Chapter II

Review of Related Literature

Introduction

A Study becomes more valuable when the research is evidence based. A single study no matter how well done, will not be complete. Having reviews of the similar topic gives more weight to the study. We get a different point of view from different experts. The reviews support the experts’ opinion regarding a particular topic. When appropriate studies are not taking into consideration it will give incorrect interpretation. When proper related reviews are there it also educates the readers with different studies in the similar field. The research also becomes more effective when appropriate reviews are studied. Reviews give an in depth knowledge on a particular subject.

In search for reviews to the related topic increase the knowledge base of the researcher and the reader the subject is understood better when seen from different angles.

The researcher has studied literature related to the study to view the study from different prospective to make the study more meaningful.

2.1 Historical

The rulers of the state were responsible for keeping the ancient activities of Physical Education alive by patronizing many wrestlers and artists in their state. In the last Century Khanderao Maharaj and Sayajirao Maharaj of Baroda, Shivajirao Maharaj of Indore, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur, Sir Gangadharrao Patwardhan of Miraj, Raje Rahguji Bhosle of Nagpur were especially responsible for giving assistance to the
renowned wrestlers and encouraged the art of wrestling by organizing wrestling competitions. The institution of Akhada survived in the villages. (Gharote, 1999: P6)

In the field of Physical Education it was to the credit of people like Balambhatta Dada Deodhar and his disciples to not only keep the activity like Malkhamb alive but to popularize among the educated youth. His disciples Narayan Guru and Achyutananda Swami and others like Ganpatrao Vaze, Prof. Manikrao Abasaheb Muzumdar were some of the prominent figures who took the lead in keeping indigenous activities of Physical Education alive and also contributing to their systematic development. Prof Manikrao of Baroda also contributed to their systematic development. Prof. Manikaro of Baroda also contributed to their systematic development. Prof. Manikrao had large share in bringing the renaissance in the indigenous Physical Education activities, Lokmanya Tilak encouraged the movement of Physical Education, It was Swami Kuvalayananda who gave his scientific approach to yoga and literally brought yoga to the doors of the common man. (Gharote, 1999: P 6)

**S.R. Thosre (2007) Ph.D** conducted study regarding Vandaniya Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaja’s contribution in the field of Physical Education and Yoga in the Feb 2007. He wrote phrases to create interest to focus to perform Vyayam and Yoga. He also created poems to inspire youths. He organized summer classes, camps and sammelagis. His efforts to promote Popurise Vyayam and Yoga in masses and in individuals. He used to organized Programmes in various Vyayam and Yoga before public and Government officials in various festivals.
The Maharashtra information Centre, New Delhi has published a book on March 1987 giving an authentic brief information on sports and outstanding sportsmen of Maharashtra. To name a few – the first Indian to get bronze medal in wrestling Pail. Khashaba Jadhav, the great cricketers Vengserkar, Wadekar, Gavaskar, Tendulkar, Shubhangi Kulkarni and Diana Adulji. The players from Maharashtra who represented India in Olympics in Athletics Stephi D'souza (1964), Edward Siquara (1972), Adil Summariwala (1980), special mention of Rustame-e-Hind Harishchandra Birajdar. This book has also recorded achievement of players from Maharashtra at National/International for almost 27 disciplines. The efforts of the organizer who have their service to promote these games have also mentioned names like Jalpardiwala, Yashwant Gole, Malti Tambe, Vaidya, Natekar, Abbas Mausoor, Ferreira, Kamlakar Zende, J.F. Mehta, Malcolm B., N. D. Nagarwala, Arnavaz Damania, Dolly Tarapore, R. Khaniwale, Mama Saheb Mohal, S. Salvi, Sharad Pawar, Haribhau Sane. The book has also mentioned a glorious history of over 90 years of the institute called Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati for promotion and development of Physical Education and Sports. They held their first such demonstration at Munich Olympics in 1972. But before that in order to create mass consciousness about Physical Education activities and sports, a group consisting of 250-300 young boys/girls visited various parts of India. Since 1928 demonstrations were staged in traditional Indian sports and Physical Education Activities which were witnessed by millions. The tours undertaken were to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Bengal, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Goa and Maharashtra.

