CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Exploration of reference material is the stupendous aspect of the research programme. When we develop it into the literature, it will provide an e knowledge or an authentic details about the either to existing things like methods, styles, problems suggestions will provide a clear vision about what remains to be solved. The formal examinations of literature were limited to the libraries of Annamalai University, J.J.T University, L.N.C.P Trivandrum, M. G University, Kottayam and online journals in different website. The purpose of the research was to analyse physical, physiological, and psychological variables among the different kinds of school students in Kerala from various backgrounds. The topic under study has already been echoed, but for classing and precision some of the vital revivals are here.

The researcher must be familiar with the existing theories and examinations for a clear understanding and for broad familiarity with the development of the discipline. The problem related literature will give some hints to the researcher which will enable to keep in sight and its clear perspective of a selected problem and its relation. There for referring a list of journals, books, websites and all the possible knowledge treasures is a must. The following details are an attempt to make a brief of the foreign and native researcher related to the topic under exploration. Numerous studies touching the topic that has been persuade and some of the most important reviews are presented in this chapter of clear understanding.

Mature et al (2008) conducted a study related to the complications of rural and urban students. The unique patterns and risks that may exist in rural and urban areas are not well understood. Physical activity profiles will exhibit the difference between the urban and rural. The researcher recruited lower class students for the investigation. For attaining the result of the study 1687 boys and 1728 girls were selected. The overweight and its complications of the urban and rural disparities in physical activities can be checked thoroughly self report will do to test the physical activity, and by measuring height and weight was higher among rural children and children from areas were less active (-.9 to1.1). According to the report, children from small units are having a better understanding of possible rural–urban differences in physical activity
profiles should facilitate the development of more targeted physical activity interventions in this area. The researcher selected around 1,687 boys and around 1,729 girls were recruited from lower classes of urban areas, small cities, and rural areas. Self-report method was adopted to measure the physical activity and the body mass index was calculated by using formula. Overweight rate was higher among rural children than the children of urban areas and small cities (16%). Urban children were the least active and lazy fellows, particularly around lunchtime while at school. It is clear that the highest levels of physical activity are being reported children from the smaller cities. The result of the study suggests that there are rural–urban differences in children’s prevalence of overweight and physical activity.

Bharathi (2011) was attempted to focus on the selected fitness variables among Kerala and Tamil Nadu football players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total number of thirty subjects among fifteen were selected from the game football from Kerala Universities and the next fifteen was taken from Tamil Nadu Universities. The subjects were taken randomly by the researcher. Physical fitness components of leg strength were taken by leg lift with dynamometer, speed was assessed by fifty meter dash and agility was taken by shuttle run. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significance difference using ANOVA. Level of the significant was chosen as 0.05. The outcome of the study revealed that in leg strength there would have much difference found between Tamil Nadu and Kerala university players. In speed there is significance difference found between Tamil Nadu and Kerala players and it is in favors of Tamil Nadu players. The area of the present study and the variable was interdisciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Muthu and Sethu (2012) the study was attempted to focus on the physical variables between racket and ball games players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty men subjects among the fifteen were racket games and the next fifteen from ball games of MS University. The subjects of the study belong to 20 and 25 age group. Physical variable such as leg strength arm length were tested in the study. The standard data collected were using ‘t’ ratio. The significant level was fixed as .05 levels. This investigation concluded that there would have much difference for racket and ball games in leg strength. The area of the present study and
the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Maurya and Meena (2013) made an attempt to compare the leg strength variable between rural and urban athletes of men. To get the results of the study one hundred from urban and one hundred from rural adolescent students were used as a subjects and they belong to sixteen and eighteen age group. The variables of this investigation were leg strength and arm strength. The pull-ups and standing long jump were the test items to collect the data for this study. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using t test. The conclusion of the study was shown significant difference between the mean scores of rural and urban athlete in relation to arm strength. Rural athletes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh proved to be superior in arm strength than the urban athletes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Significant difference was found between the mean scores of rural and urban athletes in relation to leg strength. Rural athletes of Eastern Utter Pradesh proved to be superior in leg strength than the urban athletes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Debnath and Chundawat (2012) the study was attempted to focus on the relationship of general motor abilities and fitness of school national basketball players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total number of fifty sub junior basketball players which were in the age ranges between fourteen to seventeen were selected as the subjects for the study. Body mass, leg strength, were the main variables for the study. Height and weight were being taken for the study and for leg strength leg dynamometer is used. Flexibility was measured by using the test item of sit and reach. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The collected data were analyzed statistically by using t’ ratio. The conclusion of the study shows that the hip flexibility positive correlating to the fitness of the selected subjects. There was an insignificant correlation was found in the body percentage and hip flexibility between the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was
important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Kumar et al (2013) examined a study related to the area of the physical fitness component of explosive strength among the dumb and deaf boys of selected states of north India. For this investigation 200 adolescent boys used as a subject and they belong to 13 and 16 age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The study were compared the physical fitness status of the two groups of deaf group and dumb group of hundred each students. The variable for the study were assessed by using the standardized test item of standing broad jump for explosive strength. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using ANOVA. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. This investigation revealed that, there would have much difference in explosive strength between the groups.

