CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The investigator took an exhaustive exercise for reviewing related literature. The research scholar searched renowned archives, libraries, personal records of experts, reference materials, dictionaries, dissertations, newspapers, magazines, computer generated reference materials for this purpose. The related literature was reviewed to form the foundations of the study. An adequate knowledge of the related literature is an indispensable realm for an investigator to unearth the basis of the edifice of knowledge and is always found upon certain experiences in the fields.

In view of the above, the relevant literature was consulted so as to find out the nature of studies conducted in the area under studies. Some of the significant studies related to the present theme are listed below:

**Jack (1946)** opined that factors and such as number of years or required physical education also of playground and making system used in physical education showed no significant differences between large and small. The small schools had an advantage over the large schools in regard to such factors as location of playgrounds and size of physical education classes. The large school was superior to small school is regard to number of period per week, number of activities, length of periods, the number of supplementary in door physical education facilities.

**Majumdar (1950)** has traced the history of physical activities right from the hoary antiquity to the present day and has concluded that archery, wrestling, hunting, mace fighting and sword fight were prevalent during the epic period.

**Nath (1961)** made in investigation the organization of sports in high and higher secondary school of Jalandhar division in Punjab. His study revealed that 26% schools were without playgrounds, though they could afford provision of sportswear.

**Anand (1961)** studied about the minimum physical facilities for playing at different levels, i.e. at the school level, college level and university level. He
also wrote about the minimum physical facilities required at village level, district level, state level and National level.

**Harlacha (1963)** found one of the colleges in California that institute had adequate physical education facilities which were induced ideal. The main items included in those facilities were a swimming pool, main gymnasium, auxiliary, lock room and playing filled.

**Rajgopalam (1966)** has thrown some light on the physical and recreational activities of the epic period. He found out that archery, wrestling, fist fighting, dands and baithaks, sword fighting, swimming, boating, dancing and music were popular in the epic society.

**Sandhu (1966)** in another study reveals that too much emphasis during Guru Gobind Singh’s period was laid on the physical activities like Archery, Chaugan, Gatka, hunting, wrestling and martial sports. The reason for this was well in keeping with the needs of the day. Physical training school was set up by Guru at Anandpur Sahib.

**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.

**Ved Parkash (1967)** has shown swimming, boating, wrestling, boxing, hunting, animal fight, chauper dancing and music were popular activities during the mughal period. He further states that there is no evidence, which shows from the study that any of the physical activities prevailing during the period were practiced in the educational institutions.

**Nayar (1968)** conducted a study on “contribution of different states and their units in producing National Champion and Champion teams”. He concluded that rich state can play a better role in raising the standard of sports by providing better facilities to Athletes.
Kidess (1970) studied the contributions of James Huff Mc Curdy. The author placed Mc Curdy’s work in the professional perspective of the period-nearly a half century - during which he was active. Only in this way can the true value of his principles and ideals be measured, not only in light of contemporary society but in light of the foundations he helped build for present day achievements in physical education.

Hotchkiss (1971) depicted the personal and professional contributions of Michael Peppe to Physical Education and particularly to aquatics. An important dimension of the professional aspect of the study was achieved through personal correspondence with Ohio State Swimming Alumni, opposing Coaches of the Peppe Era and International Swimming and Diving representatives from around the world. The compilation of this material with secondary sources material was an exciting educational opportunity and allowed the scholar to pull together information that was beneficial in his vocational specialty of aquatics.

Peter’s (1973) purpose of study was (1) to investigate the life and contributions of Robert John Herman Kiputh to Yale swimming, Intercollegiate Swimming, AAU World Swimming, both as coach and administrator (2) to give recognition and insight into the ideals, beliefs and practices of professor Kiphuth (3) to determine the significant contributions Kiphuth made to Yale University in terms of its athletic and physical education programme and (4) to examine his personality and its influences upon other people. The author concluded tape-recorded personal interviews with professional associates of Robert John and made use of available documentary evidences.

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.

**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 Awards 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 on “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 produced 2584 coaches in different games and sports out of which 572 were produced in athletics. Institute also offered facilities for training the national teams for international competitions.

**Leonard (1981)** wrote biography of Milton F Harvigsen with emphasis on his professional contributions. The dissertation deals with his early life, his works in Grace and Pocatello, Idaho and Brigham Young University. The necessary data was collected through personal interviews, questionnaire and documentary evidence.

**Roberto (1981)** studied the life and career of Jose DEJ. Clarke Flores. More emphasis was given on leadership qualities in sports and the most important contribution was at national and international levels. Questionnaire, personal interviews and documentary evidence were used for obtaining necessary data for this study. After analyzing the data, he classified his life and the contributions under his early life, education, professional life as a military man and an engineer during his 27 years of involvement in the field of sports, Jose DEJ. Clarke Flores first became a successful leader in sports in Mexico and then became a more popular leader in sports in whole American Continent.
**Dabas (1982)** surveyed the facilities and equipments 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 personals for different games and sports. Out of five engineering colleges, only three colleges had sufficient play ground 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 play grounds as per their student’s strength.

**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 and 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.

**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.

**Jerry (1987)** studied a biography of John H. Scolinos with emphasis 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 Scolinos 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 of his success and given tribute to a life-time of service.
Sivaramakrishnan (1989) conducted a study on Sunil Gavaskar, his 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 (A Form), 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 there study.

Chinmay Sharma (1989) conducted a case study on Bhogeswar Baruah, the Arjuna award winner in athletics. He was one of the best athletes in India who dedicated his life to Indian sports. His family members were adherent supporters of sports and games. Bhogeswar in these years has contributed much towards giving a scientific and objective orientation to sports training in the state of Assam. His identity was total which is amply reflected in his 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 figures 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 brought about many charming youths upto national level.

Prasad (1993) conducted a study on the facilities, organization and administration of physical education and sports in Himachal Pradesh Universitie. To accomplish the study, a sample of 200 players, 20 administrators and 20 experts was drown from the three universities of Himachal Pradesh. The following tools were used together the requisite information:

1. Questionnaire for administrators, experts and players schedule was also used.

2. The use of interviews and office records was made for this purpose.

Majority of the respondents from the samples of administrators, experts and players under study expressed this dissatisfaction with the facilities
provided to the players by different institutions. The playground/court, track and field and indoor gymnasium /indoor games facilities were not upto mark. Most of the respondents were not satisfied with the incentives given to the players by institutions from time to time.

Sokeen (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 4x100 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 sportsmen of the country. He concluded that Prof. Karan Singh has produced many national and international athletes and contributed a lot for the development of physical education and promotion of sports.

Neema (2000) conducted a study on “contribution of Shahabad Markanda in promotion of Hockey”. She has concluded that-

i. Shahabad (M) has produced many international players.

ii. Playing facilities, sports equipment provided to the players is almost conventional.

iii. Shahabad (M) has made certain serious and sincere efforts to popularize the same among young generation.

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 the 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 hockey team in 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 (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 Padma Shree Milkha Singh towards promotion of sports, his qualities as a player, 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.

Kaur (2009) conducted a study on “Contribution of Colleges of Union Territory, Chandigarh in the Promotion of sports in India”. She highlighted the contribution and achievements of different colleges of Chandigarh in the field of sports i.e. incentives, sports facilities and sports programme of the college of Chandigarh, Private Colleges has extraordinary sports achievements as compared to government colleges. Private Colleges had been putting extra efforts in terms of money and material to achieve best in sports field that’s why they had honor to produce 83% of the total international players produced by colleges of Chandigarh.