It is to the credit of these voluntary bodies/institutions/Akhaada/organizers that they have ably served the youth by training them only in Physical Fitness but also in National Character and kept alive the Indian Physical Education Culture. (Ageshe, 1987: P 1-2)

The government of Maharashtra reviewed the various reports, the contributory work done for the promotion and development of Physical Education and Sports in the state by the various organizers. Further it was observed that these personalities were instrumental to cultivate Physical Education and Sports activities in the state. Therefore in appreciation of their excellent performances, the Government of Maharashtra from the year 1969-70 instituted state award in sports and games on the basis of Arjuna awards of Government of India. These awards are called Shiv Chhatrapati State Award in Sports and Games for Sportmen/Sportswomen. In addition two awards are set aside for outstanding organizer/promoter of Physical Education, sports and games in Maharashtra State. Such awards consist of a certification, memento and cash reward. (Sports and Youth Services, 1972: P 23)

The ex-president of Indian Hockey Federation and Western Indian Football Association (1948), ex-member of Indian Olympic Association and Bombay State Council of Sports and University Board of Sports, formerly sports critic, Indian Daily mail, Bombay, Mr. J. C. Maitra in his book. ‘Indian Sports Flashback’ published in the year 1974 has brought a dismal picture of Indian Sports forcefully. His long experience as a sports administrator and critic provides him a thorough grasp of
working in various sports organization in the country. Ex-Prime Minister of India, in her letter dated 21 December 1974 expressed her comments as: (Mr. J. C. Maitra, 1975: P back page)

“I hope your book will encourage interest in sports and stimulate new efforts on the part of your sportsmen and administrators to improve our national performance.”

Tracing the historical development of Physical Education in India Kothiwale, gives credit to Swami Kulvalayananda for his able guidance in establishing Training Institute for Physical Education, ‘Kandivali (Bombay) where Physical Education Programme was based on the Principles and organization sponsored by the Y.M.C.A College, Madras as well as with suitable modifications considering the post history, traditions present needs and necessities, economic status of India, climatic conditions and social structure. In this programme there was a Judicious combination of the national and international games, sports and other physical activities. (Kothiwale, 1965: P 12)

Lompkin (1975) Ph.D conducted a study to investigate the contribution of Women Tennis player towards and their development of Tennis in the United States of America. Information was obtained from former Players, Officials and other involved with tennis showed how tennis transformed into major sports at the international level with the help of the people involved with Tennis. (Lompkin, 1975, Vol seven: P 34)

Amit Rawat (2000) Ph.D Thesis conducted a case study on Dr Robson Moses. He was an all-round sportsman who used to play Basketball, Tennis and Athletics. Robson contributed towards the development of practical and also theoretical
aspects of sports to up grade sports performance. Robson completed his Master's Degree in Physical Education from Spring Field College, USA and later completed his Doctoral Degree in Physical Education from the University of Oregon. Robson was the Principal of Alaggapa College of Physical Education, RNCPE and Head of Department of Physical Education and Sports, Sciences, Annamallai University. Robson organized many Competition, All India Track and Field Inter University Championship. Robson played a major role in the development of sports.

Ashish Hatekar (2009) M.Phil studied the work done in the life Prabhakar Ambadas pant Vaidya in 2009 Bhartiya of Vyayam culture and Physical Education was his family tradition. This helped prabhakarrao to learn primary and basics Vyayam. This environment of their family was. He had best skills in performing Baeti, chain Baneti Rope Nalkham. This gave him opportunity to be a member the Indian Liazyard youths team at the age of 17 years. This group turned to Scothome, Suiden Denmark, Swithzerland, England. He completed his graduation in Physical Education from Gwalior and Patial. This gave him a turning point enter into professional life. He was instrumatal to make a complete change in Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal Amravati. In 125 acres of land he created a sports complex owned by this institution. which includes standard Swimming Pool, Gymnastic Hall, Indoor and Outdoor different games play fields. Under his leadership under--- of national and International level games have been organized. He is also associated with National and International level different Physical Education through which he tries to improve the standard of Physical Education due to his efforts the H.V.P Mandal college of
Physical Education enjoys the status of ‘A’ category offered by Naac---. He believes in discipline. He has devoted his life towards development of Hannuma Vyayam Prasandan Mandal and service to society.

**Subhash Gavande (2010) Ph.D** – conducted Feb 2010 study of Rajarshi chhatrapati shahu Maharaj’s contributions towards Wrestling and his Rajarshri Shahu Maharaj was born in July 1874 in Kolhapur his origin Name was Yashwant Jaisingrao Ghatge. He was adopted son of Maharani Shrimant Anandibai, wife Kolhapur Sansthant Forth Raje Shivaji on 2nd April 1894 he was officially declared in a special Darbar as shahu Maharaj in the presence of Governor Lord Haris. He establish number of Talims in Kolhapur city and Traditional Indian activities were encouraged in these talims. He offered Raja Shray to all the Wrestlers. He organized Wrestling bouts on Khashag Wrestling area where he invited eminent Wrestlers of North. He appointed Shahu Maharaj Shrimant Rakhmabi Kelkar as Education Officer. Every to create interest in youths toward Vyayam he created Wrestling area Khasbag Maiden Kolhapur.

