatively more physical education facilities were available in the junior colleges of urban areas that the rural areas of Buldhana district.

Rajen,\textsuperscript{35} studied "A study to find out the relationship of sports facilities with sports participation and achievement in respect of colleges in Manipur state."

The purpose of the study was to find out the participation ratio in the inter-collegiate tournament, the relation of the sports participations and achievements and existing sports facilities.

The data were collected through the questionnaire and personal visit from the 22 colleges of Manipur state and computed statistically by chi-square.

It was observed that sports facilities, sports participation and achievements were related to one another and it was also revealed that higher rate of sports participation and achievement were from the colleges having ample sports facilities.

Mahesh,\textsuperscript{36} studied comparative study of the physical education facilities existing in the government and non-government secondary schools of Gaya district (Bihar).

The purpose of the study was to determine the existing facilities for physical education in the government and non-government secondary schools of Gaya district.

The data were collected from the 10 government and 10 non-government secondary schools of Gaya district of Bihar through the questionnaire.

It was concluded that the play fields, sports equipment, conditions of play ground, availability of required physical education staff and standard in sports competition of non-government schools of Gaya District were significantly superior to the government secondary schools.

Mane,\textsuperscript{37} studied "A comparative study of the sports facilities of the colleges of rural and urban areas affiliated to the Marathwada University.

The main purpose of this study was to compare the existing sport facilities in the rural and urban colleges of the Marathwada University.

The information was collected from the 40 colleges of Marathwada through the personal visit and a set of questionnaire having nine major heads.

On the basis of obtained data it was concluded that sufficient and better sports facilities are available in the colleges of urban areas of Marathwada in comparison of rural colleges.

Arun,\textsuperscript{38} studied “study of sports facilities in south Gujarat University and its affiliated colleges.

This study was attempted to collect information regarding the existing sports facilities and personnel related to physical education department.

The study was delimited to 25 colleges concerned with arts, science and commerce faculty from the south “Gujarat University. The data were collected through the two sets of questionnaire.

It was concluded that South Gujarat University and most of its affiliated colleges had inadequate sports facilities on the basis of Draft National Sports Policy, 1980.

P. Lakshminarayan,\textsuperscript{39} studied survey of staff and facilities of physical education in affiliated colleges of Andhra University.

The main purpose of this study was to find out the existing facilities for games and sports, and have a thorough survey of the staff working in the department of physical education.

The data were collected through the questionnaire, interview and visitation from the randomly selected 50 colleges of Andhra University.

It was concluded that the staff facilities in the affiliated colleges of Andhra University were adequate, whereas other physical facilities are found to be inadequate.

Tewari, S.,\textsuperscript{40} studied “A survey of the recreational programme and facilities for the coal mine workers of Dhanbad.


The purpose of the study was to survey the recreational programme and sports facilities offered to the coal mind employees of Bharat Cooking Coal Limited and Tata Iron and Steel Company.

The data for the study were collected through the visitation and analysed descriptively.

It was concluded that the areas and the facilities provided by the industries of activities are influential, though the employer as well as the managements took much interest in sponsoring recreational programmes.

Lakshminarayan,41 studied comparative study of the physical education facilities available in the rural and urban schools of South Delhi.

The study was undertaken to compose the existing physical education facilities in the rural and urban schools southern region of Delhi administration.

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The data were collected from the total 65 rural and urban schools of southern region of Delhi administration through the questionnaire and visitation.

It was concluded that the physical education facilities were comparatively belly in the schools of Urban areas of Southern region of Delhi than the rural areas of the same region.

Jaipal,42 studied study of physical education programme and facilities in the colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

The main purpose of this study was to find out the available major sports facilities and physical education programmes of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University, Delhi.

The present study was delimited to randomly select 25 colleges of Delhi University. The data were collected through questionnaire and visitation.

After analysis of the data it was concluded that the majority of the colleges had inadequate sports facilities on the basis of Draft National policy, 1980 and had less regular physical education programmes.

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Vithal, G., studied comparative study of the sports facilities existing in the colleges of Amravati and Wardha District.

The purpose of the study was to compare the sports facilities available in the affiliated colleges of Amravati and Wardha Districts.

The data were collected through the visitation and questionnaire from the 10 colleges of each district and the existing facilities were compared.

It was concluded that the total game fee collected in Wardha district was more than the Amravati district colleges, but the number of physical education teachers and existing physical education facilities were inadequate and less than the Amravati colleges.

Vishnu, V., studied comparative study of sports facilities and sports achievement of government and non-government secondary schools of Buldhana district for the year 1983 to 1987 (original in Marathi).

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The objective of the study was to compare the sports facilities and sports achievement of the government and non-government schools of Buldhana district.

Five government and five non-government secondary schools from Buldhana district were randomly selected and data were collected through the questionnaire regarding the sports facilities and sports achievements.