Malik and Rani (2013) the study is attempt to focus to compare the strength, agility and heart rate variables between state level kho-kho and Kabaddi players of female. For this investigation two hundred and forty female players were used as a subject and they belong to 16 and 20 years. Strength, agility and heart rate variables were selected as dependent variables for this study. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for this study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The test items of this investigation have used as dynamometer, shuttle run and stop watch. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using t' test. The study was concluded that kabbadi female players were better in terms of strength as one of the component of kho-kho female players. Kho-kho female players were found better in terms of agility as one of the physical fitness components as compared to Kabaddi female players. The kho-kho female players were found equal to kabbadi female players in terms of heart rate as a physiological variable.
Bala et al (2012) examined a study related to the area of comparison of leg explosive strength, shoulder strength, flexibility, agility and anthropometric measurements variables between state level cricket and volleyball players of ten each from cricket and volleyball. For this investigation ten each players used as a subject and they belong to sixteen and nineteen age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competition could not considered for this study. The subject’s previous experience in the field of sports and games, psychological factors and the physiology also were not considered for this study. Leg explosive strength, shoulder strength, flexibility, agility and anthropometric measurements variables were selected as dependent variables at here. In this investigation standing long jump for leg strength, chin-ups for shoulder strength, bridge test for flexibility and 10 x 4 shuttle run for agility used as a test items and apart from measuring tape and vernier caliper were used as the testing instruments for this study. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using t test. The outcomes of the study found out that the volleyball players had more height and weight rather than cricket players but for motor qualities cricket players had more fitness rather than volleyball players. The volleyball players had more length in upper and lower limps than cricket players, but for biceps and triceps girth the cricket players had more than the volleyball players.

Sana and Banerjee (2013) examined a study related to the area of leg explosive strength and flexibility among the trained and un-trained female subjects. For this investigation fifty female used as a subject and they belong to twenty three (mean) age group. Twenty five subjects were participated in first group and the second group had twenty five un-trained students. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. For this investigation the standard test item were used such as sit and reach and standing broad jump. The statistical technique used for this study by ‘t’ test t get the result. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the trained females had good fitness level rather than untrained female subjects.
Abraham and Sankaranarayan (2011) examined a study related to the area of motor qualities between academic and non-academic novice volleyball players. To get the results, the researcher had taken sixty volleyball players aged between eighteen to twenty-eight years. Family background, food habits, and personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The selected variables were explosive strength, flexibility, and speed which were assessed by standard tests like sit and reach, fifty-meter run. The collected data were analyzed by using ‘t’ ratio to find out the significant difference between the groups. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in explosive power between two groups. However, there would not have much difference in flexibility between two groups.

Babu et al. (2012) evaluated the area of study of physical fitness and athletic performance of RDT Hockey federation school girl students. For this investigation, five hundred and forty-seven girls students were used as a subject and they belong to eleven and sixteen age group. Physical fitness and athletic performance variables were selected as the variables for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not be considered for this study. For this investigation, the standard test item were used such as 50m run and standing long jump for speed and explosive power respectively. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the physical fitness and the athletic performance between the different age category hockey players.

Singh and Chalal (2012) analysed the area of the study on motor abilities and clear skill of badminton players. The researcher himself taken sixty badminton players among them (forty boys and twenty girls) were taken from various badminton coaching centers. The subjects belong to thirteen and sixteen years of age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competition could
not considered for this study. Speed and strength were the variable of the study and shuttle run and, thirty meter dash and sit ups tests were done. Pearson movement coefficient of correlation with significant level .05 was used for the study. In conclusion we can see that badminton players clear the skill ability and significantly correlated strength explosive strength and negatively balance and explosive power of boy’s badminton players. In case of girls badminton players the results shows that it is positively correlated flexibility. Speed is significantly correlated with strength, reaction time and balance ability of girl badminton players.

Saha (2012) made an attempt to assess the harm string muscle strength and hypertension ability of spine of school aged children using sit and reach test and bridge up test. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken three hundred and eighty one school aged children among them one hundred and fifty nine boys and two hundred and twenty two were girls. Climate condition and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The subjects were taken from the state west Bengal. The main variable which was used in this study was flexibility and the test which given to the study was sit and reach test. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the there would have much differences between boys and girls with both measures of variables.

Ray and Dutta (2012) the study was attempted to focus on the motor fitness components and playing ability of soccer players in Vidharbha region. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken the soccer players of age ranges from eighteen to twenty four years. The researcher had taken a total number of eighty players. The study was delimited on motor fitness. Speed agility, and explosive strength were the variables of the study. Fifty meter dash, standing broad jump forty meter shuttle run tests were given to the subjects. One way analysis of statics method was used in the study. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The investigation clearly explicate that there would have much different for motor fitness level. In speed the Nagpur foot ball players were better and in explosive strength the Amravati players are better than other groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in
nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Sivakumar and Virupaksha (2014) evaluated the area of study of the motor fitness between urban and rural adolescent girls. The researcher had taken total two hundred girl students among them hundred from rural high school and hundred from urban high school girls. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The speed, explosive power, agility and strength endurance were the depended variables of the present investigation. The standard test items were used to collect the data such as fifty myr dash, standing long jump, shuttle run and the bent knee sit-us respectively. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. In conclusion the result of the study shows that the rural girls are significantly differ from the urban girls in abdominal strength, agility, explosive power and in speed also.

