Chapter - II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher has gone through various databases to locate literature related to this study. The relevant studies found from various sources such as research journals, books, dissertations thesis and other sources of informations, which the researcher has come across is mentioned in this chapter.

A careful review of the research journals, abstract, Magazines, Master M.Phil., and Ph.D. thesis and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated is one of the important steps in the planning of the research study.

The studies on personality varies in nature, some of them are of biographical type, some are dealing with work and contribution, and some portray philosophy and lifestyle, other deal with the pyscho-social aspects, a few other working on their career and personality traits. On the basis of collected data, a biographical sketch is prepared, or by studying the type of services rendered to the society and the type of traits personality profile is prepared.

Biographical studies of the leaders of physical Education were reviewed by the investigator, those were by Ray¹, Hunter², Tucker³,. These studies were similar to the one completed by this investigator in which biographical methods of research were used in collecting data and presenting findings related to their subject. Most of them utilized the techniques of personnel interviews, correspondence and
examination of the personal files of the subjects, as well as through studies of all available documentary sources published and unpublished, pertinent to the study. These and other studies were examined simply for the style of presentation.

According to Koul⁴, review of the related literature, besides to allow researcher to acquaint himself with current knowledge in the area in which he proposes to conduct research, serves the following specific purposes.

A) Enables the researcher to define the limits of the study. The knowledge of related literature brings the researcher up to date on the work which others have done and thus to state the objectives clearly and concisely.

B) The investigator can avoid unfruitful and unrelated problem areas.

C) The researcher can understand the research methodology, which refers the way the study is to be conducted. It helps to know about the tools and instruments, which proved to be useful and promising in the previous studies.

D) The specific reason for reviewing the related literature is to know about recommendations of previous researcher for further research.

Dr. Kamlesh⁵ says, “A case study survey in research methodology is a complete analysis and report status of particular and unique individual, subject, schools and institutions, for the improvement of status of the case studies. The talent idea of case
study is to know the reality to ascertain weakness and strengths and finally to bring about desirable change or improvement.”

About case study Portified\(^6\) says “only some of man’s experiences can be learned by observing him in action. To understand his behavior fully and intimately, he must supply detailed and penetrating account of what he does, what he expects to do and what ought to do”.

Garratty\(^7\) says, “The biographer, however, must not deal only with the fact of subject career, with what he did, why he did and how he influenced his times and was in turn affected by them, he must also describe the man himself, his personality his character and his individuality”.

Though the influence of the family on the achievement of an individual is profound, the role of race, according the Cratty\(^8\), cannot be undermined.

The family has the earliest influence and a most vital influence upon the child’s attitude towards the opportunities for physical activity. The parent continually evaluate the effort of the child, and as a result, his relative need for subsequent achievements is moulded. Factor like socio-economic status and race also influence the child’s opportunity for proficiency on physical activity.

Family backgrounds, environment, heredity, socio-economic status are the factors that generally influence a person’s optimum level of performance.
Heredity is the sum of inborn traits. Environment stands for the entire external forces physical, social economic, geographical, political etc., which are potential enough to change or modify the behavior of an individual in his lifetime. Environment offers opportunities to develop the abilities to the maximum possible extend, but is incapable of altering the pattern set by the hereditary forces.

Rajkumar has conducted a case study of the contribution of the Honorable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Jayalalitha, in the field of Sports and games in Tamilnadu. Ms. Jayalalitha was born on 24th February 1948, at Mysore. Then she went to Bishop Cotton Girl’s High School, Bangalore and from 1958 onwards she continued her studies at Presentation Convent Church Park, Madras.

Hailing from a family, which traditionally valued Indian Art and Culture, Jayalalitha was trained in classical dance and Karnataka music from the early age of four. In 1960 at the age of twelve, her BharathnatyamAsargetram took place at RasikaRajni Sabha, Mysore. She is the accomplished Bharathanatyam artist, also proficient in Kuchipudi, Kathak, MohininAttam and Manipuri. She has given hundreds of performance all over India. Once she got wounded on her nose while playing cricket in her school. She was doing physical exercises continuously for keeping slim physique. She was attracted to cricket, and she was a fan of Nawab of Pataudi and Nari Contractor. She stood first in the school in the Matriculation examination of 1964 and won scholarship from the government of India. She was an able swimmer in the youth and also proficient in sports and horse riding.
Jayalalitha is multi lingual with proficiency in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi and has a fair knowledge of Malayalam. In 1965, her acting in “Vennira Aadai” won her accolades. Since she never looked back and displayed a versatile flair for acting in more than 135 Films produced in the languages of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi and English, Jayalalitha decided to become a diligent and devoted party worker of AIADMK. Despite several odds, she discharged her responsibilities with vigour and fortitude as Propaganda Secretary of Party (1983-1986) and as the first woman opposition leader of the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1989. She gained a historic and unparalleled victory in the assembly elections in June 1991 and became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

She formed “Sports Development Authority Council of Tamil Nadu”. She has taken full responsibility of conducting 10th Nehru Cup International Invitation football match and international Invitation Athletic meet and has installed synthetic track in Nehru Stadium. She has introduced many schemes and plans for promotion of sports in Tamil Nadu. She has motivated Amutha (Triothola), Vishwanathan (Skating) and Edwin (Squash world record holder). She also conducted 7th South Asian Games in Madras in the year 1995.