It was concluded that though the non-government schools possessed more sports facilities, the government schools had more sports achievements.

Tryanbak, P.\textsuperscript{45} studied study of the sports facilities and sports achievement of the secondary schools of Kasanja Tahasil.

The purpose of the study was to collect the data regarding the sports facilities and sports achievement of the Secondary schools of Kasanja Tahasil.

The data were collected from the physical education teachers of the 20 secondary schools through the questionnaire and interview.

It was concluded that sports achievement were very much affected by the sports facilities that were available in the schools.

Diganbar, H.\textsuperscript{46} studied study of the physical education facilities offered to ninth grade students of Amravati city according to syllabus.

The objective of the study was to find out the types and nature of facilities required according to syllabus for the ninth grade students of secondary school students of Amravati city.

The data were collected from the 24 schools of Amravati city through the questionnaire. It was concluded that the ninth grade students did not receive the facilities for the completion of the physical education course according to the syllabus of physical education.

Jyoti,\textsuperscript{47} studied comparative study of the facilities and the income expenditure of the government and non-government schools of Jabalpur city.

The purpose of the study was to compare the existing sports facilities and to explore the income and expenditure of the schools.

The data were collected from the 16 government and 15 non-government schools of Jabalpur city through the questionnaire, visitation and interview.

It was concluded that the source of income was more in non-government schools, and the available sports facilities and expenses on physical education were more in comparison to government schools of Jabalpur.

L. Ibetonbi,\textsuperscript{48} studied A study of physical education programme and facilities as higher secondary schools of Manipur.

The study was conducted with an objective to obtain information regarding the existing physical education programme, facilities and personnel in the higher secondary schools of Manipur.

The data were collected from the 25 secondary schools of Manipur through the questionnaires. It was concluded that the higher


secondary schools in Manipur have inadequate physical facilities for physical education and sports.

Rumaté, 49 studied Comparatively study of the sports facilities existing in the junior colleges of rural and urban areas of Akola district.

The study was undertaken to compare the sports facilities existing in the junior colleges of rural and urban areas.

The data were collected from the 13 junior colleges from rural and urban areas of Akola district though the questionnaire and interview.

It was concluded that existing physical education facilities in the junior colleges of rural and urban areas were inadequate, yet combatively facilities of physical education in junior colleges of urban areas were rather slightly better than the junior colleges of rural areas.

Sahebsaw, S. 50 Survey of sports facilities and the participation of the students in sports of secondary schools of Yavatmal.

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The purpose of the study was to examine the sports facilities existing in the Yavatmal city and to find out the number of participants in the sports programme.

The data were collected from the 30 secondary schools of Yavatmal city through the questionnaire and visitation.

It was concluded that proper facilities were not available in the secondary schools of Yavatmal city which resulted in poor participation in sports.

Prem Singh, S.\(^{51}\) Comparative study of the existing physical education facilities and sports achievement of the government aided and non-aided secondary schools of Amravati city.

The purpose of the study was to compare the physical education facilities and sports achievement of government aided and non-aided secondary schools.

The data were collected from the 16 government aided and 15 non-aided secondary schools of Amravati city. The information was

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collected from the headmaster and physical education teachers through the questionnaire.

It was concluded that the physical education and sports facilities were equally inadequate in aided as well as in non-aided schools. Inadequate number of physical education teacher, unqualified teachers and lack of finance were the main causes of poor sports achievement in both types of schools.

Kanwarjit Singh,52 studied a comparative study of the programme and facilities of physical education in model high schools and government high schools of Patiala district in Punjab.

The objective of this study was to find out the available physical education programme and existing major sports facilities in the model high school and government high schools of Patiala district in Punjab.

The study was confined to the 20 model high schools and government high schools of Patiala district. The data were collected through the questionnaire having six major heads and by visitation.

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The study concluded that model schools had the adequate sports facilities whereas government schools had not proper sports facilities.

Shaikh,\textsuperscript{53} studied survey of the facilities of the games and sports in the secondary schools of Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh.

The purpose of the study was to have a thorough survey of existing sports facilities and to find out the efforts to improve the sports facilities in secondary high schools of Nizamabad district.

Total 22 secondary schools were selected randomly from Niazamabad district and the data were collected through the questionnaire having five major heads.

On the basis of analysis it was concluded that out of 22 schools only one secondary school of Nizamabad had the adequate sports facilities, whereas the remaining 21 were in poor situation.

Akhilesh Chandra,\textsuperscript{54} studied study of the sports facilities existing in the affiliated college of Agra University.


The objective of the study was to find out the existing sports facilities existing sports facilities of the affiliated colleges of Agra University.

The data were collected from the 34 affiliated colleges of Agra University through the interview, visitation and questionnaire regarding the sports facilities.

It was concluded that the facilities available for the sports were inadequate in the affiliated colleges of Agra University and the authorities seemed to be pessimistic in the development of sports facilities in their concerned colleges.