Singh (2013) analysed and investigated for female volleyball players on physical fitness of rural and urban area of BHU University. To get the results of the study researcher had taken sixty subjects among thirty were from rural side and the other thirty were from urban side. All the subjects who are taken as subjects were cricket players. Climate condition and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Physical variables such as standing broad jump, sit-ups, shuttle run were the main criterion for the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference found in motor components such as sit-ups, speed, strength endurance and standing long jump of female volleyball players.
Gaur and Singh (2013) evaluated the area of study of the selected physical fitness components among badminton and table tennis inter-collegiate players. To get the results of the study researcher had taken thirty subjects which were from table tennis and Badminton players of Laknow University. All the players are participated in the inter-collegiate tournaments. The ages of the subjects were ranges from eighteen to twenty five. This investigation have selected for dependent variables such as flexibility, agility, endurance and explosive power, for this investigation used by standard test items. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. In flexibility tennis players are better than badminton players. In explosive strength badminton players are better than tennis players. In agility tennis players were better than badminton players. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Durai and Thanalakshmi (2014) made a study on selected physical fitness variables among REM and NREM sleeping patterns men inter-collegiate players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty men intercollegiate players studying in colleges. The subjects belong to eighteen and twenty eight years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. For this investigation the cardio respiratory endurance and muscular endurance were selected as dependent variable. The CRE was assessed by Cooper’s 12 min. run and walk test and the strength was measured by power chin-ups. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for CRE of REM and NREM men inter-collegiate players. However there would not have much difference in flexibility between two groups. There was no significant difference among the REM and AREM men inter collegiate players on muscular strength.

Arun (2011) conducted a study on motor fitness components in relation with volleyball skill performance. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken twenty male volleyball players of Tami Nadu state. The subjects belong to sixteen and eighteen years of age group. This
investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Physical variables such as agility, explosive strength, flexibility were given to the subjects. To assess the score Shuttle run, standing broad jump, sit and reach were taken as tests for the subject. Standard statistical procedure was done in the study. The outcome of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in Brady’s skill and flexibility. However there would not have much difference in flexibility between two groups. This investigation also shows that, there was a significance correlation between volleyball skill performance and independent variables.

Mahesh (2011) administrated the study of motor fitness components between north and east zone university female swimmers. For this investigation the researcher had taken thirty female swimming players from north zone universities and the next thirty students were taken from east zone. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The subjects were belonging to eighteen and twenty five years of age group. The fitness components like muscular strength, speed flexibility were the main variables were taken the study purpose. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in flexibility, however there had no such differences found in other variables.

Rathod and Deepla (2011) administrated the study of physical fitness among table tennis and lawn tennis players. For this investigation thirty male used as a subject and they divided into two groups such as table tennis players and the lawn tennis players. The players belong to twenty to twenty five years of age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. In this investigation the youth fitness test was administrated and it consists of six items. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of
this investigation clearly explicit that there would have lawn tennis players good physical fitness than the table tennis. The lawn tennis players are having good speed and strength.

Bapari (2013) analysed the comparison of motor fitness level of volleyball and handball players of university students. Agility and explosive strength of the players of university level students were the subjects for this study. For this investigation twenty four subjects and they belong to twenty two to twenty five age group. For this investigation the subjects were involved two groups of twelve players from volleyball and handball group. The selected variable was assessed by using the standardized test items of zigzag run and standing broad jump. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcome of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for agility between the two groups. Moreover volleyball players had better explosive strength than the handball players. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Abraham and Sankaranarayanan (2011) analysed the area of the study to compare the explosive power, flexibility and speed variables between academic and non-academic volleyball players of male. For this investigation sixty male used as a subject and they belong to eighteen and twenty eight years of age group. There are three components were selected for this study such as flexibility, speed and explosive power. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcome of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for explosive power and speed. However there would not have much difference in flexibility between two groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Singh and Sahi (2012) evaluated the area of study of physical fitness components of senior secondary school kabbadi players and kho-kho players. To get the results of the study the
researcher took forty kabbadi players and forty kho-kho players. Their age ranged from sixteen to twenty years. AAPHER test was employed for the study. Sanding broad jump and shuttle run was taken as test for the study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the there would have much differences in shuttle run for senior secondary Kabbadi players and Kho-kho players On the other hand insignificant difference found in senior secondary kabbadi players and kho kho players in fifty meter dash and standing broad jump.

Babu et al (2014) analyzed the physical fitness and athletic performance of hockey academy school students of Rayalseema districts of Andhra Pradesh. To get the results of the study five hundred and forty seven school girls were taken from twenty six different schools. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. This investigation the subjects were selected from different schools and they belong to eleven and sixteen years of age group. Speed, as a variable for explosive power was taken as the variable for the test. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using ANOVA. The result of the study shows that senior girls are taller and heavier. Physical fitness and performance variable were higher to senior girls than the juniors.

Chandramohan (2011) administrated one study related to the physical fitness of physical education and rural boys. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken total of thirty students among them fifteen were rural boys and the next fifteen were physical education students. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The subjects were in the age group from eighteen to twenty two years. AAPHERED youth physical test was introduced to the subjects. For the physical fitness variables the standard tests such as pull ups, sit up tests for abdominal power, shuttle run for agility, standing broad jump for power. The statistical technique used this investigation for
analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in physical fitness for rural boys and physical education students.

Singh (2013) analysed one study on physical fitness test battery of university level kabbadi players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixteen male kabbadi players whose age range from eighteen to twenty three years who were selected to represent the Punjabi university. Climate condition and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Speed, agility, explosive power was the main physical variables given to the study. Fifty meter dash, shuttle run, standing broad jump, were given as the test for the subjects. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the constructed specific physical fitness battery is a recognized test and could be used to measure the specific physical fitness. There would have much difference for explosive power between two groups. However there would not have much difference in flexibility between two groups.