She was the first woman to become an independent member of Tamil Nadu Cricket Association as early as 1975. She is the President of Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu. She was the President of Organizing Committee of Athletic Meet in Madras (Chennai), 1994. She was the President of the superintending committee of the SAF games at Madras in 1995.
She was honoured with honorary doctorates by Annamalai University, Madras University and Madurai Kamraj University respectively.

Thomas\textsuperscript{10} conducted a case study on Shiny Abraham, International athlete. She was born in Kerala. Her brother and sisters were also athletes. She learned her first lessons in athletics from her Chacha (Uncle). She enrolled as members of the Idukki District Athletic Team in 1977 and in the same year she was selected for the Kerala State Athletic team. In 1984 she made a record in 800 meters with best time of 2 minutes and 9 seconds at Delhi Nationals. With the attention of Indian coaches and selectors at the age of 19, she won the distinction of Indian color and toured number of countries.

In 1984, she was appointed in the Food Corporation of India, Trivandrum, in the same year she attained distinction as the first woman athlete of India who entered the semifinal in Olympic. Shiny Abraham is of the opinion that the state athletic association must take necessary steps to attract more spectators for witnessing even the local meets.

Sports activities should be introduced to an individual at childhood itself, even when they are eleven years old. The teams must reach the venue where the competitions take place at least fifteen days before the competition for an acclimatization with the environment. This will influence the performance of the competitions positively. This study will be an inspiration and serves as a guiding factor in the upcoming athletes of the country.
Shivaramakrishanan\textsuperscript{11} conducted a case study on Sunil Gavaskar, cricketer, and his study reveals that Gavaskar was born on 10\textsuperscript{th} July 1949 in Bombay. He learned the basics of the game from his father and from his maternal uncle Narayan Musurekar. His father used to take him to watch not only club match’s but also Ranji Trophy matches and test matches, which aroused his interest to become a great player. Sunil represented St.Xavier’s High School in the ‘Giles’ and ‘Harries’ shield Inter-School Tournament at Bombay in 1961. In 1965, he proved to be the best when scored four hundred runs in the senior inter school match, in 1966-67 he was selected for Bombay University.

In early 1970 he was chosen to represent the state of Bombay to play Ranji Trophy tournament.

In 1971, he was selected to represent the nation for the test matches against West Indies.

Between the year 1971 to 1987, he played 125 test matches as an opener and he scored 10,122 runs, 34 centuries, 45 half centuries at an average of over 50 runs.

He also has captained India in 47 tests, winning nine, losing eight and draws the remaining thirty. He led India to victory successively in the year 1978 to 1979 and the year 1979 to 1980 against West Indies, Australia and Pakistan.

He was honoured with Arjuna Award given for sportsman in India in the year 1977. He was also awarded ‘Padma Bhushan’ in the year 1979. He performed many wonders at cricket and left indelible imprint on the cricket world. In 1987 he retired from test cricket.
Narasimha Murthy\textsuperscript{12} conducted a case study on Kapil Dev and his study reveals that Kapil Dev was born on 06\textsuperscript{th} January 1959 at Chandigarh. Kapil started his primary education in the year 1964 in small local school at Chandigarh. In the year 1969, he joined the Dayanand Anglo Vedic School and college. At the age of fourteen he played for his schools. When he was fifteen, he was invited along the 24 others talented young boys to attend a live-in-coaching camp in Bombay, conducted by Indian Cricket Control Board.

In 1976 when he was just seventeen year he went to play for his state Haryana for Ranji Trophy against Punjab. In 1978 at the age of 19 year, he was selected for Indian Test Team against Pakistan.

Krishna\textsuperscript{13} conducted a case study on K. Raghunathan and International Athlete from Keda. Raghunathan was born in a low class family. Though his father did not participate in any formal competition, he was a good swimmer. Other family members never took part in sports. But they duly encouraged and motivated him to perform well. At school he was duly motivated by class teachers to perform well in athletics.

The authorities in his professional career did not show much encouragement to his upcoming athletics. They denied him even annual increments and promotion. He attended many coaching camps in his school days and professional career to improve his performance in track and field events like 100 meters, long jump and triple jump.

During his educational career and professional career he was never addicted to drinking and smoking or any other bad habits. He was very much interested in playing football and in leisure time he
used to read books on sports or coaching and see films on sports. He was highly interested in learning new techniques from others. He was also interested in the welfare of younger athletes.

