Chapter II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Review is a medium through which the researcher weaves an enduring texture of her problem. Francis Becon, perhaps, rightly said, “Read not to contradict and confute, not to talk and find discourses, nor to believe and to take it for granted but to weigh and consider.” (Kamlesh, 1994). The more a person aware of the gaps and weaknesses of the previous research, the more apt he/she is to plan his/her own research problem well. Infact the success of any new research project, to a large extent, depends upon how well it is linked with the previous researches of the same kind. Divergences and convergences in the problem, especially in its procedure and processes, cannot be justified without reference to the past story. “Not only does he need to know what have been done and how it has been done in the subject area but he also needs to know the degree of success that was found in the use of the research techniques and methods.” (Bookwalter and Bookwalter, 1959).

The investigation has made an earnest effort to scan the literature related to the study in hand and glanced through almost every source like Dissertations, Abstracts, newspapers, magazines, various internet sources and relevant books to pick up the material and go through it properly, carefully, critically and then jotted down the required excerpts for inclusion in this chapter. A brief review of the studies related to the present theme has been listed in this chapter in chronological order.

The case study approach has been successfully employed in developmental physical education classes for those students who are superb in basic physical fitness elements, especially those who do not improve through exercise. The causes of poor physical fitness are many and vary from individual to individual; Case studies reveal a variety of patterns of account for this condition.

Rarick and Mckee (1949) have presented case data on twenty children, ten of whom were high achievers and ten of whom were low achievers on a battery of motor tests. The findings provide information on the kinds of early experiences most closely associated with these children in the idely divergent groups.
Cureton (1951) has provided a considerable body in individual data on fifty eight male athletes of National Championship and of Olympic caliber. This study gives information on the physical attributes, performance abilities and organic efficiency of these men and provides some insight into the role these variables play in top quality performance.

Sharma (1956) undertook a study; ‘Survey of High and Higher Secondary School in Delhi in connection with qualified personnel, programmes, facilities, equipment and their gradation’ and revealed that only seventeen out of thirty high/higher secondary schools in Delhi had got director physical education as in charge of physical education. The study also found that 50% of the schools had provided only one or two periods for each class per week for physical education. He also found that 83% of the schools in Delhi suffered badly for want of play ground facilities.

Phillips (1960) investigated the biographies of selected women leaders in physical education namely Dr.Margaret Bell, Dr.Elizabeth Halsey, Miss Margaret D’ Houbler, Dr.Greteude Moneton, Dr.I Anna Nossis and Miss Blanche Trilliong. The study reported the background work, professional contributions, honors and retirement activities. Data were obtained through primary source material and interviews with the subjects and others. The biographies were presented independently without comparison.

Frederic (1961) studied Rousseau's philosophy of Naturalism in relation to physical education. Three ideas which greatly influenced American Physical Education were his insistence on the natural and spontaneous movements for proper growth and development; his promulgation of the unity of mind and body and his belief in the value of the individual. Four primary beliefs in Emile had far reaching effect later in wood’s programme of naturalism, Hethrington “New Physical Education programme which stressed the possibilities of character development, William’s theory of the importance and need for self-expression, and Nash’s belief in the need of the individual to be creative and to experience emotional development.
Bhullar (1965) in her study "Evaluation of the existing programme of physical education in government high/higher secondary schools in Chandigarh" found that schools have enough play grounds but none of the grounds was properly maintained. She further held that there was a great disparity in the matter of equipment and pupil teacher ratio.

Dewar (1966) conducted a study to show the contribution of Dr. James Naismith to physical education. Areas given special consideration were his personal philosophy, professional career and the role as a father of Basketball. Primary sources in Almont, Montreal, Springfield, Denver, Lawrence and St. Louis were used and visits were made by the researcher to these locations.

McKeon (1966) used all available material concerning Arnold, his family background, his professional activity since 1888, and the evolution of Arnold College for Hygiene and physical education from its origin as the Brooklyn National School of Gymnastics were analyzed in relation to changes in American society, education and physical education from the civil war 1930. Arnold was a dominant factor in establishing admission requirements and curriculum content for physical education through his leadership on National Committee. He also had considerable influence on the Connecticut State Assembly which made physical education mandatory in the public school of Connecticut.