Martin (2007) conducted a study of speed among university students of different regions in the state of Karnataka. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty male subjects which were none sports man belonging to three age groups. They are from the four geographic regions thus adding to a total of three hundred and sixty. Climate condition and the food habits were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The investigator selected thirty meters flying start to measure the maximum speed of the subject. The data pertaining to the independent variables were analyzed by one way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The coastal plain subjects exhibited superior performance. The Malanad regions subjects closely followed the trend of coastal. The southern maiden subjects were found to be Medicare where as the northern Maiden subjects were found to
be Medicare where as the northern Maiden subjects were found to be inferior to the four groups in speed performance.

Mondal and Debnath (2013) conducted one study related to physical fitness among the persons of different games. For this investigation sixty male adolescent used as a subject and they belong to fifteen years of age group in average. Speed and agility were selected as the variables at here. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The subjects were made groups according to 15 footballs, 15 volleyballs, 15 track and field and remaining 15 for cricket. The standard test items were used to test the dependent parameters. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcome of this study explicit, that the football players have got more speed than the volleyball players, cricket players and track and field players. The agility of the four groups of players was more or less same.

Kundu and Chatterjee (2013) administrated the study of maximum speed among the rural and urban boys. For this investigation sixty urban and rural adolescence used as a subject and they belong to thirteen and fourteen years of age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. In this investigation the maximum speed has selected and it was administrate by fifty meters sprint test. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the there would have much differences in sprinting speed between the two groups.

Reddy (2014) administrated the study of physical fitness among foot ball players and hockey players of Hyderabad. For this investigation fifty football and hockey players used as a subject and they belong to twenty to twenty five years of age group. The speed was tested by fifty meter dash, endurance tested by cooper test and the agility tested by forty minutes Shuttle run. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using‘t’
The result of the study shows that there is a significant difference between football players and hockey players in relation to their speed. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Srinivas (2014) attempted to focus the different game players on motor fitness. For this investigation ninety different game players used as a subject and they belong to twenty to twenty four years of age group, out of that thirty basketball, thirty football and thirty volleyball game players. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. In this investigation speed and flexibility had taken as a criterion measures. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcome of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for endurance and speed and among the three groups. However there would not have much difference in flexibility among the three game players groups.

Chedupelly (2014) examined the physical fitness among basketball players and handball players of Warangal. To get the results of the study fifty men basketball and fifty men handball players were taken from Warangal districts. The subjects belong to eighteen to twenty two years of age group. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the physical activity is must for youngsters to prevent all the types of fatigue. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Deepika (2014) made an attempt to make a study on speed and endurance among net ball and basket ball players of Osmania University. To get the results of the study forty male net ball and basket ball players were taken among them twenty were from Netball ant the other twenty
from Basketball. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Standard testing procedure was taken for speed and endurance. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the basketball players had good speed and the netball players had good endurance. Speed is the trained females had good fitness level rather than untrained female subjects.

Gurjar and Singh (2012) administrated a study of physical fitness variables among long jumpers, high jumpers and triple jumpers. For the purpose the researcher had taken thirty four male athletes from high jump, thirty four from long jump and thirty four from triple jump. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The subjects were taken randomly and the age ranged from seventeen to twenty six and which were taken from various SAI centre. Speed was taken as a variable for the study. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much change of long jumpers, high jumpers and triple jumpers and there would have a clear correlation between the performance of triple jumpers and insignificance difference was found to the performance of long and high jumper to the performance at .05 levels. Speed is the main factor of the improvement of performance in triple jump.

Vairathirupathi and Varunkumarn (2012) administrated the study of speed variable in different surface in hockey. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken twelve male players randomly of hockey academy of Thirunelveli. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Speed and dribbling were tested as the variables of the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for
analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that the zigzag movement is performed well in astro turf. The astro turf surface is better than that of gravel surface.

Rathod et al (2014) attempted to focus on bio-motor components of netball and basketball players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken total forty subjects among them twenty were net ball players and the next twenty were football players. The subject was taken in random manner. For physical fitness variable cooper test and speed thirty meter run. The standard data collected were using ‘t’ ratio. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have better endurance had basketball players than the other group. The area of the present study and the variable was interdisciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Kumar (2014) examined a study related to the area of comparative analysis on physical fitness variables of batsmen and wicket keepers in cricket. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total number of forty players. The subject belongs to eighteen to twenty five years of age group. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Physical fitness variables which were given in the study were flexibility, agility, speed and balance. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference for flexibility, agility and speed between the balance of batsman and the wicket keepers.

Neppolian and Shankar (2013) evaluated the area of fitness components of rural and urban college students. For this investigation one hundred adolescent boys used as a subject and they belong to nineteen and twenty four years of age group. Family background food habits and
the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not 
influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were 
taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The strength of the 
subjects was taken from rural and urban areas and the strength endurance and flexibility 
variables were selected for this investigation. For this investigation the standard test item were 
administered for abdominal strength endurance and flexibility. The analysis of variance 
statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The statistical confidence 
level was considered as 0.05. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when 
the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would 
have much difference in strength endurance and flexibility for both groups.

Kar *et al* (2013) the study is attempted to focus on the flexibility of NSS programme 
officers of different region in Gujarat. To get the results of the study researcher had taken twenty 
five subjects from south Gujarat region and twenty five from north Gujarat and twenty five from 
Sourashtra region. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects 
were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at 
any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own 
interest and without any compulsion. Various physical variables and body composition variables 
were given to the subjects for the study. T-test was applied for the study. The statistical 
confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that 
there would have much difference for flexibility of south Gujarat region. Here we can see that 
there was a significance difference in flexibility physical variables among different region in 
Gujarat.