Sundaresan\textsuperscript{14} conducted a case study on P. V. Kamraj an International athlete and his personality traits. P. V. Kamraj was born on 19\textsuperscript{th} July, 1954 at Pudukottan town in Trichy District. Kamraj’s family members were great sportsmen. He started practicing at the age of ten. His brother Kavana guided him to take up athletics. At school and college days, he was duly encouraged by physical education teachers and headmasters to perform well in athletics. In school days he was not much interested in studies. His mind was more towards sports and games. During his professional career he was slightly deviated towards drinking and smoking but was capable of putting them under control. He was always interested in learning new techniques from others and took keen interest in the welfare of younger athletes. The personality factor analysis shows that Kamraj is outgoing, less intelligent, emotionally less stable, and assertive, tends to be expedient, venture some, tender minded, suspicious, slightly practical, a bit shrewd and experimenting.

Ganesh Devrukhkar\textsuperscript{15} conducted study on Shri. Uday V. Deshpande. Uday Deshpande is second youngest of the three brothers and a sister Alka. He was born on 20\textsuperscript{th} July, 1953 in Maninagar, Ahmedabad; Gujarat. His father Mr. Vishwanath Deshpande was working in textile industry. His mother Smt. Shailaja was housewife.

Mr. Narayanrao Rege was father of Uday’s mother Shailaja. He daily used to practice some exercise along with yoga and young Uday
at his age of four, used to follow his grandpa exactly, trying to perform all the asanas. Uday’s father Mr. V. Deshpande was a Badminton player. He daily used to take Uday along with him, drop him at Kale Guruji’s Shree SamarthaVyayamMandir to proceed for this practice. Uday used to practice almost two hours a day in morning. After gymnasium, he went to his school King George High School now called as PatkarGurujiVidyalaya. During his school years, Uday played many sports apart from daily practice of Mallakhamb, Yoga, Wrestling& Gymnastics. He was also a captain of his school cricket team.

After completing his school successfully, Uday got admission in Ruia College. During 1969 to 1973, Uday completed his Graduation i.e. B.Sc. in Chemistry & Botany. Even though sports was not thought as a career, even then he played variety of sports like yoga, Mallakhamb, Gymnastics, Kho-Kho, Basketball, Volleyball & Wrestling, participated as a player in District, State & National and won several laurels in them. Uday represented Ruia College in many sports and was captain of almost all of them.

After completing his graduation, Uday completed a National Level N.I.S. Certificate course from South Center, Bangalore in 1977 in Gymnastics.

Even before this, Uday had started training the young kids at Shree SamarthaVyayamMandir, Dadar. He used to first train the kids in evening and then used to practice himself.

Uday Deshpande as a coach produced thirteen, “Shree Shiv Chattrapati Award” winners in Mallakhamb& Gymnastics since 1979.
During his 40 years of training, Deshpande produced more than 100 outstanding National players in Mallakhamb & Gymnastics. Deshpande not only trained the Indian students all over the country but from many countries approached him to train them, like U.S.A., Australia, Denmark, Brazil, England, France, Korea, Italy, Greece, Singapore, Japan and Germany, etc.

Deshpande trained a number of blind girls from Kamala Mehta Dadar School for the Blind, since 1992. Who have excelled themselves in the sports of Rope Mallakhamb to the extent that they were selected to perform in front of the Honorable President of India Shree A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, on 6th July, 2003. He also trained Adivasis, from the Tribal areas, deaf & dumb, mentally retarded and physically handicapped special children in number of coaching camps all over the country.

Deshpande conducted coaching camps all over India in 19 different states in order to propagate and popularize the sport of Mallakhamb. He also worked as coach of University of Mumbai in every All India Inter University Mallakhamb Championships conducted by different University since 1982 till today. He gave personal yoga training to his highness Shree S. M. Krishna, Governor of Maharashtra and his wife Mrs. Prema Krishna.

Interesting to note that Udaya’s both children Omkar and Aditi are National Level Mallakhamb players. Aditi is a Shiv Chattrapati Award winner too. In the same year 2003-2004 when Aditi was awarded Shiv Chattrapati Award. Mr. Uday Deshpande is also
awarded by a highly prestigious state award for coach, Dadoji Kondadev Puraskar.

As an organizer, Mr. Deshpande organized a National Mallakhamb Championship in Mumbai. Being an International Judge in Gymnastics and with N.I.S background Deshpande got through knowledge of the technicality of the sport. In 2006 Deshpande first time published Mallakhamb code of points for the Mallakhamb Federation of India. This book is widely accepted and respected by all the state federations for the awareness of Mallakhamb, Deshpande had written many articles using almost all media. The love of Mallakhamb is there so much in his heart that he had written a beautiful poem on Mallakhamb.

