CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

During the process of preparation for the dissertation, the research scholar gathered the ideal to the present study. The investigator has tried her level best to collect and quote the findings on the relevant studies conducted with management of swimming and for various other sports facilities with various relative components.

The researcher has also gone through the number of studies, which have been conducted on swimming as well as various sports facilities in different areas and organization for relationship with various correlative components in different manners. The research scholar attempted the review the literature available in the various libraries related to physical education, sports and education from different parts of India. Some of the most important studies which were found out by the researches from the libraries: Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Delhi, National Council for Educational Research and Training of Physical Education, New Delhi, Sports Authority of India, New Delhi etc. Along with the help of personal collection of various literatures books, research journals and material etc.

The researcher has tried to scan the available literature to select studies, which were directly or indirectly related with the present study. An attempt has been done to present a summary review of literature, which may be helpful in understanding and bring out meaningful outcome from this study. Research scholar made sincere attempt to locate literature by going through the various sources. It was observed during the review of various literatures that studies on overall sports facilities were conducted at a large scale in different parts of the world but, specifically the study on swimming facilities was found very less. So it is more important to conduct the present study for the partial neglected area. The present study may be significant for fulfilling and updating the lacking study on management of swimming facilities particularly in Delhi. Some of the important reviews of literature have been cited below.

Nordly (1939), conducted a study on physical education facilities and equipment of the accredited public secondary school of Minnesota. In this study, he
followed questionnaire methods with different categories. He was able to get back only 389 of the questionnaire, which he had administered. In his study ii: was found out 113 schools (34%) had less than two area of outdoor space for all the Physical education and only 59 (18%) of schools had excess of five areas of space at the school site. 58% had play grounds and athletic fields on separates sites, 9% of the school had assigned separate gymnasium for girls and boy's 211 school provided lockers or baskets. Shower bath for boys were lacking in 6% of the schools and for girls in 14% of the cases reported.

Jack (1946) opines that factors such as number of years of required physical education, size of play of play grounds and marking system used in physical education shows no significant differences between large and small schools. The small schools hand and advantage over the large schools is regards to such factors as location of play grounds, physical education expenditure per pupil and size of physical education classes. The large school was superior to small in regard to number of period per week, number of activities, length of periods, the presence of gymnasium in school building, number of teacher, the number of period of physical education teacher teach in other fields and the number of supplementary indoor Physical Education facilities.

Raymond (1960), made a survey of Physical Education program in the classical college of the province of Quebec. The result of the study showed that physical education program was not satisfactory in the classical colleges.

Clifford (1960), visited some schools, observation were made and evaluation of the programs and facilities were based on the La Porte Score Card. No. 11. The major areas in which the schools, collectively were below the recommended standards, were of programs of activities, modified individual (corrective) activities and swimming pools. The result and appropriate recommendations were returned to the school authorities.

Stubbs (1961), made a study in order to evaluate and compare country physical education programs for girls according to an acceptable criterion. The study revealed weaknesses such as inadequate facilities, lack of equipment’s, inadequate country supervisors, lack of marking system and an absence of integrated adopted
program.

Neson (1962), made a survey using a stratified random sample of hundred Senior White Public High School of Louisiana. The survey covered personal required classes, intramurals, sports, interscholastic, athletics, health education facilities support and community resources. The study revealed the actual pattern of physical education program as was carried on.

Brosman (1962), conducted a survey study of physical education in 48 secondary boarding schools in United State concerning their physical education program. Are as represented the questionnaire were those of professional preparation of personal administration, facilities and activities within the program. After summarizing the replies to the questionnaire, valuable recommendations were made to improve the personal preparation, administration and other facilities in connection with his programed.

Hariacher (1963), found one of the college in California that the institute has adequate physical education facilities, which are indeed ideal. The main item included in those facilities are swimming pool, a main gymnasium, an auxiliary gymnasium, locker rooms and playing fields.

Miyahoto (1967), viewed that student should be taught to obtain the scientific knowledge about the body and the social moral meaning of physical activities, with deep understanding and interest to exercise willingly physical activities and practices for health in according with one's individuality. According, he concludes the following contents of required physical education.

1. Lecture: The contents of lecture are divided into two parts, a) health theories of physical education.

2. Physical activities: Physical activities are selected and provided by institution among the following activities, Gymnastic, Track and Field, Ball Game, Combative Sport, Aquatics, Winter Sports, Dances, Outing, Weight Lifting etc., other activities for recreation.