N.C.E.R.T. Report (1967) of the second All India Education Survey on Colleges and Institutions of Physical Education concluded, "while the number of training institutions and their turn out has increased, it is generally felt that the quality of product is still far from the satisfaction, the reasons are inadequate facilities, poor staffing as well as the different quality of the material that comes for the training and crowded syllabus that has to be covered in academic year.

Nayar (1968) conducted a study on "Contribution of different states and their units in producing national champions and champion teams." He
concluded that rich states can play a better role in raising the standard of sports by providing better facilities to athletes.

**Peter (1969)** studied Mrs. Emma W Plunkett. The information on this pioneer in Health Physical Education in Oklahoma, who was an active leader on many levels within the profession. Data was obtained from family and personal records, departmental and organizational files, personal interviews and a questionnaire. Survey completed by a large number of persons throughout the state and nation. The collected data were analyzed, interpreted, and organized into major categories like family history, environmental influence, childhood education, early teaching days, the years at central state college, personality, philosophy, contribution, honors, and awards.

**Hill (1972)** revealed that Mrs. Mehling, former state supervisor of PHE in Ala, was the first female to fill such a position in U.S. She worked for better programme in Ala, through visitations, lecturing, preparing materials, bulletins and helped to develop curriculums for public schools. Mrs. Mehling planned and administered many conferences, clinics and schools of instruction of social recreation training and square dancing. This female administrator served in many professional offices and received many professional honors for her endeavors, including being the first female President of the Society of State Directors and President of the Southern District of AAHPER. Mrs. Mehling received the honor award from the Southern District of AAHPER and was honored by the American Academy of Physical Education in 1944 with the Academy Award. Her efforts through the years created an opportunity for every child to participate in the programme of AAHPER in Ala.

**Lumpkin (1974)** study was to investigate the contributions made by some women towards the development of competitive Tennis in the United States of America (1874-1974). Former players such as Hazel Wightman, USLTA officials and other involved with Tennis as well as tennis record player's biographies, tennis periodicals obtained from the USLTA and the National Lawn Tennis Hall of fame contributed the historical information for his study. Not until 1960's and 1970's did any women tennis player lead in the
national women rights movements. Tennis was one of the early competitive sports offered and allowed to women in colleges.

**Victor (1976)** study was to present a biography of the life and personal career of Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941). Beard’s contributions were investigated in terms of this possible influences on youth service agencies, recreation, outdoor education and physical education. His personal philosophy was analyzed through an objective analysis of his writings, the reports of contemporaries and the time in which he lived and worked. Historical, biographical, analytical and interpretive methods were utilized to analyze Beard’s life and career. In employing these methods, documentary and human sources were used which were of primary and secondary quality throughout the research. Letters were sent to individuals and organizations requesting information on books, manuals, or articles with Board.

**Stratton (1978)** conducted an investigation to survey the Physical Education teachers, their professional preparation, available facilities and activities included in adapted Physical Education programme in the AAA secondary schools of the state of Tennessee. His investigation focused on the professional preparation of Physical Education teachers available facilities and activities included in their present programme and found that facilities in the schools were not appropriate. According to the results of his study he made recommendations that

(i) Appropriate facilities should be available to better accommodate the various adopted Physical Education programme.

(ii) Additional personnel should be provided to adjust the teacher-student ratio. Physical Education teachers should attend workshops and clinics related to their subjects.

**Sharma (1980)** conducted a study “Contribution of Punjab and Haryana in National and International Field of Basketball in Post Independent Period.” He concluded Punjab has fared much better in producing sportsmen, Arjuna Awardees and Coaches in comparison to Haryana. The performance of Punjab players at national and inter-university level is better as compared
to Haryana players. Punjab took more interest in popularizing and promoting basketball in rural areas in comparison to Haryana.

Singh (1980) conducted a study, “The Contribution of NSNIS Patiala in the development of Athletics.” He conducted a comprehensive study of administration, facilities and working of NSNIS Patiala, Punjab. He surveyed the different functions of the institute and different schemes run by the institute on behalf of the Govt. of India. He concluded that NSNIS Patiala has produce 2584 coaches in different games and sports out of which 572 were produced in athletics. The institute also offered facilities for training the national teams for international competitions.