Kamlesh and Sangral quote: wood worth and morrqios were of the views that.

“The Individual was a product of heredity and environment which has been presented in the form of a formula. The formula given was H + E = O, where ‘H’ stands for Heredity, ‘E’ stand for Environment and ‘O’ stand for Organism.

Kamlesh and Sangral stated as follows:

Environment means all the external forces physical, social, economic, political, etc.; which influence the individual and his development. All the different forces of the surrounding mould the behaviour of a person. As we grow in years, much of the in born behaviours is modified and although a great deal of new behaviour is learnt. Environmental force may not completely change the inherited traits yet they do modify them to some extent.
The family background, environment, heredity and socio-economic factors generally influence a person’s performance. Environment stands for external forces, such as physical, social, economic, geographical and political which are potential enough to change or modify the behaviour of the individual in his lifetime within the pattern set by the heredity forces.

Naturalists and Scientists like Rousseau, Francis, Gatton, Kari Pearson, Dugdale Goddard, etc, think that heredity is more important while people like Condole of France, Heward, John Locke, etc emphasize more upon the environmental forces which mould the behaviour of an individual. The notion put forth by these two classes of the people has equal weightage and no notion of either side can be under minded and under estimated.

About the things a teacher has to do to unfold the development and personality, the same author continues. Similarly, the physical education teacher should know the potentialities of the child and try to provide a congenial environment for unfolding the development of his total personality, ability, attitude, aptitude, inclination, etc of the child must be known by a teacher.

Just like environment provided to the child, both socio-economic and physical heredity also plays an important role in the formation of a sportsman.

M. Chandrashekaran Nair\textsuperscript{17} opines that play shall constitute a major portion of childs education.
Dennis\textsuperscript{18} conducted a case study on D. P. Mony the Olympian weight lifter. He was born in PutukudiEruppu, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu on 12\textsuperscript{th} August, 1921. He had two elder sisters and two younger sisters. He studied only up to fifth standard. In his childhood even though he was lazy in his mind, he had an ambition of becoming a reputed weight lifter. Mr. ArunachalamIyer encouraged his ambition. At the age of 23, to the surprise of all he came out as best feather weight champion of India by lifting 856 lbs. He represented India at London Olympic Games. In the Finland Olympic Games he secured III place and won World reputation for himself and for India. By the end of the year 1952 he fell ill and had to take rest for nearly seven years. He worked sometime in gymnasium as an instructor. He won the championship in weight lifting and reached the VI rank in weight lifting in the World. He had the opinion that India could win enviable position in weight lifting, if the youth in India are given proper training and took interest in weight training.

Rajan\textsuperscript{19} conducted a case study on late Jimmy George, Volleyball and his study reveals that Jimmy George was born on 8\textsuperscript{th} March, 1955. He was born in a family of Volleyball players Jimmy George got the primary lessons of Volleyball from his hometown, seeing the interest of Jimmy his father made a volleyball court in his own compound, purchased a net and balls and taught him the fundamentals of the game. From 1970 to 1972 he represented Calicut University. In 1973 he was selected to the Kerala State Team. At the age of 19 he was chosen to represent India State Team for the Tehran
Asian Games in 1974. In 1979 he left to Abu Dhabi and there he played up to 1982 for a Government sponsored club. In 1984 he left to Italy where he played for Italian ‘A’ division club. He died in the year 1987 November 30th in a tragic car accident in Italy. The Government of India honoured him with Arjuna Award. He was perhaps the most outstanding volleyball player our country has produced so far.

Thulaseedas\textsuperscript{20} conducted a case study on Suresh Babu, Olympian in the year 1988. He is a gold medalist in long jump in Bangkok. Asian Games Suresh was born on 10\textsuperscript{th} February, 1953. As the fourth son of Mr. N. Bhaskaran and Smt. Nalinibai, at Pathatharam, in Quilon District, Kerala. He has three brothers and one sister, being an experienced athlete and an athletic coach, the subject has his own opinion to reduce the intensity of internal injuries. He believes that, if the organizers of competition are providing standard facilities within the limits for race and jumps, injuries can be minimized to a maximum extent. The coaches should be very careful in sending their trainees to competition. To bring an athlete to International level, he should be trained from 14 or 15 years. In these years, he develops his physical and mental fitness, skills & techniques.

The subject also realizes that in India even the most enthusiastic parents will not be able to carry out the expenses of an athlete for such a long period. The subject suggests some remedial measures for this. He has the opinion that if the Government is opening training centers for talented young athletes like sports schools and hostels, they will get opportunities to develop their talents through proper coaching and
training. The Government should also be keen in providing job opportunities for outstanding sportsmen. The subject believes that if things keep happening like this, within ten years Indian Athletes will carry Indian Athletics to the International and even in Olympic Level.

