

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature

The related literature of the study implies locating, reports of casual observation, reading, evaluating reports of research opinion that are related to the individual's research work.

The research scholar has made sincere effort to go through various sources of relevant literature existing in the libraries of premier institutions including the library of Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior, Regional Institute of education (NCERT) Bhubaneswar, Utkal University Bhubaneswar. In addition, the researcher exhaustively explored various Indian and foreign journals, published and unpublished thesis, survey report, encyclopedias and dissertation abstracts international etc. for meaningful orientation and guidance.

It has been divulged from the review of related literature that numerous researchers have tried to explore the policies, programmes, and existing infrastructure and facilities regarding physical education and sports both within the country and abroad. Some of the pioneer works of contemporary investigation relevant to the present study have been cited in the following paragraphs.

A study on related literature is an essential step to get a good understanding of what has been done with regard to the research problem; under such study a review on research problem will bring in a new insight and will help the development of research procedure.¹

Robert (2012)² conducted a research study to evaluate the impact of Campus Recreational Sports Facilities and Programs on Recruitment and Retention among African American Students. The aim of the study was to assess the impact of campus recreational sports facilities and programs on student recruitment and retention among male and female

¹ John W. Best. Research in Education (Eagle wood cliffs, N.J: Prentice hall Inc1977): p.16.

² Robert, Lindsey (2012). Impact of Campus Recreational Sports Facilities and Programs on Recruitment and Retention among African American Students: A Pilot Study. *Recreational Sports Journal*,33(1). 25-34

African American students. . It was determined that 60% of the male students responded that the availability of recreational sports was very important in deciding to attend the college and 68% of the men responded that the availability of recreational sports was very important in deciding to continue attending the college. Men scored higher than women when it came to importance of the availability of recreational facilities and programs in deciding to attend the school, and also continue at the school, how important is sports and physical fitness activities will be to them after the complete their graduation, and the total time they spend on field per week they participate in active recreational sports pursuits.

Barghchi (2010)³ carried out a research study on Malaysian sports facilities construction. The researcher observed that development sports facilities and sports activities have improved rapidly over the past years in Malaysia but researcher feel that such improvement is inadequate as compared to the overall development of sports at international level. Their study used the expert opinions given by the town planners, as key players in decision making in the Malaysian context. The findings from the research study revealed that although, in Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) more emphasis is placed on creating a sports culture among citizens of Malaysia, sports facilities have not gained new role as the global trends, yet. The researchers feel that there is still a need for a new perspective and a new approach to improve the existing sports facilities and for future sports facility development in Malaysia.

Sharma(2000)⁴ conducted a study on physical education facilities and programme in school of greater Gwalior. Questionnaires were sent to 35 principals of selected high and senior secondary schools and out of which 20 schools had responded. The Major findings of the study were: Majority of the schools had compulsory physical education programme.

³ Barghchi, Massoumeh et al. (2010). **Exploratory research on sports facilities construction in Malaysia.** *Australian journal of basic and applied sciences.* 4 (10) : 5326-5331

⁴ D.Sharma, (2000). The Survey of Physical education Facilities and Programme in high Schools and senior secondary schools Greater Gwalior, Unpublished MPE Thesis, Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior.

Intramurals activities and annual sports day were being organised by almost all the schools have trained physical education teachers and adequate equipment facilities. Coaching provision was made for outstanding players in most of the schools and majority of the schools had Rs. 5000 or more annual Budget for sports activities.

Thakur (1997)⁵ conducted a study for the assessment of physical education programme in secondary schools in Himachal Pradesh. She applied three questionnaires on administrator's technical experts and students belonging to schools of Himachal Pradesh. She did not find satisfactory playing facilities for games and sports except Kabbadi and Volleyball in schools of Himachal Pradesh State. The equipment supplied to the players was also of the average quality. The teachers were not satisfied with their pay structure. Since players were not found regular in coaching Camps, a great need of sports hostels was felt by the physical education teachers. The incentive to the players was not found satisfactory. The administrators, physical education teachers and students expressed great need of introducing physical education as an elective subject in the schools.

Singh (1996)⁶ carried out a study of the existing conditions of games and sports for the promotion of health programmes in the senior secondary schools of Haryana. He applied three types of questionnaires for administrators, physical education teachers and students respectively. The responses of all the three types of respondents, administrators, experts and students were divided into three types. (i) Positive responses (ii) negative responses (iii) general responses. Based on the results, he made certain observations for the development of sports and physical education in the schools of Haryana State.

⁵ Sumitra Thakur, "Assessment of Physical Education Programmes in Secondary Schools of Himachal Pradesh" Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis Punjab University, Chandigarh, 1997.

⁶ Mohinder Pal Singh, "*Existing condition of Games & Sports for the promotion of Health Programme in the Senior Secondary Schools of Haryana.*" An unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Physical Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1996).