Thomas, 55 studied Critical analysis of staff and facilities available for past graduate courses of physical education in India.

The purpose of the study was to analyse critically the facilities available for the two years post-graduate course in physical education in India.

The data were collected from the 8 physical education colleges which conducted 2 year Mater's degree in India. The information was

collected through the questionnaire, visitation and interview containing six major heads.

On the basis of the critical analysis of data it was concluded that except two of them six colleges had not adequate physical facilities to conduct the past graduate courses in physical education.

Anilkumar.\textsuperscript{56} studied survey of the physical education facilities available in the colleges of Akola district.

The objective of the study was to conduct a survey to find out the sports facilities existing in the junior colleges of Akola district.

The data were collected from the 12 colleges of Akola district. The information was collected regarding the required sports facilities according to syllabus through the questionnaire and interview.

It was concluded that the physical education facilities were totally inadequate in the junior colleges of Akola district.

Vaskar,57 studied comparative study of the physical education facilities in the junior colleges of rural and urban areas of Yavatmal district.

The purpose of the study was to examine the existing facilities in the junior colleges located in the rural and urban areas of Yavatmal district.

Fifteen colleges each from the rural and urban areas were selected from the Yavatmal district. The information regarding the sports facilities existing in these colleges were collected through the questionnaire and interview.

It was concluded that the facilities for physical education in rural and urban areas junior colleges were inadequate, whereas at certain colleges the physical education facilities were not existing at all.

Kulkushan,58 studied “comparative study of the facilities and financial resources for the physical education programme in the Kendriya Vidyalaya and Public Schools of Delhi.

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The present study was conducted to find out and to explore the existing physical education facilities and financial aspects in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Public Schools.

The study was restricted to the 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 20 Public Schools in Delhi and it was delimited to the physical education facilities and financial aspects from 1982 to 1986. The data were collected through questionnaire and visitation.

The study concluded that physical education facilities, appointment of qualified staff and finances were found more adequate in public Schools of Delhi than that of the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Varma,\textsuperscript{59} studied “study of Socio-economic status and sports achievement level of sport officers of the colleges affiliated to Ravi Shanker University, Raipur.


The purpose of the study was to find out the socio-economic status as well as sports and physical education achievement status of the sport officers of the colleges affiliated to Ravi Shankar University.

The data were collected from the 28 sports officers (our of 29) from the affiliated colleges of Ravi Shanker University, Raipur through the questionnaire as rating scale.

It was concluded that all most all the sports officers of the colleges were from the middle socio-economic strata and found to be of middle status in their sports and physical education achievement.

Singh Suresh,\textsuperscript{60} studied study of the existing facilities income and expenditure of physical education department (from 1980 to 1984) of the affiliated colleges of Singbhum district.

The purpose of the study was to find out the existing sports facilities and to explore the sources of income and the items of expenditure of the physical education department of the colleges.

The regarding the sports facilities, sources of income and items of expenses were collected from the 12 colleges of Singbhum district.

through the questionnaire and visitation. The collected information jaws restricted to the fiscal years from 1980 to 1984.

It was concluded that the available sports facilities in the colleges were found inadequate and the distribution of budget for their physical education purposes were disproportionate.

Govindrajula,61 believed that due to lack of academic value of physical education in the universities of India, people who are in-charge of physical education are not in a position to organize and administer the programme successfully.

Many instructional problems faced by the teachers in public schools occurred because of inadequate facilities, inadequate professional preparation background, inadequate number of qualified personnel, lack of funds, lack of programme for handicapped students and large class.

Harold,62 evaluated the attitude towards physical education and studied the personnel facilities and programme in relation to physical education in high schools of south Carolina. He used the wear attitude

inventory and a modified La-porte score cord to collect the data. The study revealed that there was paucity of facilities and equipment in those high schools and the personnel showed favourable attitude towards physical education.

Report,\textsuperscript{63} of the second All India Educational Survey on colleges and institutions of physical education by NCERT concludes, “while the number of training institutions are turning out increasingly, 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 personnel as well as the indifferent quality of the material that course for the training and the crowded syllabus that has to be covered in one academic year.

Brosname,\textsuperscript{64} study surveyed 48 secondary boarding schools concerning their physical education programmes. Broad areas represented in the questionnaire were professional preparation of personnel, administration, facilities and activities within the programme. Over three-fourth of the schools provided a required programme after school athletics as their physical education offering. The remainder

\textsuperscript{63} Report of the All India Survey on Colleges and Institutions of Physical Education. \textit{Educational Survey NCERT}, New Delhi, 1967.

\textsuperscript{64} James, P. Brosname. “A Survey of Physical Education in the Secondary Boarding Schools for Boys in the United States” \textit{Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation} (1962), p.64.
schedule was a required classic during the academic session. In addition to summarising the reports of the questionnaire, the author listed a number of recommendations for effective administration of physical education programme in schools of this type.