Maheswara Reddy\textsuperscript{21} conducts a case study on Smt. G. Mulini Reddy, Arjuna Award holder in Volleyball and found out the following factors.

Smt. Mulini Reddy has carried out her efforts with total intransigence and the same has come a long way in eliminating her to the present status as one of the most imaginative trainers in the country she possesses the capacity to understand the latest techniques and principles enunciated and applied by International Researchers.

The present standard of the women volleyball game in Andhra Pradesh owes the same to Mulini Reddy and she played an immense part in the sophistication of the game and introduced latest techniques and atmosphere. A humble women by nature, she never was glamorous and most of her work has been done in obscurity and without fanfare. As a coach, she is giving coaching to the state team and Osmania University team. She has trained a number of girls to the International Standards, they are Radhika & Prasanthi Reddy. In 1982 she was appointed as a manager of the Indian Women Volleyball team for Delhi Asiad. In 1986 she was a delegate to Seoul Asiad.

Zakir Ahmed\textsuperscript{22} conducted a case study of Victor Manjila National Soccer player. Victor Manjila represented district team at the age of 17 years and played for the University from 1969 to 1972, from 1971 he represented Kerala State Team. During the year 1972, he
played for India for the 10th Asian Youth Soccer Tournament. He represented the Indian colour for the 7th Presidents Cup at Seoul in 1977 and also the Kings Cup Tournament at Bangkok. As a coach he is doing valuable service to the players in Kerala. He is of the firm opinion that fast attacking football total in character is a must to bring out desirable improvements.

Sethu\textsuperscript{23} conducted a case study of Mr. A. Palanichamy, the Arjuna Award holder in Volleyball and found out the following factors. Palanichamy during his childhood day was highly conducive to develop his activities of sports and games. During the school career, his systematic coaching and proper encouragement played a key role in putting him in right way. His physical fitness helped him very much for his success. His interest in game and his ambition to become a great player propelled him to practice hard and regularly. He is very simple and kind to all. In short he possesses all good qualities.

He has been working as a good coach in P. M. District since 1985. He encourages the players by explaining the importance of sports and games. He organises volleyball clubs in towns and villages to improve the volleyball game. He has also conducted the camps and clinic classes for volleyball to create interest among the school boys as well as youngsters of the villagers.

After he became a coach of the P. M. District, volleyball game became popular among the school boys and villagers. Thus Palanichamy plays an important role in the improvement of volleyball game in Pasumpon Muthurama Lingam District.
Abhaykumar Srivastava conducted a case study on Dr. Laxman Kokardekar, a senior member of HVP Mandal. Laxman Kokardekar was born on 21st January, 1903 at Durapur Tehsil in Amravati District of the then C. P. and Berar, but now Amravati is a district of the Maharashtra. He was serially third in his family. He had his primary education in the village Saroon in care of his elder sister Sundrabai. He came to Daryapur for his middle school education in care of his maternal uncle. He appeared for high school entrance examination and obtained second position in the region. He got merit scholarship and was admitted to government high school, Amravati, where he was for sometimes residing in hostel. He was forced to leave the hostel because of his participation in the procession, which was taken out to mourn the death of Lokmanya Tilak in the year 1920.

The German Academy of Physical culture, Berlin (The Deutsche ho Chschale Fir Lerriburgen, Berli) where Kokardekar was admitted was working under the control of Berlin University, the Diploma in Physical Education or D.P.E. (Berlin) was of three year duration on his successful competition of the course. Mr. Kokardekar received the diploma which was signed duly by the Minister and the Chancellor of the German Academy of Physical Culture. In continuation of his diploma course he was required to submit doctoral dissertation, he did under the supervision of Dr. Carl Diem. He was awarded doctorate degree for the said work.

Professor Sugata Bose said Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose dedicated his life to the struggle to liberate his people from British rule. In pursuit of that goal he raised and led the Indian National
Army, against Allied Forces during World War II. This was a man whose patriotism was, as Mahatma Gandhi declared, Second to none; nonetheless aspects of his life on earth continue to be controversial both in India and abroad even today.

In this biography, Professor Sugata Bose analyses Netaji’s life and legacy, tracing the intellectual impact of his years in Calcutta and Cambridge, the ideas and relationships that influenced him during his time in exile and his ascent to the peak of Nationalist Politics. Using previously unpublished family archives, this account not only documents Subhash Bose’s thoughts during his imprisonment and travels, but also illuminates the profundity of his struggle to unite the diversities of India – religions, economics and linguistics into a single independent nation.

His Majesty’s opponent is a magisterial study of a life larger than its legend. Both intimate and global in significance, it is the portrait of a man whose public and private life encapsulated the contradictions of world history in the first half of the twentieth century.

Alex\textsuperscript{26} conducted a case study on Pathros P. Mathi, Physical Director of Kerala University.