Singh(1989)⁷ conducted a survey of facilities and programme of physical education colleges affiliated to different universities in Karnataka. Questionnaire technique was used to collect the data. Questionnaires were sent to the principals of the colleges of physical education. He found that eleven physical education colleges were existing in Karnataka state. Out of eleven, two colleges were managed by the university, nine colleges were managed by the private bodies, and all the eleven colleges were residential in nature. Majority of the colleges were not having full time teaching faculty. Only four colleges had independent building and good hostel facilities. Only two colleges had financial assistance from government- Bangalore and Mysore colleges are managed by universities, remaining colleges were run by private bodies through donation and fees collected from the students. Some of the colleges had play grounds; many of the colleges did not have sufficient play grounds. None of the colleges had swimming pool facility of their own. Nine colleges had one and half acres to 100 acres of grounds facility. All the colleges had 400 meters track. Only five colleges had basketball courts. In the eleven colleges, a total twenty volleyball courts were available. Ten colleges had hockey grounds, nine colleges had football grounds, only two colleges had gymnasiums and three colleges had badminton court. Out of eleven, four colleges had cricket grounds. All the colleges had kho-kho and Kabaddi courts. None of the colleges had softball courts and swimming pools. Only two colleges had facilities for wrestling.

Singh (1984)⁸ surveyed the facilities and personnel in relation to compulsory physical education in the secondary schools of Punjab and found that about 10 Percent of the schools had facilities for the physically handicapped students and all the school had introduced physical education as compulsory physical education programme,

⁷ Pratap Singh Tiwari, "A survey of facilities and Programme of Physical Education colleges in Karnataka." **Unpublished M.P.Ed Thesis.** University College of Physical Education, Bangalore, 1989

⁸ Gurdip Singh, "Survey of facilities and personal in relation to compulsory physical education in secondary schools of Punjab" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Jiwaji university, 1984).

Laxmi Narayana (1985)⁹ conducted a study to find out the existing facilities offered to the major sports stadia's of Bangalore city. The purpose of the survey was to investigate different areas like administration, maintenance, and seat capacity, employee's status main game facility for spectator, players and officials.

Sarkar (1982)¹⁰ surveyed the sports and physical education facilities and equipments in Engineering Colleges. Findings of the study show that the student teacher ratios in physical education are satisfactory. And only one college had provided special coaching personnel's for different games and sports. Out of five engineering colleges, only three colleges have sufficient playground facilities as per minimum norms laid down by National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation. The study revealed that all the Engineering Colleges do not possess sufficient number of equipment and play ground as per their student's strength. He collected his data for the study through a questionnaire.

Dabas (1982)¹¹ surveyed the sports and physical education facilities and equipments in engineering colleges and concluded that the student teacher ratio in physical education was satisfactory and only one college had provided special coaching personnel for different games and sports. Out of five engineering colleges, three colleges had sufficient playground facilities as per minimum norms laid down by National plan of Physical Education and Recreation. The study revealed that all the engineering colleges did not possess sufficient number of equipment and playgrounds as per this students' strength.

⁹ K.Lakshmi Narayana, "Study of facilities offered at the major sports stadia's of Bangalore city." Unpublished M.P.Ed Thesis. University colleges of Physical Education, Bangalore, 1985.

¹⁰ Dabas Chandra Sarkar, "The Survey of Facilities and Equipments of Sports in engineering college in West Bengal."(Unpublished Master's Thesis, Jiwaji University, 1982).

¹¹ Dabas, Chandra, Sarkar (1982). *The Survey of Facilities and Equipments of Sports in Engineering Colleges in West Bengal* Unpublished Master's Thesis, Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Jiwaji University, Gwalior.

The complete report of the All India Seminar on Problems of Physical Education and sports for school going youth and non school going youth (1981)¹² advocated that (a) Physical Education and sports have not yet become popular in the life of the citizens of India, (b) There is an absence of touchable physical activity programme, lack of facilities, equipments and properly qualified and trained personnel to implement the sports and physical education programme in educational institutions (c) There is a large number of school youth population for them there is no specified provision for sports activities (d) More effort must be made to popularize sports and physical education among school going girls and women's. The seminar recommends that:

1. Sports and Physical education should be integral part of the academic programme of educational institutions and that the required programme of sports and physical education is framed for all the stages of education viz. primary, secondary and university students.
2. National Council of Physical Education should be constituted under the union Ministry of Education and Culture, to attend all the problems of physical education and sports, for students and non-students youth of the country. The council should have its federating units in all stages.
3. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) should constitute a section for physical education also so that the task of promoting physical education can be facilitated.
4. Urgent steps should be taken for adequate training of teachers of physical education so that, they should be academically and professionally at par with teachers of their disciplines and enjoy equality in matters of salary, status promotional avenues, The

¹² **The report of the All India Seminar on Problems of Physical Education and Sports for School Going and Non-going youth.** Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education Gwalior(1981),p,1-3

seminar has also recommended that there should be an institute of physical education teachers at all stages of education.

5. The seminar recommended that in the training course of primary school teachers the physical education contents and methodology should also be incorporated so that the primary school teachers can look after this area as well.