Carmon (1981) presented a biography of Jose De Jelarke Flores with emphasis on his leadership in sports and most important contribution at National and International levels. The dissertation deals with his early life, education, professional life as a military man and an engineer, during his twenty seven years involvement in sports. First as a successful leader in Mexico, he then became top leader in the whole of American Continent. Personal interviews questionnaire and documentary evidence were employed in obtaining necessary data for the study.

Dusek (1981) presented a biography of Marie Provaznik with particular emphasis upon her contributions to physical education. Both primary and secondary source of data were investigated including the published and unpublished materials of Marie Provaznik, her personal and professional records, interviews and correspondence with colleagues, associates and students as well as the histories of the Czechoslovak national and Sokol organization. Sokol was recognized as the largest physical education programme in the world. The Sokol system was employed in the schools of Czechoslovakia. Marie Provaznik has contributed to physical education particularly gymnastics within Sokol and at the international level through her outstanding leadership and example.
Leonard's (1981) was to present biography of Milton F Hartvigsen with emphasis on his professional contributions. The dissertation deals with his early life, his works in Grace and Pocatello, Idalio and Brigham Young University. The necessary data was collected through personal interviews, questionnaire and documentary evidence.

Whitley (1981) presented a biographical picture of Dr. Charles Buell. The writer attempted to trace and identify the professional contributions of Dr. Buell and to examine his influence on physical activities for visually impaired. The historical method was utilized for this study. Data were organized using combination of topological and chronological order. The writer's procedures for gathering data were categorized into five areas; the subject and his family, colleagues and professional associates, athletes, students and file & newspaper articles and publications.

Dabas (1982) surveyed the facilities and equipment of sports and physical education in engineering colleges and concluded that the student teacher ratio in physical education was satisfactory and only one college had provided special coaching personnel for different games and sports. Out of five engineering colleges, only three colleges had sufficient playground facilities as per minimum norms laid down by national plan of physical education and recreation. The study revealed that all the engineering colleges did not possess sufficient number of equipment and playground as per their student strength.

Jonathen (1984) presented and interpreted significant data regarding the life of Engine Luxx Robert, yielding new meaning and conclusive interpretation about his personal and professional contributions. An extensive review of literature and the usage of the data collecting methods, personal interview and biographical data comprised the primary source of data. An examination of text books, newspapers and journal articles and historical
records constituted the secondary source input. The data were compiled, classified and interpreted according to the purpose of the study.

Chinna (1987) undertook an investigation to study the organization and administration and working of sports departments in Punjab. According to his view, the objective of physical education & sports cannot be achieved without an efficient and dedicated administration. On the basis of his study he concluded that there are so many factors responsible for the moderate performance of players in various competitions like poor quality of sports infrastructure, shorter duration of coaching camps, political, administrative and individual consideration for making selections for competitions, group rivalries among coaches and sports officers; poor diet and irregularity in participation by players.

Jerry (1987) studied a biography of John H. Scolinos with emphases on his unique philosophy of life as well as contribution in helping people. This dissertation deals with John Scolinos early life and teenage years, his military experience and his coaching years. During his 42 years as a college Baseball coach, John has won national acclaim for his coaching accomplishments but even more he has earned the gratitude and love of numerous students, athletes and non athletes alike for his interest and help in their lives. The awards and accolades attest to both his success and given tribute to a life time of service.

Radhakrishnan (1987) undertook the case study of Ms. P.T. Usha. The purpose of the study was to evaluate progress and achievements of the Golden girl P.T. Usha in Athletics and her contribution to the field of athletics in India. The investigator followed interview methods and studied P.T. Usha, Mr.Nambiar her Coach and her parents. Newspapers like Malayala Manorama, The Hindu, The Indian Express and the Sports Star were referred. It was found that P.T. Usha is the only Indian Athlete who had won four Gold
and three Silver Medals in the Asian Games which was dominated by the Japanese athletes at that time.

**Singh (1987)** highlighted planning and need of different playing facilities in his paper “Sports infrastructure in Rural and Urban Areas”. He specified about the need of minimum physical facilities required at National, State and District level.