He was born on 19\textsuperscript{th} May, 1936 naturally from the early childhood he was brimming with energy and would be seen playing most of the time. He had represented University in Basketball and Volleyball. He was very brilliant in his studies also. After completing his Bachelor’s Degree in 1964, he took the Master’s Degree in Sports Science from German Democratic Republic. He has done valuable
service in Physical Education in Punjab University, Lakshamibai National College of Physical Education in Gwalior, Young Man’s Christian Association College of Physical Education, Madras Kerala Agricultural University, and Kerala University.

Charles\textsuperscript{27} undertook the case study on Mr. V.J.Philips who was an Indian hockey player. The purpose of the study was to reveal tremendous impact of V.J.Philips on Indian field hockey. The investigator conducted interview with V.J.Philips and his family members, kalian Sendoram, Hockey Coach and Physical director of St. Thomas Mount High School and referred to published materials and photographs. It was revealed to that, Mr. Mani of St.Thomas Mount club was the source of inspiration for V.J.Philips to achieve high standard. V.J.Philips as member of world XI and because of his excellent performance, the international hockey federation awarded him with ‘World Cup Hero’.

Shajji\textsuperscript{28} has conducted a case study on P.T. Usha, athlete and his study reveals that Usha was born on 27\textsuperscript{th} June 1964, O.M. Nambier, Coach moulded her career from 12 years when Usha left her village to join the Kannur sports division, the facilities that the school had at that time, were to put it mildly, primitive. But, Usha had in her the urge to excel and transcend her own limitation. Soon she proved that she could run just above anybody of her age. She has represented the country for record of 56 times including 1980 Moscow. 1984 Los Angeles and 1988 Seoul Olympics and 1982 New Delhi, 1986 Seoul, 1990 Beijing Asian Games.
She also represented India in 1983 Kuwait, 1985 Jakarta, 1987 Singapore and 1989 New Delhi Asian Track and Field Meets. Her remarkable show was at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, where she emerged as a truly world class 400mts. Hurdles field as a serious medal contender. She still holds the national record in the 100mts, 200mts, and the 400mts in hurdles.

She was honoured with Arjuna Award – the highest award given for a sportsman in India in 1983. She retired from athletics in India in 1990. She is honored as the golden girl of India.

Hivale\textsuperscript{29} has conducted a case study on Cricketer Mr. ChanduBorde. Mr. ChanduBorde was from a middle class family. No background of games then also he played higher standard cricket, and did disciplined practice and achieved top of the post as a captain of Indian team. His first class cricket performance and test match cricket performance, because of his good performance graph he played continuously 55 test matches. He was fully dedicated person to the game while he was playing international cricket also he dedicated his best services to the cricket for BCCI and ICC after his retirement

Niranjan\textsuperscript{30} has conducted a study of Prakash Padukone, badminton player. His study reveals that, Prakash Padukone was born on 10\textsuperscript{th} June 1955. He learned the basic of the game from his father. Prakash Padukone had got opportunities to witness many internal matches, which aroused his interest to become a great player. He is the only Indian who could win national singles nine times constantly in badminton. He has represented India in Thomas Cup and Asian Games. He went to Jakarta, Indonesia for better training. There he got
chance to play with top class badminton players. In 1978 he won at the commonwealth Games. The great achievement in his career was when he won the All England Championship.

Sarma\textsuperscript{31} has conducted a case study on Bhogeswar Baruah, the Arjuna Award Winner in Athletics. He was born on 29\textsuperscript{th} November 1940. He has two brother. He was the youngest. His family members were ardent supporters of sports and games. It is notable that Bhogeshwar has contributed much towards giving a scientific and objective orientation to sport training in the state of Assam. His identity was total which is simply reflected in conducting various coaching camps with his own resources, in spite of his economic constraints. This study will pave way for others to make similar studies about some of the prominent sports figure in our country. Similar studies may also be conducted on some of the outstanding athletes or players who have contributed a lot for the cause of sports and games in our country. And this study tells that how our subject was able to lead Assam state for getting many achievements and about many charming youths up to national level.

Gaikwad\textsuperscript{32} has conducted “The case study on women table-tennis players at state and university level of Pune city in 1990 to 1994”. A few number of girls Table Tennis players who have reached the above level was to be investigated. A women has faced more problem as compared to men’s in the entire field of sports. Hence a women was selected for case study that also in Pune city because researcher was residing in Pune City for education purpose the woman table tennis players of Pune city were selected for convenience.
Dinesh P. Karad has conducted a case study on Dhanraj Pillay. Dhanraj was born on 15th July in Khadki, Pune of Maharashtra State. He was youngest of four brothers and a sister. Dhanraj’s father worked as a grounds man in the Ordinance Factory. Mother Andalamma is a housewife. Dhanraj joined Tamil High School in Khadki. Boy Dhanraj did not concentrate on studies. He was mischievous and not good at seventh standard. Khadki had sporting environment with many star players training at the ground his dad maintained. Hockey in particular was popular so Dhanraj got hooked with three brother’s interested in hockey. It was natural for him to pick up the stick and practice. Dhanraj’s elder brother spotted some spark in Dhanraj’s game early and he wanted Dhanraj to move out of Pune and play in Mumbai if they had to come up in sports.