Sen and Sharma (2013) analysed that the physical fitness of sports hostel and non-sports 
hostel hockey players of Himachal Pradesh. To get the results of the study researcher had taken 
ninety six subjects selected for the study. Among them forty eight players were selected from 
hostel and the rest were from school. Sit-ups, standing broad jump, fifty meter dash, were given 
to the subjects as a test measurement for the study. This investigation was some limitations the 
food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, 
physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could 
not considered for this study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the
data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for standing long jump, sit up and fifty meter dash for sports hostel students rather than non-sports hostel students. There was difference in physical and physical growth in sports hostel hockey players.

Sing (2014) analysed the area of the study of the physical fitness of different cast category sports students of Uttar Pradesh. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken two hundred subjects which were appeared in the fitness test for physical education course. The subjects were again divided in to three groups according to their cast. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The subjects were age ranged between nineteen to twenty two years. Physical fitness test was the main criterion for the study. They conducted six tests; Shuttle run, fifty meter dash, standing broad jump and sit ups were given to the subjects. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much change in physical fitness test given to the different categoris of sports students in Uttar Pradesh.

Rai (2013) examined a study related to the area of physical fitness of physical education and non physical education of Hoshiarpur. The researcher had taken subjects from different colleges and the age ranged from eighteen to twenty five years. The total numbers of subjects were fifty out of which twenty five were physical educationist and other twenty five were non physical educationalist. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Random selection was done. Fifty meter dash, sit-ups, pushups, shuttle run, standing jump were given to the subjects for the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that
there would have much difference for physical education students in physical fitness rather than non-physical education students.

De and Bhowmick (2013) made an attempt to analyse the psychomotor developments among the secondary school girl students. For this investigation three hundred girls used as a subject and they belong to eleven and sixteen years of age group. In this investigation has considered four of criterion measures such as fifty meters run, standing long jump, shuttle run and sit-ups. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics by using the mean of the different groups. The different groups of girl subjects were 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th standard. The main results of the study showed that the levels of psychomotor qualities are differing for different class categories. The level of age was relating to the psychomotor qualities. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Sil and Bhowmick (2012) examined a study related to the area of health related fitness among ten to fourteen years old school going boys of the Rajbangsi community of cochlear. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken the school boys in between the age range of ten to fourteen. A total of five hundred students were taken for this purpose. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The total number was divided in to five groups according to their age group. Fitness test was given to the whole subjects. Standard statistical calculation was done in the study. Flexibility and strength endurance were the main variables of the study. Sit and reach and sit ups were given to the subjects for the study. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcome of the investigation clearly explicit that there would have much increase for flexibility and strength endurance according to the age.

Dachen and Acharya (2012) evaluated the area of study of compare the strength, body fat, activity, endurance, flexibility and self esteem between college students of physical
education, management and engineering of both male and female. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. For this investigation fifty three male and female used as a subject and they belong to eighteen to twenty three years of age group. In this investigation the standard questionnaire technique was adopted. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using MANOVA. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of the investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for the entire criterion variable.

Singh and Ahamad (2012) administrated the study of selected physical variables of P.G level physical education students of Jammu and Kashmir. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken total number of two hundred subjects and among them hundred were taken from Jammu and the next hundred were taken from Kashmir. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The ages of all the subjects were range from twenty one to twenty eight years. Fifty meter dash, pull ups standing broad jump, shuttle run were the main tests which were given to the subjects. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for mean scores of variables between the particular region. The variables of speed abdominal strength and flexibility were considered for the study and the variable agility and endurance were found no significant.

Velmurugan et al (2012) administrated the study of compare the agility variables between kho-kho and kabbadi players male and female. For this investigation 200 adolescent boys used as a subject and they belong to 13 and 16 years of age group. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. In this investigation agility was taken as a
variable. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for agility between Kabaddi and Kho-kho players.

Malik and Laxmi (2013) the study was attempted to focus on agility of female basketball and netball players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty female players of different colleges. Twenty of them were basket ball players and the next twenty subjects were from netball players. All are participated in inter university players. Climate condition and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have better result for basketball players than netball players. Agility of the net ball players was better than that of basketball players.

Hari (2014) the study was attempted to focus on the physical fitness components between hockey and Kabaddi players at university level. To get the results of the study the researcher taken twelve state and national level hockey and twelve state and national level kabbadi players from SAI Hyderabad, age group ranges from sixteen to twenty two. Random selection was done. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of the result found out that there was one percent level of significance between hockey and Kabbadi players of SAI Netaji Subash Southern Center. In strength and agility hockey are having great strength and where as kabbadi are having more agility physical fitness between two groups.

Girdhar (2010) administrated the study of ability among the different higher secondary school boy students. For this investigation one hundred and twenty male were used as a subject
and they belong to sixty and twenty years of age group. This investigation was some limitations
the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological parameters,
physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could
not considered for this study. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. For this
investigation the standard test items have used, shuttle run was considered as a test item. The
analysis of co-variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation.
The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant.
The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much development of
motor quality due to circuit training. It is also found that the subjects of control group do not
show any improvement establishing that no significant improvement can be brought about
without training programme.

Gurung and Banerjee (2013) examined a study related to the area of the motor fitness
variables among the players of high and low altitude male students. For this investigation fifty
subject and they belong to thirteen and sixteen years of age group. This investigation was some
limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not considered. The psychological
parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports
competitions could not considered for this study. Motor fitness variables of 50m run, standing
broad jump, sit-ups and shuttle run was selected as the variables at here. For this investigation
the standard test items have been used. The statistical technique used this investigation for
analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The
outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for motor
fitness.