### 2.2 The First Bronz Medal winner In Olympic

**Mangeshkumar Patil (2004) M.Phil** conducted a case study on Khashaba Jadhav, a renowned wrestler from Maharashtra. Khashaba Jadhav came from a family whose father and forefathers were good wrestlers. Khashaba Jadhav was a cool and calm person. Who was also good in studies. He got the basic and scientific coaching from his school P.T Master Gundapant Belapure and Baburao Balwade. He represented India in two Olympics London Olympics and Helsinki Olympics and won a first Individual medal in the Olympics for India. Being a sportsman he was given a job in the Police department.
2.3 Expermental

Most of which are concerned with yogic Kriyas, Viz Uddiyana, Nadi Basti Vastra Dhanti, Kapalabhaati, some Asanas like Shirshasana, Sarvangasana and Pranayamas like Ujjayi and Bhastrika.

Vijayendra Pratap mentions about 84 experiments done by Swami Kuvalayananda or under his supervision, which are reported in Yoga. Mimams (Yog Mimansa, Golden Jubli year 1975)

McKeon conducted a study with the available material pertaining to Arnold, his family background and his professional activities. He was instrumental in the evolution of Arnold College for Hygiene and Physical Education. He was instrumental in the evolution of Arnold College for Hygiene and Physical Education. He played an important factor in establishing admission requirements and curriculum content for physical education. He was influential in making physical education mandatory in public schools of Connecticut. (Vol. Education, 1966:)

2.4 Man who matters

The only research study on the contribution of Swami Kuvalayananda was undertaken by M. Dutta (Bera) (1992) Masters Degree who reported critical evaluation about Swami Kuvalayananda achievements and contribution to the Education of Yoga. It was concluded that “Swami Kuvalyananda’s contribution in the field of education was unique. (Dutta, 1992)

Rajkumar (1994) M.Phil conducted a case study on the honorable chief minister of Tamil Nadu, Jayalalitha for the contributions in the field sports. She was an active sports person and was fond of playing cricket, swimming and horse riding. Her
Administrative skills helped in organizing major international sport events like the 10th Nehru World Cup, International Athletic Meet and seventh South Asian Games in Madras in the year 1995. She was the first woman to be member of Tamil Nadu Cricket Association. She introduced many schemes for development of sports and to encourage sportsmen. She also contributed towards development of sports infrastructure by installing a synthetic track at the Nehru Stadium. (Rajkumar, 1994: M.Phil)

A study of the contributions of Swami Kuvalayananda to the field of Yoga and Physical Education was undertaken by Manmath Manohar Gharote, (1998) Ph.D Thesis concludes that Swami Kuvalayananda work was a major factor in the shaping and continued development of the field of Yoga and Physical Education. (Gharote, 1998: P.h.Ed)

Roberto (1981) Ph.D Thesis studied the life and sports career of Jose De Jesue Clarke Flores, who was a successful sports leader in Mexico. He studied his contributions to the field of sports and also his leadership qualities that made him a successful leader. He served the military and also was an engineer during his involvement in the field of sports.

2.5 Awardees

Singh Jagbir (2004) Ph.D Thesis conducted a case study on Mr. Milka Singh who was well known as the flying Sikh. He also studied his athlete career, educational qualification, achievements and contributions in the field of sports. He also was an able administrator and also did a lot of development in the field of sports in Punjab. He was also awarded the Padmashree Award by the Government of India.
Dinesh Karad (2006) M.Phil Dhanraj Pillay was born in Khadki, Pune on the 15th July 1968. Dhanraj Pillay and his family went through hard times during his childhood days. He was supported by his parents and his brothers. His father was a grounds man. His brothers were also good hockey players that made him take up hockey. Mohammed Shahid was his role model and motivator. In 1989 he was selected for National Championship, in which his team was the winner. His International debut was against China in 1989. He was coached by Jude Felix in his early days. He was also the Captain of the Indian Hockey team. Dhanraj was a unique sportsman to get the Arjuna award, Khel Ratna Award and the Padmashree Award. He represented India in four world cups, four Asian Games and three Olympics Games. He was the only Indian be nominated as the world Best male players Award twice by FIH.