3. Physical examination: At the beginning of each school year, physical examination should be conducted and the students are classified according to
their physical conditions as a, b, c, and d.

a) Robust
b) Common: Participate freely in any activity.
c) Sub-per: Participants in activity.
c) Sub-per: Participants in activity with some restriction.
d) Sick-Do not participates in activity Lecture may be substituted for activity.

Report of the 2nd All India Education Survey, on College and Institution of Physical Education by N.C.E.R.T (1967), concludes, "While the number of training institution and their turn-out has increased, it is generally felt that the quality of the product is still far from satisfactory standard. This we gather, is due to inadequate facilities and poor staffing as well as the quality of material that come for the training and the crowded syllabus that has to be covered in academic year.

Sterpitt (1972), made a study to determine the status of health and physical education programme for men in Junior College in the State of North Carolina, in terms of instructional staff, facilities, programme organization and activities, professional, assistance and teacher education programme. The writer visited twenty-three private and public colleges during the 1963-70 schools year and administered a questionnaire. The outcome of evaluation is as follows:

1. The personnel teaching, health and physical education for men were highly qualified.

2. Facilities available for health and physical education were adequate with the expectations of outdoor facilities.

3. Programme organization and activities was clarified as inferior, as a result of a low parentage rating on the score card for majority of institutions.

4. The professional assistance phase of the health and physical education program was considered to be superior as a result of a "high" percentage rating on the score card.
Saurez (1975), attempted to evaluate education programs in selected higher secondary schools in Puerto Rico. Twelve Schools, two from each region in the schools system, were randomly selected. Survey technique was used to obtain the data, which was supplemented by the observation of programs and personal interviews with physical education staff. The following conclusions were drawn:

- Most of the school physical education programs were poorly financed.
- Lack of facilities, equipment, and other education materials impeded and affected teaching-learning processes.

Loughrey (1975), a status study using a questionnaire interviews with one hundred and eighty-six Physical Education teachers in sixty secondary schools in Indiana. The study revealed weaknesses such as inadequate facilities, large g:p in instructional setting, lack of motivation, lack of adapted program in physical education, lack of opportunity for professional growth, and heavy workload.

Garbett (1976), evaluated the effect of the community school concept upon trends in planning and utilizing indoor physical education facilities in the United States, which have been completed since January, 1970. A questionnaire for the survey was prepared and mailed to selected and traditional and community schools throughout the United States. The findings of this study provided information pertaining to the following.

1. The planning based for the school facilities.
2. The human involvement in planning process.
3. The design characteristics of the physical education facilities.
4. The utilization of the indoor physical education facilities.
5. Data for "developing guidelines for planning indoor physical education facilities, so that the facilities will have the potential of maximum utilization."

Based on these findings, certain conclusions were made with respect to each of the above areas of concerned, and recommendations were suggested.

Stratton (1978), investigated the adopted physical education program in the
one hundred eighteen AAA private and public secondary schools in the State of Tennessee in terms of (i) professional preparation of the physical education teachers. (ii) Available facilities, (iii) activities included in present programs. A questionnaire was mailed for the investigation and the data were collected based on the data obtained. The following conclusions appear to be warranted:

1. The age of the teachers was between 21 and 55 years with teaching experience ranging from 0 to 30 years. The majority held master's degree with undergraduate and graduate degree in physical education.

2. The facilities were inadequate for their adopted physical education programs.

3. In service workshops and clinics are not meeting the need of the majority of the subjects.

4. The majority of the subject had completed a wide variety of professional preparation courses.

Several recommendations were also made:

1. A person of the state level should serve as Director of Coordinator

2. Local school system should upgrade the facilities.

3. Additional personnel should be providing to adjust the teachers.

4. The school administration should meet the need and interest of the exceptional students.

5. The Physical education teachers should avail themselves for different course.

Districts used a physical examination by a physician and thirty-nine percent used a physical fitness testing as a part of their health appraisal. Most districts places most physically handicapped pupils in a physical education programed.

Sarkar (1982), surveying the facilities and equipment of sports and physical education in Engineering Colleges concluded the student-teacher ratio in physical education is satisfactory. And only one college had provided special coaching
personnel for different game and sports. Out of five Engineering College only three Colleges have sufficient playgrounds facilities as per minimum norms laid down by National Plan of Physical education and Recreation.

Khare (1985), conducted a study with the purpose to have a through survey of the existing sports facilities in the colleges of physical Education in the Maharashtra State. The data were collected from the eight college of physical Education from the five different divisions of Maharashtra through the questionnaire are personal visit. The data were collected with various heading in duding course details, nature of course, student’s strength, sports facilities and maintenance cost. It was concluded that except one none of the other college have the required sports facilities in accordance with the national plan of with the national plan of physical education out 1956.