Hazra and Khetmalis (2013) analysed the area of the study of relationship between the
BMI and the aerobic capacity among the University cricket team members. To get the results of
the study the researcher had taken twenty five male players and they belong to eighteen to twenty
five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be
considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the
climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological
conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not
considered for this study. Aerobic capacity and BMI variable was considered for the present
investigation. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference by co-efficient correlation test. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference in aerobic capacity and BMI of University cricket team members. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Ghosh (2013) made an attempt to study of body mass index with cardio respiratory fitness in collegiate females of west Bengal. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty eight young healthy colleges female and they belong to twenty two to twenty seven years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Body mass index variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much relation between the cardio respiratory fitness and body mass index. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Danabal and Subramanian (2012) examined a study related to the area of physical fitness variables among rural and urban tribal area school boys. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken seven hundred and two school boys students which were randomly selected among them two hundred and thirty seven were urban boys, two hundred and thirty one were tribal boys and two hundred and thirty one were tribal boys. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The age of the subjects belong to thirteen and sixteen years of age group. Body mass index and speed variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was
used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in body mass index and speed among tribal, rural and urban boys.

Sanjeevi and Gopinath (2011) examined a study related to the area of the fitness among the adolescent boys of different schools in Tami Nadu. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken three hundred boys and they belong to fourteen and seventeen years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Strength endurance, body mass index, muscular strength, flexibility were the main variable for the study. Sit ups, sit and reach, pull ups were given to the students for the testing purpose. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. In conclusion, the result shows that there all the physical variables shows significant difference among the group. In conclusion we can say that residential sports boys are better than both state and central board school boys in all selected fitness.

Jha and Vanaik (2014) analysed the area of the study of physical variables among female hand ball players. To get the results of the study researcher had taken subjects from senior national hand ball tournament held in Haryana. The age ranged from eighteen to thirty years. Physical variables such as height, weight, body mass index, pulse rate and blood pressure. Standard equipments were used for the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in physical variables between the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was interdisciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.
Monika and Gopal (2011) the study is attempt to focus to compare the pulse rate variables between untrained students of male and female. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken hundred male and female and they belong to eighteen to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Pulse rate variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in pulse rate between male and female students.

Bhaskar (2014) analysed the area of the study of physical fitness and physiological traits among Kakkatiya university basketball players and Osmania university basketball players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken fifty basketball players and they belong to eighteen to twenty three years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Physical and physiological variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in shuttle run, pulse rate and breath holding time between two university players of Osmania and Kakkathiya.

Suman et al (2012) made an attempt to study of physiological response of yogic practice. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken one hundred and twenty and they belong to sixteen to twenty years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports
competitions could not considered for this study. Physiological variables variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by dependent ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for physiological variables due to yogic practice.

Alli and Babu (2011) examined the study about the physiological variables of players. For this investigation twenty four males used as a subject and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The ages of the participants were in between twenty two to twenty five. Standard tests were given to each variable. Physical variables such as agility, endurance speed, breath holding time, resting pulse rate was given to subjects for the study. Shuttle run, fifty meter dash, wet-spirometer, pulse monitor were used for the test. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in pulse rate and breathe holding time between two game players.

Karak (2013) clearly examined that the physiological variables among the badminton and tennis players of higher secondary school boys. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty players and they belong to sixteen to eighteen years of age group. Vital capacity was selected as the variables at here. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The selected variable was assessed by using the standardized test items of wet spirometer. The data were collected and analysed by using statistics for significant difference using t test. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity between the two game players.
Ghosh (2013) made an attempt to study systolic and diastolic BP and resting heart rate among the Bengali women. The study aimed to check the correlation between the physiological variables and the anthropometric measurements. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty two women and they belong to twenty one to twenty seven years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Systolic and diastolic pressure and heart rate variables were considered for the present investigation. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much correlation between the physiological variables and the anthropometric measurements.

Singh et al (2013) evaluated the area of study of motor fitness component of vital capacity of female inter-college cricket players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty female and they belong to eighteen and twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Vital capacity variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity between pace bowlers group and the spin bowlers group.

Suresh et al (2011) made an attempt to compare the vital capacity variables between two groups. For this investigation thirty males used as a subject and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. This investigation comprised with one special training group and one non-performing group with the same number of performers. A special programme have assigned for special performing group, that training may be help make much improvement for the
subjects. The researcher did not give any unique activity for non-performing group. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not be considered for this study. Vital capacity variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of covariance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity due to training variation. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Kumar and Yadav (2012) made an attempt to focus the difference of vital capacity between two category students. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty males and they belong to eighteen to twenty three years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Vital capacity variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity between the two category students.

Singh and Singh (2012) examined a study related to the area of heart rate and vital capacity of public children of India and Nepal. To get the results of the study the researcher took subjects randomly. The age of the students was in between fourteen to seventy and the students were taken from both countries that is India and Nepal. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity between the children of India and Nepal. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.
Sathyanarayana and Vinayasheela (2014) the study was attempted to focus on the study on lung capacity among state junior female national players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total twenty eight female players for the study and their age ranges from fourteen to eighteen years. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Lung capacity variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for lung capacity between Manipur and Andhra Pradesh players. Manipur players had more score in vital capacity. There is a marginal difference found between Manipur and Andhra players in respiratory volume. Here Manipur players score scoring higher than Andhra Pradesh players.