**Yearsley (1988)** wrote the life history of C.Rodney Kimball and many of his former colleagues were critical to the documentation and analysis of Rodney Kimball’s philosophies. In depth interviews were also conducted with his family members and former BYU athletes. In addition to being an outstanding athlete trainer, Rodney Kimball was also regarded as a close friend, counselor and spiritual leader among his colleagues. In over 40 years of his employment at BYU, Rodney was the recipient of numerous honors and awards as athletic trainer, worked with BYU, basketball and baseball teams until 1980.

**Charles Inbarajan (1989)** undertook the case study on Mr.V.J. Phillips who was an Indian Hockey player. The purpose of this study was to reveal tremendous impact of V.J. Phillips on Indian field Hockey. The investigator conducted interviews with V.J. Phillips and his family members, his coach and physical director of St.Thomas Mount High School and also referred to published materials and photographs. It was revealed that Mr.Mani of St.Thomas Mount club was the source of inspiration for V.J. Phillips to achieve higher standards. V.J. Phillips as a member of India Hockey team secured a Gold Medal and selected for World XI and because of his excellent performance, he was awarded with “World Cup Hero”, by the International Hockey Federation.

**Ruth (1989)** investigated beliefs and teaching practices of selected physical education teachers who were recent graduates of the professional
preparation programmes of the University of South Carolina. These teacher’s belief and practices were examined in relation to their professional preparation programmes and the viewpoint of the physical education teacher/educator of the university. Participants studied were six physical education teachers who were in their second to fourth year of teaching. On-site observations, video-taping, psycho-metric inventories, questionnaire and two audio taped interviews were used to obtain data. A synopsis of the six individual case reports was presented. Findings were synthesized and interpreted by the investigator.

Sivramakrishnan (1989) while studying Sunil Gavaskar’s life, career and contributions to cricket, has extensively used in his methodology, (a) interview technique (b) opinion questionnaire (c) Cattell’s 16 personality factor questionnaire, personal visits, reading from literacy sources, journals, text books, research reports etc. This has been a source of great assistance to the investigator to follow the appropriate procedure in formulating this study.

Singh (1989) conducted a comprehensive study of administration, facilities and working of NIS Patiala, Punjab. He surveyed the different functions of the institute and different schemes run by the institute on behalf of the government of India.

James (1990) conducted a study on 25 selected members in the profession of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation. The subjects investigated were primarily active in the profession from 1915 to 1970. Nine of the twenty five subjects were interviewed by the scholar personal interviews with relatives, friends and colleagues as well as through investigation of publication and speeches were studied in order to validate their significant contribution to the profession.

Raymond East (1992) studied the life and professional career of John William Heisman, the famous Football coach of United States of America. His
study was to present the biography of John William Heisman, his contribution in terms of his influence on football, his professional philosophy through critical analysis of his writings, personal profile of early coaching. He used historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods. Documents, interview with persons who were closely associated with Heisman, family members, players and coaches were also made use for collecting data. He found Heisman was known as intellect and innovator of the game. He was one of the founding fathers of American Football Coaches Association and he was its second president. The famous Football Trophy “Heisman Trophy” was instituted to honor his contribution for the game of football.

Prasad (1993) in his study “A study of facilities, organizations and administration of physical education and sports in Himachal Pradesh university” found that due to shortage of space many institutions do not satisfied with their playing facilities, incentives, coaching facilities, selection pattern, refreshment amount and T.A./D.A. etc. On the basis of results of the study he also recommended that university as well as state authorities should give a sufficient weight age to the ideas of organizing and manning physical education department on stronger and wider lines by giving more financial powers to the director and principals and a free hand to run their department more effectively for the purpose for which they are created.

Cheng Chiti-Fu (1994) in his study to determine the competencies necessary for the successful management of sports organizations and transit the skills and knowledge requisite to assuming leadership and management role of sports for an educational curriculum design in Taiwan. Three hundred and thirty four sports managers in Taiwan, Republic of China, served as the subjects for the study. The research instrument, “Survey of Management Practitioner” was administered. One way analysis of variance, Chi Square Test was used for analyzing the data. Eight managerial competencies among sports managers in Taiwan were identified and a model curriculum of sports management from this study was derived.
Moon (1997) in a study of sports education programme in the universities on overall, in the Republic of Korea, reported overall poor sports education programme. However good evaluations were indicated in the specific areas of instructional staff, professional assistance, facilities, organizational programme and activities programme.