Patil (1986), conducted the study the survey the physical education facilities available in the secondary. Schools of Chalisgaon tehsil and to find out their achievements in sports. The data were collected from the 14 schools of Chalisgaon tahsil through the questionnaire. It was conclude that existing physical education facilities were inadequate in the schools in their sports achievement inadequate in the schools and their sports achievements were satisfactory.

Rai (1986) conducted a Study to find out the existing facilities of sports and the see whether the concerned authorities take necessary steps to improve it. The data were collected from the 14 educational institutes of Sikkim 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 they seem to be inadequate for the present population of students and youth.

Deb (1987) conducted the study to find out the existing major sports facilities in the higher secondary schools of Tripura. Total 14 schools situated in the area are of municipality corporation headquarters of each district of Tripura were selected and the information was collected through questionnaire (having five major heading) and observation sheet. On the basis of observation it was concluded that the facilities for sports in the higher secondary schools seemed to be inadequate for the present
Joseph (1987) conducted a study to find out the programme of physical education facilities and personal in the schools of Kattappana educational district. The data was collected from the 31 randomly selected schools established before 1985 through the questionnaire covering 12 major heads. It was concluded that none of the institution possessed 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 programs.

Joshi (1987) conducted a study to compare the existing status of the facilities for the physical education in junior college of rural and urban areas. The data were collected from the 17 Junior colleges of rural areas and 25 Junior college 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 college of urban areas than the rural areas of Buldhana district.

Khumanthem (1987), conducted the study to find out the participation ratio in the intercollegiate tournament, the relation of the sports participation and achievement and achievement, and existing sports facilities. The data were collected through the questionnaire and person visit from the 22 colleges of Manipur state and computed statistically by chi-square. It was observed that sports facilities, sports participation and achievement were related to one another, and it was also revealed that higher rate of sports participation and achievement was from the colleges having ample sports facilities.

Mahesh (1987) conducted the study 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 grounds, availability of required physical education staff and standard in sports competitions of non-government schools of Gaya' district were significantly superior to the government secondary schools of Gaya district were significantly superior to the government secondary schools.
Mane (1987) conducted a study to compare the existing sports facilities in the rural and urban college of the Marathwara 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 college of urban areas of Marathwada in comparison to rural colleges.

Patel (1987) conducted a study 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."

Lakshminarayana (1988) conducted a study to find out the existing facilities for games and sports, and have through 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 college of Andhra University. It was concluded that staff facilities in the affiliated college of Andhra University were adequate, where other physical facilities were found to be inadequate.

Lashminarayan (1988), conducted the study to compare the existing physical education facilities in the rural and urban schools of southern region of Delhi administration. The data were collected from the total 65 rural and urban schools of southern regions of Delhi administration through the questionnaire and visitation. It was concluded that the physical education facilities were compare.

Laxminarayan (1988), undertaken the comparative study of the existing physical education facilities in the rural and urban schools region of Delhi Administration. The data were collected from the 65 rural and urban schools of southern region of Delhi Administration through the questionnaire and recitation. It was concluded that the physical education facilities were comparatively better in the schools of urban areas of southern region of Delhi than the rural areas of the same region.
Junagare (1989) conducted a study to compare the existing sports facilities and to explore the income and expenditure of the schools. The data were collected from the 15 Government and 15 non-government schools of Jabalpur city through the questionnaire, visitation and interview. It was concluded that the sources of income were more in non-government schools, and the available sports facilities and expenses on physical education were more in comparison to government schools of Jabalpur.

Andrew (1989) pointed out that every nation in the world had tried to project the superiority of their political ideology and social system through the field of sports as GDR and USSR. India is also trying to attain such level of performance in various sports. He stated that this can be achieved by developing sports culture in the country.

Rumale (1989) conducted a study to compare the sports facilities exiting in the junior college of rural and urban areas; the data were collected from the 13 junior colleges each from rural and urban areas of Akola district through the questionnaires and interview. It was concluded that existing physical education facilities in the Junior colleges of rural and urban areas were inadequate, yet comparatively facilities of physical education in Junior college of urban areas were rather slightly better than the Junior college of rural areas.

Sakhare (1989) conducted the study 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 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.