Chalal and Chalal (2014) evaluated the area of study to identification of selected physiological performance in senior basketball players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total number of ninety six female basketball players which is taken from eight teams. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for vital capacity among the basketball players. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Meena and Singh (2013) analysed the area of the study of the physical and physiological profiles of different level of football players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken ninety subjects which were male football players of inter university competition. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Blood pressure and vital capacity variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level
was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference for both variables among the football players. There was no variability found in physiological variables.

Prasad et al (2014) was attempted to focus on the selected physiological variables between middle and a long distance runner belongs to Tigry Region in Ethiopia. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty males and they belong to eighteen and twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Body mass index and blood pressure variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for body mass index between the middle and long distance runners. Insignificance difference was found in blood pressure among the groups. Understanding the nature of the physiological measurements of runners is essential for giving best performance in middle and long distance events.

Singh (2013) made an attempt to compare the aggression and the anxiety of defensive and offensive school level football players of Punjab. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty males and they belong to seventeen to nineteen years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression and anxiety variables were considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference aggression and anxiety between the defensive and attacking football players.
Kannan (2013) examined a study related to the area of aggression among university women cricket players. To get the results of the study researcher had taken totally forty five women cricket players, those who are secured first three places in the south zone inter university. The subjects belong to eighteen and twenty five years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The subjects were randomly selected for the study. Standard aggression questionnaire were used in the study. The data were collected during inter university competition the obtained results were f ratio found to be the significance difference. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression among different cricket players.

Peter (2013) conducted a study of selected psychological attributes of all India Inter University and national players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken twenty hockey players and they belong to twenty to thirty years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Standard questionnaire were used for the study scores were obtained from interview technique. For testing the significance difference among three levels were applied to obtain scores. Sports competition anxiety and aggression were the two variables which are given to the subjects. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between two levels of players.

Singh et al (2014) examined one study related to the area of psychological components of players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken hundred players as subjects belonging to different states. The selected physiological character was aggression and self
concept. For the purpose of the study standard questionnaire was used for the study. The subjects were taken randomly. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by co-efficient of correlation. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression among the Kabaddi players of different states.

Kumar et al (2012) analysised the selected psychological variable of aggression among the both sexes of players of badminton, ball badminton and the tennis. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken one hundred and fifty male and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference in aggression among badminton and tennis players. The aggression of badminton players was superior followed by tennis and badminton players.

Rajeswari and Dileep (2014) analysed the area of the study of psychological variables among women players of engineering college. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken total of sixty subjects and among them thirty were player of different Universities and the other thirty were non players that they did not done participated in any game. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past
experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Psychological variables were considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for psychological variables between players and non-players.

Patil (2014) administrated a study of aggression and achievement motivational level of the university players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty ninety male and they belong to nineteen and twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression and achievement motivation variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression and achievement motivation among the attacker, setter and libero of university level volleyball players.

Manjanna and Virupaksha (2014) examined a study related to the area of aggression among hockey and football players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty male hockey players and thirty male football players which were randomly selected for the study. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression between the hockey and football players.
Balamurukan (2014) conducted a study on aggression among basket ball cricket and hockey players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken one hundred and fifty under graduate students and they belong to eighteen and twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression among the three game players. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Binoy and Kandukulam (2013) analysed the area of the study of psychological variables between athlete and non athlete higher secondary school girls. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken fifty students (twenty five athletes and twenty five non-athletes) and they belong to eighteen to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression and achievement motivation variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression and achievement motivation between the groups, but the result cannot be generalized for the all population due to low sample size and insignificant difference among participants groups.

Arora and Malik (2012) conducted a study in aggression between individual and team game players. For the purpose the researcher taken fifty young male players were selected which
the age ranges from twenty to twenty five. Aggression was the main variable for the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression between the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Dhamne and Salvi (2013) made an attempt to compare the aggression of two entirely different cultural players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken two hundred tribal students and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for aggression between the tribal and non tribal players.

Hariston and Kumeresan (2011) made an attempt to study the selected psychological variables between low and high achievers in soccer. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixty male intercollegiate soccer players and they belong to seventeen to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between high and low achievers. High achievers anxiety is better than the other group.
Nallella (2014) evaluated a study related to psychological variables of different players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken two hundred students and they belong to twenty to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Motivation and aggression variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for psychological variables between the two groups.

Kumar (2014) examined a study related to the area of anxiety level between national and international Indian sprinters. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken fifty national players which were not participated in international level. They were all going national coaching camp. Family background food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The standard anxiety questionnaire was used for the study. Standard data collected were using ‘t’ ratio. The significant level was fixed as 0.05 levels. In conclusion we can see that the sprinting level does not influence the anxiety level. Age and experience were not significantly related with anxiety level.

Malipatil and Chalak (2014) analyzed the anxiety behavior of two groups of women players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken two hundred women students and they belong to twenty to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this
investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between the groups. It might due to the poverty made them to manage their emotions. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Mathana et al (2010) the study is attempted to focus on the anxiety level among the school and college level students. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty football players and they belong to fifteen to seventeen years of age group. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The selected test variable was assessed by using the standardized test item of questionnaire. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The players were further divided into two groups of school and college football team members of 20 players in each. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between the groups.