Rushikesh Kumbhar (2006) M.Phil conducted a study on Padmashree Gopalrao Phadke, his family life, his childhood, education participation and his awards. He was born on the 10th November, 1929, Pune. He received a lot of support from his family and friends. He took up Kho-Kho at the age of 13 years and also represented University of Pune. Besides being a good player he was a good official who was well known for his impartial and sharp judgments. He developed the liking towards coaching and developed many good players. He received the Dronacharya award and Shri Shiv Chatrapati Award for his contributions and dedication towards the game of Kho-Kho.

Hivale (2010) Ph.D Thesis conducted a case study on world famous cricketer Mr. Chandu Borde. He came from a middle class family and because of his dedication he went on to represent the Indian Cricket Team and also captained the Indian
Team. After active cricket he rendered his services to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and the International Cricket Council (ICC).

**Radhakrishnan (1987) M.Phil** conducted a case study on P.T. Usha, an athletic who is well known as the Golden Girl. Her contribution and performance in the field of athletics was studied. The role of her parents and Coach Mr. O.M. Nambiar were also studied. She trained under her coach Mr. O.M. Nambiar when she was 12 years old. She was the only athletic to win a Gold and Silver medals in the Asian Games. She earned the title of Indian Express and Payyoli Express. She was also awarded the Arjuna Award in 1983 and Padmashri Award in the year 1985 for her contributions towards athletics.

**Shivaramkrishnan (1987) Ph.D Thesis** conducted a study on famous Indian Cricketer, Sunil Gavaskar. The study revealed the support he received from his father and maternal uncle. His father exposed him to cricket by taking him to the grounds and showing him clubs and Ranji matches, which developed his interest to play cricket. He not performed well at school level but also at University level. He went on to represent Bombay University in 1966-67. He represented Bombay and played Ranji Trophy in 1970 and later selected in the Indian Cricket team in 1971. Seeing his contributions towards cricket and India, he was awarded the prestigious 'Arjuna Award' in 1977 and in 1979 the 'Padma Bhushan Award.'

**Singh, Surjit (2002) Ph.D.Thesis** conducted a study on Padmashree awardee, S. Bahadursingh, who was a well known athlete. He also studied him as a sports person, sports promoter and as a coach. He also studied his contribution in the field of sports. He also studied his road to success in the field of sports.
He was a trained coach who had done a diploma course in athletics. He was also conferred the Padmashree Award, by the Government of India.

2.6 Coaches

**Raymond Earl (1992) Ph.D Thesis** conducted a study on John William a well known football coach. The study to know the influence of John William on football. With the help of interviews with John Williams family members, friends players and coaches information regarding him was known. All related documents were studied to know his influence in the field of football. He was an intellectual and innovative coach. The study is great help to football coaches.

Professor Karan Singh completed his Diploma in Physical Education and Master of Physical Education from Kandivali. Prof Karan Singh was good in Athletics, Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis and Football. He created new state meet records in 100m, 200m, and 400m and long Jump. In the first Asian Games, Professor Karan Singh won a gold medal in the 4 x 400 meters relay in Athletics. He produced many National and International sportsmen like Brig Labh Singh, Ajmer Singh, Baby Thomas, Kusum Chatwal and many more. He also contributed towards the development of sports organization and infrastructure. He also contributed to the field of sports by Writing many articles and books. His book titled "A History of Inter- Athletic Meets (men) in India 1940-41 to 1983-84" was awarded first prize of Rs. 5000/- by Government of India. In 1995, he was awarded by the President of India, the Dronacharya Award for his contribution and development in the field of sports.
Anusha Sapaliga (2007) M.Phil undertook the case study of Dr. Deepak Tilak with regard to his family background, educational background, sporting carrier, as a coach and his contribution to Judo. He was born 6th November 1952, Pune. He is the great grand son of India's freedom fighter Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He received a lot of support right from the beginning from his family friends. He was an all rounder. He was good in sports and studies. He took up Judo at the age of 13 under the guidance of Mr. R. D. Khandwale. He played at National Level and Inter University Level. He won six gold medals at the national level. He also learnt wrestling to develop his Judo Game. On his coach’s advice he went to Japan for advance training were developed, concentration, endurance, strength and skills. He has coached more than three thousand players and more than 15-20 students have received the Shri Shiv Chatrapati Award. He coached without taking fees from his students. He also organised many state, National, National inter school and international competition in his carrier.

Ganesh Devrukhkar (2008) M.Phil conducted a case study on Shri Uday V. Deshpande for his contribution and promotion of Malla Khamb game. His fathers and fore fathers very much interested in physical exercise encouraged Uday Deshpande towards sports. He played different sports like cricket, Gymnasium, Yoga, wrestling etc. He used to practise Yoga with his grandfather during his childhood. He also completed his NIS course in Gymnastics. He coached many Malla Khamb players who have received the Shri Shiv Chatrapati Award. He played an important role in popularizing and developing Malla Khamb game. He published Mallakhamb code points system which was widely approved and accepted by all Mallakhamb State
Federations. He also organized five Mallakham National Championships. The year his daughter Aditi, got the Shri Shiva Chatrapati Award for her contributions towards Mallakhamb, Shri Uday. V. Deshpande also received the Dronacharya Award in the same year for his contribution towards Mallakhamb.