Sayar (1989) conducted a study to compare the physical education facilities and sports achievement of government aided and no aided secondary schools. The data were collected from the 16 government aided and 15 non aided secondary schools of Amravati city. The information was collected from the headmasters, 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 no aided schools. Inadequate number of physical education teacher and lack of finance were the main causes of poor sports achievement in both types of schools.
Ghuman (1990) conducted a study to find out the available physical education programme and existing major sports facilities in the model high schools 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. The study concluded that model schools had the adequate sports facilities, whereas Government schools had not proper sports facilities.

Mannan (1990) conducted the study to have a thorough survey of existing sports facilities, and to find out the effort to improve the sports facilities in secondary high schools of Nizamabad district. Total 22 secondary schools were selected randomly from Nizamabad 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, where the remaining 21 were in poor situation.

Sandhu (1992) worked on present government policies related to women and sports. She highlighted the some effective measures for performance oriented results in sports and stressed on the need to chalk out alternative survival path intending for a real change in term of mass participation, excellence and better performance, economic gains and social acceptance of woman and sports.

European Ministers of sport resolutions (1992) suggested the sports politics were designed by the government to decide its future. The sports minister had to handle each and every situation regarding the sports development. He had to keep in mind the presence of human rights, fundamental freedom and freedom of association without any discretion on the ground of sex creed, race, color, language, national or regional base minority, property or birth. Status impartiality is a must to promote sports activities in healthy atmosphere. Political interference hampered the development and progress of the sports standard.

Gupta (1994) opined that games and sports should be developed a large scale with the objectives of improving the physical fitness and sportsmanship of the average students as well those players who excel in this field. Government should develop playing fields and other sports facilities on priority so that a national wide program on
physical education and sports could be strengthened.

Green (1994) maintained the formation of policy largely is dependent upon crafting a response to a problem for which there is no, and perhaps never will be, clear direct solution. He explained the situation surrounding the conceptual framework of policy in terms of policy ‘questions’ and ‘answers.’ He defined a policy question as "a request for a fairly stable, but modifiable, line of action aimed at securing an optimal adjustment of the conflict between different goods, all of which must be pursued, but which, taken together, cannot be maximized". Thus, he suggests there is no technical solution to any policy question but the answer instead is always a line of action, a specification of what to do.

The financial and human resources are the inputs of sport policy. Nations that invest more in elite sport can create more opportunities for athletes to train under ideal circumstances. There are many examples of nations that have improved sporting performance after increasing investment in elite sports. This has occurred often after failure at important international events. As Chalip (1995) points out, these events focus policy makers’ attention on proposals towards improved elite sports plans. Having the means may enhance the chances of success but it certainly does not guarantee it. The processes behind policy refers to the efficiency of sports policies, that is, the optimum way that inputs can be managed to produce the required outputs. Thus a strong organizational structure is necessary.

Wakharkar (1995) describes the broad outline of sports activities of India - the National Education Policy 1986, Program of Action 1992 and National Sports Policy 1984. He also highlighted the some area of physical education like health education, physical fitness, curriculum development, evaluation of physical education programs, development of sports through NGO’s, sports promotion through competitions and historical perspective of the development of physical education had also been discussed.

In examining the national sports policies of several countries Chalip, Johnson and Stachura (1996) found that cross-national studies provide the contrasts and comparisons in assumption s, values, attributions and expectations about sport. In the research at hand it is acknowledged that the way in which Greece values its sport is
more likely than not, different to Australia.

Bercovitz (1996) explain that politician and policy makers became attracted to Active Living because of its wide appeal and its ability to provide a better political future for the field. Active Living enabled Fitness and Amateur Sports to broaden its mandates and scope beyond high performance sports and physical fitness, in order to engage a larger segment of the Canadian population in the physical activity and to collaborate with other federal ministries, including Health Canada and Environment Canada. Active Living was thus instrumental in ensuring the political and organizational survival of Fitness Canada within the contest of Fitness and Amateur Sports and later Health Canada.

Dhaliwal (1996) suggested the poor performance of Indian females in sports was the result of various factors men-dominating Indian society. One of the reasons was that India government never kept the sports on priority. It was evident from the fact that this year’s budgetary allocation for sports had been drastically reduced. Besides, the harsh treatment meted out to some of the country’s top sports persons by persons masquerading of masters of sports and by the common man also called for close scrutiny. It seemed to be a perverse sporting society. He had quoted Paramjit, a 400 meters runner who was next to Milkha Singh “Kya faayda hai bhagne ka, jab maloom hai ki itni acchhi performance ke baad bhi koi dekhta hi nahin hai”. He was not off the mark. Dhaliwal also suggested that sponsorship seemed to be the answer of many problems affecting Indian sports and the sports administration should ensure the bright future of top sportsperson by giving them proper jobs.