Neema Surjit (2000) conducted a study on “Contribution of Shahabad Markanda in Promotion of Hockey.” She has concluded that Shahabad (M) has produced many international players including Bhim Awardee’s. Playing facilities sports equipments provided to the players are almost conventional. Shahabad (M) has made certain serious and sincere efforts to popularize the game among young generation.

Sokeen Brijender, Singh (2000) in his doctoral Thesis ‘Dronacharya Prof. Karan Singh, eminent physical educationist and Sports Promoter’ – a case study has studied his biography, educational and professional qualification, his contribution in the field of physical education and sports. He highlighted Prof. Karan Singh’s personal performance as well as performance and achievements of his trainees. Prof. Karan Singh had the rare combination of being an outstanding sportsman and an excellent academician. “Hero of Rajasthan” represented India in the first Asian Games 1951 held in New Delhi and won a Gold Medal in 4 x 100 M Relay. Till date he is the only male athlete in the country who won a Gold Medal in Asian Games as a student. Academically Master degree holder, professionally M.P.Ed (Physical Education) and Diploma in Coaching Athletics made him a distinctive personality among physical educationists, coaches and sportmen of the country. He concluded that Prof. Karan Singh has produced many national and international level athletes and contributed a lot for the development of physical education and promotion of sports.

Dhillon (2001) undertook the case study of S.Balbir Singh who was an Indian Hockey player. The purpose of the study was to reveal tremendous
impact of S.Balbir Singh on India’s Field Hockey. The investigator conducted interview with S.Balbir Singh and his daughter and also referred to published material and photographs. Opinion rating questionnaire on S.Balbir Singh was also used. It was revealed that S.Harbail Singh was guru and sources of inspiration for S.Balbir Singh to achieve higher standards. S.Balbir Singh won several awards and distinctions like Padma Shree in 1957 and Best sportsman of the country award in 1982. He worked as Director in Punjab Sports Department. He was the member of winning 1948, 1952 and 1956 Indian Olympic team. He was the captain of the Indian team at Melbourne in 1956 Olympics. He has the golden hat-trick in his Hockey career.

**Singh (2001)** conducted a critical study on “Contribution of Haryana state to the promotion of volleyball”. The objective of the study was to access the contribution of Haryana state towards promotion of volleyball at national and international level from 1966 to 2001 in men section. This study helped to arrive at several significant following conclusions:

Sports organizers do not care about the actual needs of the players causing great harm to sports promotion. Absence of intramural programmes in educational institutions has been responsible for failure to arouse sports consciousness among the students. State have sufficient number of coaches and concerned personnel but they are not devoted to their jobs. Our coaching and training methods are not latest and facilities are not equipped with latest gadgets. Existing facilities in state are not sufficient and also not fully utilized. An absence of incentives for youth to take up sports in all earnestness. Autonomy of sports organization has been jeopardized because of too much dependence on the financial help from the government. He concluded that Haryana has produced volleyball players of high caliber in good number compared to other states; Haryana is not in anyway inferior.

**Daisy Rani (2002)** conducted a study on "Development of Physical Education and Sports in Haryana State." She concluded that Haryana State Government is intimately involved in promotion and development of sports as
sportspersons from this state has won Gold Medals in the Common-Wealth Games, Bronze Medal in World Junior Athletics championship and Gold Medals in Asian Games in different Games.

Singh (2004) conducted a case study on Padma Shree Milkha Singh – legendary athlete, Sports Administrator and Sports Promoter. The contribution and achievements of Padam Shree Milkha Singh towards promotion of sports, his qualities as a players, his philosophy with regard to Indian athletics and sports his professional leadership qualities as a sports promoter and administrator were highlighted in this study. His personal record, pictorial records, published material, and interview technique was used to collect the required information. The investigator concluded that S.Milkha Singh is the best athlete India has ever produced. He is committed professional, efficient, honest, dedicated and disciplined administrator who contributed a lot for promotion of sports in India.