**Vishal Salunkhe (2008) Master Thesis** conducted a study on Mr. Paramjitsingh Bhumrah's, his family background, education professional career, participation and achievements. He was in Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh and was a son of a freedom fighter. He was a good weight lifter who represented school games and national games. He was also very good in cycling specially road race. He was a state champion and also represented senior national championships. In the Bombay-Pune cycling race he won the "Ghatacha Raja" title twice. As a coach, he trained many weight lifters including his wife Mrs. Dimple Kaur Bhumrah, who performed well at National and International level. He was awarded the Shri Shiv Chatrapati award by the Maharashtra State Government for his contributions towards weight lifting, in 1988.

**2.7 Stalwart**

**Daniel Perinbarai (1987) Masters Thesis** conducted a case study on P.A. Suleiman a Volleyball player. He understood the game the latest techniques applied at international level. He preferred to keep a low profile and worked hard in coaching sportmen. He coached many sportmen who played at the national level. His contributions made a significance contribution to the field of sports.

Maheswara Reddy conducted a case study on Smt. G. Mulini Reddy's contributions in the field of Volleyball. She had the ability to understand the latest skills, techniques and
develop them in her players. She was well known for getting out the best from her students and getting the best results. She has also coach the Andhra Pradesh State team and also Osmania University Volleyball team. She has also produced many National level players. She has also been a Manager of the Indian women’s volleyball team and also was a delegate to the Seoul Asiad Games. As appreciation towards her contribution towards Volleyball game the Government of India awarded her the prestigious Arjuna Award.

**Zakir Ahamed (1988) Masters Thesis** conducted a case study on Victor Manjila, an international soccer player. He was born in a middle class family in Nillikannu, Kerala. He represented his District and University in football. He also represented India at the Asian Youth Soccer and The President Cup. Mr. Victor Manjila had a view that the government needs to take proper steps to encourage sports in the coming generations. He also recommended that the Government and different sports associations need to have proper co-ordination to develop sports in the country.

**Maninder Dhillon Nee Parinder Sekhon (2001) Ph.D Thesis** conducted a study on Balbir Singh, an ace Indian hockey player and his contributions towards Indian Hockey. Harbail Singh, his coach had a great influence on Balbir Singh's road to success. He won many awards in his career and was declared the Best sportsman in 1982. He also contributed to the field of sports by doing a great deal of work in the field of administration. He was Director, in Punjab Sports Department. He represented India in the Olympics Games and was the member of winning Indian Olympic Team in 1948, 1952 and 1956. He captained Indian Olympic team at 1956, Melbourne Olympics.
Brijender Singh Shokeen (2004) Ph.D conducted a case study on Dronacharya Awardee Professor Karan Singh. Who belonged to a royal family of Maharaja Man Singh.

Mann (2005) Ph.D Thesis conducted a case study on Dr. Ajmer Singh with regard to his contribution to field of Sports. He had good leadership qualities, good teacher and was able administrator. He was a sportsperson of International Standards. He played an important role in developing and promoting sports in the country.

M. Mane (2010) Ph.D Thesis conducted a study on Anjali Bhagwal's role and contribution in the field of shooting. The researcher conducted a study on her personality, views of her family members, friends, coaches, fellow shooters and students. The researcher also conducted 16 PF Test to understand her personality. Opinion rating Survey was conducted on her with regard to the game. The Biography of Anjali Bhagwat was done to know her in a better way. The researcher studied her achievements and the different people who have influenced Anjali Bhagwat in her shooting career. The study is a great help to the shooters and coaches in the field of shooting.

In this chapter different reviews were taken to understand the different studies attempted by the scholars taking in view on the subjects such as Historical, The First Bronz Medal winner in Olympic games, By Exprement in the field, Leaders life, Awardees, Coaches and Stalwards to make this study meaningful and have the right direction. Different types of Books, Journals, Magazines, Dissertation Abstracts, Unpublished Masters Thesis, M. Phil Thesis and Ph. D. Thesis were analysed and studied.

It was observed from most of the case studies that
• Interviews were conducted with the subject and associated people.
• Proper Questionnaire were prepared
• Related documents were studied.
• The data collected were analysed and interpreted.
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