Singh (1997) depicted the word class facilities created by the RCA, Cricket Stadium of SAS Nagar, Punjab, the dearth of funds in sports association make handicap in their functional abilities, it becomes difficult for them over to run their daily activities, then what to talk about spending of sports. If the states are reluctant in providing the land and financial support, the basic infrastructure for sports activities cannot come up making stadiums and developing play grounds by states under different schemes is known as creation of infrastructure.

Jabodh (1997) worked on the promotion and development of sports and physical education in territory level of institutions of commonwealth Caribbean’s. He
studied a variety of published and unpublished documents and interviewed with many sports and physical education officials who are involved in sports and physical education program in territory level institutions and concluded that sports and physical education can become an integral part of program of territory level of institutions with the appropriate vision, collaboration, planning and resources by promoting healthy life style and fostering excellence among the students and general public.

Houlihan (1997) pointed out that, in spite of increasing competition and homogenization of elite sport system, the optimum strategy for development international success, is still unclear. There is no mode of comparing, increasing, the efficiency and effectiveness of elite sports investment and management system. This make it difficult for sports manager and policy makers to prioritize and to make the right choices in elite sports policy. This is reflected in the second pillar, the umbrella of the model. There is no consensus or preference for the necessity of centralization or high government intervention in elite sport policies.

Abeku (2000) reported that available records on the development of Nigeria sports showed that following the landmark independence of Nigeria in 1960, government starting taking the initiative to emphasis the relevance of sports to nation building, an important instrument for the attainment of above objective would have been the regular sports system and its physical education program. School sports program as it is being referred to Nigeria is widely known as interscholastic sports programme internationally. The study concluded that talents encouragement was promoted at the expense of other aspects of sports development. It was also concluded that enabling sports policies be enacted in other to provide opportunities for sports men and women to be actively involved in the development of sports in Borno State, Nigeria.

Hogan and Norton (2000) conducted a study and found that over the last few decades the power struggle between the nations to win medals in major international competitions has intensified. This has led to national sports organization and government throughout the world spending increasing sums of money on elite sports. Even found a linear relationship between money spent and total medals won by
Australia since the 1980s.

Coalter (2002) review of evidence on the relationship between entrance charges to sports facilities and participation, He shows how a policy based solely on low entrance charges may not be an effective approach to encourage new participants, particularly targeted groups on low-income. Various surveys of non-participants in sport have found that cost is only one, and mainly not the most important, factor for non-participation, and it is generally time constraints and location (accessible facilities) which are the most important. He indicates how there is a lack of systematic research evidence on local populations on which to base the apparent policy assumption that a proportion of the population who are already predisposed to participation are prevented from doing so by the cost of entrance fees. He reviewed the evidence on the impact of concessionary schemes, and again, found a “general absence of robust monitoring information on the effectiveness of such schemes” with little detailed information about participants’ and thus the schemes’ social effectiveness. Where evidence does exist, the quality of the methodology is variable and often lacks rigor, raising questions about representiveness.

Chahal (2002) revealed that the Haryana Government did not take much interest in providing all facilities likes’ grounds, equipment etc. especially in rural areas. Haryana state’s economic condition was a big hindrance to participate in sports. Positive attitude was observed from the parents of subjects for female sports participation. A favorable attitude was observed from head of institution as well as physical education teachers.

Reaves (2002) in his study, “Taking in a game: A history of baseball in Asia” pointed out that baseball, having gained assistance from the Americans, established its foundation in Japan and the future of the game in Asia, in 1903. Americans “were embraced easily in Asian societies where Japan played a crucial role in perpetuating and promoting baseball”

Lin (2003) conducted a study, “Taiwan sport: The interrelationship between sport and politics through three successive political regimes using baseball as an example” observed that in Taiwan’s case, the role of national government is to ‘regulate’ contractual frameworks for the industry and to make the benefits of the
whole available to all stakeholders. The role of the Sports Affairs Council acts as a public sector lever in order to achieve positive social and economic benefits in the private sector. The government to develop this sport and the capital spending and infrastructural effects of the merger, for example, were evident.

Nandal Sumer (2004) commented that sports clubs play the key role in the promotion of sports in Haryana. Government of Haryana shall promote club culture to create a competitive sporting environment in the state. Financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to all sports club of Haryana which are registered and affiliated to Haryana Sports Department, was announced by Haryana Chief Minister.