Singh and Singh (2010) made an attempt to study of the competitive state anxiety among the selected subjects. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixty students and they belong to seventeen to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety among the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from
various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Pratap (2014) examined a study related to the area of the competition anxiety between men and women players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Competition anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for competition anxiety between the groups. Here the main results of the study showed that the maturity level of the players as both the group exposed to a equal of anxiety in competition situation. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Ranna et al (2010) examined a study related to the area of measurement and comparison pre sports competitive anxiety between high achiever and low achiever Indian wrestlers. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixty Indian wrestlers among them thirty were high level achievers and next thirty were low level achievers. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Standard questionnaire were used for the particular study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for competition anxiety between the groups.
Yadav (2009) evaluated the area of study of the aggressive tendency among sports persons in context to contact semi-contact and non contact games. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken six hundred subjects of Haryana state. The subjects were interuniversity participants. The age ranges of the subjects were eighteen to twenty five. Among six hundred two hundred were contact games, the next two hundred were semi contact games and the last two hundred were taken from non contact games. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. In conclusion that the result shows that contact game players were the most aggressive compared to semi contact and non contact game players. The semi contacts game sports persons were more aggressive than that of non contact persons. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Khan et al (2011) the study is attempted to focus on the competitive anxiety between male and female badminton players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty badminton players and they belong to eighteen to twenty four years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Competitive anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference for competitive anxiety between the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Ganapathi (2014) analysed the area of the study of anxiety level between senior and junior national level male weight lifters. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken twenty four senior national and twenty four junior national level male players were selected for
the study. Anxiety was the main variable for the study and standard questionnaire was used for the study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference for anxiety between the groups. Age is not significantly related with anxiety level of senior and junior level players. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Rajkumar et al. (2012) administrated the study of the relationship serving performance among low and average and high level anxiety players in volleyball. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixty subjects from various universities in three universities of Kerala. The subjects were selected randomly. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The age ranges from eighteen to twenty three years. Sports competition anxiety was the main variable of the study. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety among the low, average and high level anxiety volleyball players. The average level of anxiety group shows higher serving accuracy compared to high level of anxiety group.

Mathew and Srinivasa (2014) administrated the study of different game players for anxiety level. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken three hundred and eighty and they belong to eighteen to twenty five years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The analysis of variance statistical technique was used to analyse the
data for this investigation. The post hoc test (Scheffe) was used to get the paired mean difference, when the ‘F’ value was significant. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety among the groups.

Devi and Kaur (2013) analysed the area of the study of anxiety between volley ball and hand ball female players. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken a total number of fifty subjects among them twenty five female were hand ball players and the next twenty five were volley ball players. They were selected from various colleges of Panjabi university. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Anxiety variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between the two game players.

Das (2014) administered one study of the relationship between state anxiety in soccer. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty male soccer players which were randomly taken for the study. Standard sports anxiety questionnaire was used for the purpose. All the players those who were taken part for the study were junior and sub junior competitors. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The questionnaire was given to the subjects just before the test. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for anxiety between the groups.

Singh (2013) examined a study related to the area of achievement motivation between qualifying and non qualifying teams of east zone intervarsity cricket tournament. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken sixty male subjects among them thirty were from
qualifying and the other thirty were from non qualifying group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements of the subjects were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. All the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for achievement motivation between the qualifying and non qualifying cricket players. The qualifying cricket players of east zone intervarsity differ in their level of sports achievement motivation.

Khetmalis (2013) the study was attempted to focus on the sports achievements motivation among the players of athletes and footballers of school male students. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken forty students and they belong to fourteen to seventeen years of age group. Family back ground food habits and the personal achievements were not considered for the present study. The subjects were not influenced by the researcher at any time while the data collection. And all the subjects were taken part for the study with their own interest and without any compulsion. Sports achievements motivation was selected as the variables at here. The selected variable was assessed by using the standardized test items of sports achievements motivation questionnaire. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for achievement motivation between the groups.

De and Bhowmick (2013) evaluated the area of study of sports achievements motivation among the junior national cyclists. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken thirty cyclist and they belong to fifteen to nineteen years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Achievement motivation variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by’t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The
outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for achievement motivation between the groups.

Ali (2012) evaluated the area of study of sports achievement motivation between qualifying and non qualifying teams, of north zone intervarsity hockey tournament. To get the results of the study forty male subjects among them twenty were qualifying and non qualifying hockey players. The age ranges from seventeen to twenty five years. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Achievement motivation variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for achievement motivation between the groups.

Singh et al (2013) evaluated the area of study of achievement motivation and text anxiety among judokas and wrestlers of Himachal Pradesh University. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken random sampling was used. The present study was conducted on fifty judokas and fifty wrestlers in inter collegiate level of Himachal Pradesh university. For the collection of data achievement motivation scale and anxiety inventory was used for study. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would not have much difference for achievement motivation and text anxiety between the groups. The area of the present study and the variable was inter-disciplinary in nature and the study, which was important from various points of views. The present research and its result can serve the new researchers to contribute and modify the gaps of the current results.

Khare et al (2012) analysed the area of the study of emotional maturity of different area school going children. To get the results of the study the researcher had taken one hundred and they belong to fourteen to seventeen years of age group. The climate conditions and the food habits of the subjects were not be considered for the present study. This investigation was some
limitations the food habits, and the climate conditions could not be considered. The psychological parameters, physiological conditions of the subjects and the past experience for the sports competitions could not considered for this study. Emotional maturity variable was considered for the present investigation. The statistical technique used this investigation for analysed the data by ‘t’ ratio. The statistical confidence level was considered as 0.05. The outcomes of this investigation clearly explicit that there would have much difference for emotional maturity among the groups.

Thus the review of related literature has enabled the present investigator to know about the findings made earlier in this field of study and it has enabled him to analysis the data and testing of the thesis methodology is given in the succeeding chapter.