Railway offered job to elder brother Ramesh. So both brothers moved to Mumbai and started playing for RCF side. Former Olympian Joaquin Carvoalho took interest in the youngster and got him to play for Mahindra side for Tournaments. Dhanraj in early days was attracted to stylish game that of Mohammed Shahid, who remain his role model and motivator. Mumbai National was the next milestone Dhanraj was selected in 1989 National Championship which he won at Gwalior. He was then selected for the Indian Camp and eventually for the Asian cup squad. He made his debut in the international field on 20th December 1989 against China at Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi. Later Dhanraj Played for many profession clubs overseas in countries like England, Germany, Malaysia, Bangladesh and France. He has been grateful to Jude Flix for guiding
him in his early days. After ten years of Hockey, Dhanraj was made the captain of Indian Team. After the Sydney Olympics, Dhanraj returned to international hockey at the beginning of 2001. He went on to play an instrumental role in India’s win to the Asian Cup in 2003. Dhanraj Pillay made his international debut in the Asia Cup Fourteen years later. He led the side to its First Asia Cup title in 2003.

President of India ShankerDayal Sharma presented Arjuna Award to Dhanraj Pillay in 1997. It was the Padmashree Award for Dhanraj in 2001. Thus he has become a unique sportsperson to get Arjuna, Khel Ratna and Padmashree titles. Dhanraj got all available sporting awards in India. He represented the country in Four Asian Games, besides three Olympics. He is the only Indian to be nominated for world’s best male player award twice by FIH, he is the most capped player in the world (264 matches). He is role model for every aspiring sportsman. But great players do not rest on their laurels. His passion for hockey continues.

Hrushikesh Kumbhar\textsuperscript{34} has conducted a case study on Padmashree Gopal Phadke Kho-Kho Player. The purpose of the study was to the game of Kho-Kho. In order to collect the necessary data pertaining to the questionnaire coupled with the interview technique. While framing the questionnaire care was taken to include all those necessary items that may have a bearing, either directly or indirectly on the performance of the subject for the consideration of the present study. The questionnaire administered to the subject consists of items such as general information about the subject, beginning of his Kho-
Kho career, family background, participation and achievements at various level of competition.

Appana Gasti conducted, “A case study on Shri. Shripati Khanchanale first Hind-kesari Wrestler”. In his particular study the researcher has given a thorough information about a rising phenomenon in the field of world wrestling by name Mr. Shripati Khanchanale. The subject is a dynamic dedicated and disciplined wrestler from Kolhapur who is the first recipient wrestler of Hind Kesari award and many championship crown and the one who is adjudged as the best wrestler of the country.

MangeshKumar Patil has conducted study on ‘KhashabaJadhav, a wrestler’ Khashaba was born on 15th January 1925 in Goleshwar, Satara of Maharashtra. Khashaba’s grandfather Nanasaheb was a good wrestler. His father Dadasasheb was also a good wrestler in his time. Khashaba learned the basics of the game from brother Balkrishna and Jotiram and also from his father.

Khashaba was good in his studies also. He always came first in the class. He represented the Tilak high school. In Tilak high school he learned scientific skills of the game from his school sports teachers GundapantBelapure and BaburaoBalwade. Khashaba was very calm like his mother from his childhood. He always like competitive wrestling. He never played wrestling for money which is why he was selected for worlds prestigious and big competition like Olympic. He was not succeeding in London Olympic but he won the bronze medal in Helsinki Olympic in 1952. It was first Individual Olympic medal for India. For his achievement in wrestling. Government offered him

Bijender Singh Shokeen has conducted a case study on Dronacharya Professor Karan Singh. Prof Karan Singh born on 15th November 1927 at Jodhpur in the royal family of Maharaja Man Singh, a father Rao Raja Udai Singh was ruler of Suraita and Mother Shrimati Anand Raj kanwar belonged to the Bundi royal family. His wife’s name was Shrimati Arati Singh. Prof. Karan Singh got his school education at Rajput School Chopasui. He passed intermediate from Mayo college, Ajmer in 1947, Bachelor of Arts from Maharaja’s College Jaipur in 1949 and Masters of Arts in Political science from the same college in 1952.


Amit Rawat has conducted case study on Dr. M. Robson. Robson Moses was born on 4th August 1924, at Ireneapuram. His father Rev. G. N. Moses was pester in church of southern India and Mother namely Mrs. Joyee Moses. His wife’s name Jasmine Moses, who
worked as Headmistress in government college of Palathu, Robson has only a son and two daughter namely Dr. Amrit Moses, Mrs. Joy Presillapremathiban and Mrs. Sushela Raja Singh respectively.