Sports Affairs Council (2004) in his report, “The proceeding in the development of professional baseball” highlighted that the baseball stadia, planned or under construction, are designed not only for baseball tournaments, which include international, domestic, and professional baseball games, but also to develop local prestige (culture). They serve as well to promote economic activities with cooperation between the central and local governments.

Thirimadura Amarasena (2004) examined the causes of pathetic condition of sports in Sri Lanka. He expressed his views that we are lacking clear cut in proper planning to promote and development of sports sciences and technology. He stated that no sports body including National Olympic Committee has no concrete positive planning for short term and long term goal. Finally in his report he suggested proposal for enhancing physical education and sports in Sri Lanka encompassing. (i) Establishment of truly independent sports committee in collaboration with commonwealth; (ii) Establishment of sports clubs under the banner of District Sports Council will boost the total sports set-up in Sri Lanka; (iii) Hire the eminent sports foreign coaches to train the players as well as local coaches.

Kashyap Rajan (2004) describes that improper and non-availability of finance, through less and wasteful expenditure made by the sport’s governing bodies and association is one of the major reasons of poor sports standard of Indian sports. He also stressed that lack of vision on the part of sports bodies, most of our stadiums remain empty, tournaments remain unsponsored, coaches remain demotivated and grounds remain diapered with poor strength of players. Due to absence of financial
skill and marketing strategy these sports bodies become suppliants before the government for the allocation of funds in order to meet their daily needs. He further stated that these sports bodies cannot afford proper training equipments and even for diet and clothing.

Sharma and Gupta (2005) highlighted about the sports planning in their articles. They suggested that the government should take the considerable steps with the co-operation of voluntary bodies to provide broad-base the physical education and sports in the country. They observed that a general awakening for national building activities should be channelized in a systematic way and in a phased manner. The media should also share their responsibilities to aware and uplift the sports at mass level for creating sports culture in the country. The approach of scientific back-up has also taken-up positively in the sports policy of India. The policy may provide guidelines for positive results, which may also requisite the sincere efforts of desired level. The serious approach and attitude may certainly bring surprising results at global levels to bring India as a prominent figure in the world of sports.

Hsien (2007) in his study, “A study on professional baseball player’s contract and relevant system-focusing on CPBL player’s contract and League Constitution -and-Bylaws” pointed out that the implementation of these programs sought to be mutually beneficial for both the public and the private sectors. However, the provision of a stimulus for capital spending on new and rejuvenated sporting facilities and improvements raised some questions which were concerned with who really benefited most from such spending. Also, did they really meet the criteria of the government’s initial reasons for promoting such policies? The state, though an actor within the Taiwanese sporting system in terms of having the most resources of income (taxation), personnel, information, and if necessary force of law, sought to ‘influence and steer’ but not to directly ‘control’ the professional sports’ field. For instance, as all the players have signed contracts with the clubs which were fully controlled by the owners, it is likely that the players’ voice has been getting lower in order to secure their jobs. Despite the government being responsible for protecting her citizens’ civil rights, such as work, life, freedom of moving etc. according to the Constitution, nonetheless, the professional baseball business is recognized as a commercial activity
by the government, which has been used to keep this industry open and free under the rule of the market mechanism. The existence of commercial contracts agreed by both the clubs’ owners and players simply reflects this concern where the government (public sector) was not seeking to be involved and thus avoiding inviting criticism over government intervention from the private sector.

Ping-Chao Lee, National Taichung University, Taiwan; Yoshio Takahashi (2010) conducted a Comparative Study of Governance of Professional Baseball Systems in Japan and Taiwan, University of Tsukuba, Japan. This study has provided a basis to outline some key governance features of professional baseball systems both in Japan and Taiwan. It seeks to highlight and compare with the various forms of interactions between actors in these two systems. Associated with this, the paper undertakes a qualitative content analysis method with reviewing and explaining the dynamics in the interactions among three main actors, namely, state, owners of clubs, and players. Four principal conclusions are as follows: first, this case points to evidence that owners of clubs own dominant power while players’ voices are relatively weak; second, it demonstrates how these two states adopt different attitudes to intervene or non-intervene their domestic professional baseball industry in some respects; third, it identifies the most powerful actors in the two systems are Committee Mediation and Committee Board, which represent the extended power of clubs’ owners; finally, the article suggests that the outcomes of interactions between the above actors have shaped the two sporting contexts for managerial decisions, which have made a contribution to a development of their own operating mechanisms.