He completed his graduation from University College of Trivendrum. In Professional examination he did Diploma in Physical Education (D.P.Ed) from Y.M.C.A. College of physical education, Saidapet, madras. He went to spring field college, USA for his master degree in physical education in the year 1954-55.

Robson Moses joined Alagappa College of Physical education in the year 1956 as founder Principal. In the year 1976 he joined Asia’s Prestigious College of Physical education. i.e. LNCPE, Gwalior as Principal and after his retirement in the year 1984, he joined Annamalai University as Head of Department of Physical Education and sports science in the year 1984-88.

Manohar Mane\textsuperscript{39}: conducted a case study on “Role and contribution of Anjali Bhagwat with special reference to shooting”. Though Mrs Anjali Bhagwat belongs to a middle class family, her self-respect, will power, parents support strong and firm determination played a vital role in shaping the career of Anjali Bhagwat as a shooting player and took her to the top position in the shooting career.

Mrs Anjali Bhagwat received her primary and secondary education in the urban area of Mumbai. She completed her graduation from Kirticollege, Dadar. The encouragement and support given by her teacher and coach had an important impact in her career Mr Sanjay Chakravarti who was her first coach played an important role.
in moulding the career of Anjali Bhagwat Mr. BhishmrajBam was her mentor In addition ,pursuance of systematic training schedule may be one of the factors behind the success of Anjali Bhagwat

In recognition of her outstanding achievements, Anjali was honoured with India’s highest sporting honour, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratnaaward, jointly with sprinter K. M. Beenamol in 2002-03. At 2003 Afro Asian games, the Khel Ratna award winner became the first Indian to win a gold and a silver medal in the sports 3position and air rifle events respectively. At the Athens Olympic in 2004, Anjali finished at 8th position.

She is still the record holder in 10mtr Air rifle and sports rifle 3position in common wealth games.

The Indian shooting queen has secured third consecutive Olympic quota for Beijing Olympics 2008 after finishing 4th at Brazil World cup 2006. A lot lies on her shoulder to win India a gold medal in shooting at the Olympics.

Dr Sabir: conducted “A critical study on Indian football coaches with special reference to Mr S.A Rahim”. Syed Abdul Rahim was born in the family of mystics. His grandfather Sayed Shah Ali was a great scholar and mystic. His father Sayed Shah Abdul Lateef was also a well known ascetic. In such an atmosphere Mr Rahim was born, had his early education in urdu, Persian and Manohar Mane conducted a case study on “Role and contribution of Anjali Bhagwat with special reference to shooting”. 
Mr Rahim at the age of 5 years, was interested in football game. He practiced at Qadeem (old) Aghaza’s school ground where quite often the football tournaments were conducted on this ground.

There was a time when Hyderabad, like Bangalore produced a galaxy of players, who not only played for other states but also for National teams. This sports environment inspired Rahim and he participated in the tournaments, when he was a student of middle school he earned the name of a good footballer at that age.

The Delhi Asiad along with India’s first victory in the international arena was due to Mr Rahim, the secretary of Hyderabad football association and he was placed in the forefront of Indian football as a master coach and a great administrator of football. Mr Rahim was given the charge of shaping the final Indian team, selected after a series of trial, and he did his job most creditably.

As India had won the first Asian games of 1951, this success encouraged the team to participate in the Helsinki Olympic. All India Football federation decided to send a team for the Helsinki Olympic the capital of Finland. A coaching camp was organized under the control of the Indian football association and Mr. S.A Rahim, hon. Secretary of Hyderabad football association, was also the coach of the victorious Indian football team at the first Asian games at Delhi.

India’s golden record in the annals of soccer began from 1952 and lasted up to 1962 when India won the Asian championship

40Dr Sabir “A critical study on Indian football coaches with special reference to Mr S.A Rahim”.
During this period under the watchful eyes of Mr. Rahim the Indian team gave a sterling performance at national and international levels. The national team at this time was under the sole and complete charge of Mr. Rahim.

This contribution of Mr. Rahim’s coaching as a player, organizer and referee throws sufficient light beyond exaggeration that he was really a living wizard of soccer.

The investigator in this chapter has given special attention on the significance and importance of literature related to the study concerned. Since the study of the relevant literature is an essential step to get a clear perspective of what has been done with regard to the problem under study. Such views bring new insight and helps in the development of research procedure. The literature presented in this chapter gives meaning and added scope to the study and forms a basis in the development of research procedure and gives further direction.

After a detailed study of the related literatures, the investigator has arrived at the following conclusions

- The research work reviewed by the investigator mostly consisted of single case study.
- Interview method was the major source used for collecting data.
- A systematic and well planned questionnaire was used.
- The data collected from various sources was analyzed and interpreted.
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