Singh Gian (1976)¹³ made a survey entitled "Critical Evaluation of Sports Facilities available in the college of Punjab State." He had concluded that:

1. The shortage of women physical education teachers was more than the male physical education teachers.
2. Under-qualified physical education teachers had been employed in most of the colleges.
3. Sixty five colleges out of seventy three respondent colleges fell short of 576 acres giving an average shortage of 9.3 acres play area per college.
4. The position of developed play fields in affiliated colleges of Punjab University was better than that of colleges in the other universities of Punjab.
5. **Patrick (1975)**¹⁴ study on physical Education programme in high schools provided the following conclusions:
6. **Instruction Staff:** - Physical Education teachers were well prepared in their Subject matters.
7. **Facilities:** - a) Adequate Area (b) Placement of buildings on school site appeared adequate. (c) Inadequate indoor and outdoor facilities. (d) Equipments were adequate in the senior schools than in junior schools. (e) A few schools had Gymnasium.

¹³ Gian Singh, "A *Critical Evaluation of Sports Facilities in the Colleges of Punjab State*". Unpublished M.P.Ed (Physical Education) Thesis, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1976.

¹⁴ Lawrence Bestmann Patrick, "An **Evaluation of the Boys Physical Education Programmes in Anaheim Union High School District, Anaheim California**". Dissertation Abstracts International 35 (April 1975): 6495-A

8. **Programme organization:** (a) Percentage of pupils in physical education inadequate. (b) Sufficient time allotment. (c) Physical examination of pupil was inadequate. (d) The size of the class was large. (e) Larger load for teachers.
9. **Programme Activities:** - Intramural Programme was weak.
10. **Professional Assistance:** - (a) Sufficient books and magazines for high school teachers than junior high school teachers. Comprehensive Professional library available for teachers at district head quarter.

Sarao (1974)¹⁵ conducted a survey entitled "A survey of Track and field (Athletics) Facilities in Senior and Higher Secondary Schools of Ropar District (Punjab)." He found that there were poor athletics facilities (Track & Field) in the schools of Ropar District. He also concluded that the facilities for other games were also very poor. There were no swimming and gymnastics facilities available in the schools of Ropar District. With respect to the availability of physical education personnel facilities there was 43.48% shortage of D.P.Es and 31.0% excesses of N.D.S. and P.T.Is. There was no government grant or any other financial resource for running games and sports.

Walia (1971)¹⁶ made a survey of sports and physical education facilities for the students of Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi State, and found that most of the schools did not have sufficient equipment for students to develop their sports. Lack of sports funds, equipment grounds was severely felt in schools. Sports fund was used in majority of schools for the purposes other than sports. Even whatever little was provided by the Government in budget was not properly utilized.

¹⁵ Sarao, C. (1974). *A Survey of Athletics (Track and Field) Facility in High and Higher Secondary Schools of Ropar District, Punjab*. Unpublished M.P.Ed. Thesis, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1974.

¹⁶ Neelam Walia, "Survey of Facilities of Physical Activities and Sports for the students of Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi State". M.P.Ed. Dissertation, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1971.

Govindrajulu (1969)¹⁷ believed that to the lack of academic value of physical education in Indian universities, people incharge of physical education are not in position you organize and administer the programme successfully.

Many instructional problem faced by the teachers in public school occurred because of inadequate facilities, large classes, inadequate professional preparation, inadequate number of qualified personnel, lack of funds, and lack of programmes for handicapped students.

Singh Pratap (1967)¹⁸ made a survey on "Evaluation of the working of Physical Education Centers under Municipal Corporation of Delhi." He found that there were no uniform provision for the facilities, finances, and equipment at the different centre of physical education run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Records of the progress made by the participants were not kept in the centre with the result that no concrete assessment could be made about the contribution of these centers.

Report of the 2nd All India Education Survey colleges and Institutions of Physical Education by N.C.E.R.T (1967)¹⁹ concludes, "While the number of training institutions and their turn-out has increased, it is generally – felt that the quality of the product is still far from satisfactory standard. This we gather, is due to inadequate facilities and poor staffing as well as the indifferent quality of the material that come for the training and the crowded syllabus that has to be covered in academic year.

A surveyor, **Singh (1965)**²⁰ conducted a survey entitled "Physical Education Personnel Requirement in the State of Punjab and the following conclusions had been derived:

¹⁷ K.L.Govindrajulu, "What the Indian universities can do for Physical Education," Journal of Physical Education and Recreation 7 (October 1969) : 333-334.

¹⁸ Partap Singh. "*Evaluation of the Working of Physical Education Centers under Municipal Corporation of Delhi*". Unpublished M.P.Ed Thesis, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1967

¹⁹ Report of the All India Survey of College and Institutions of Physical Education. 1967 (New Delhi: Education Survey Unit, N.C.E.R.T): 7-15

²⁰Kewal Singh Chinna. (1965) "*Organisation and Working of Sports Development in Punjab*", An Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, of Physical Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

1. About two hundred, D.P.Es. /B.P.Es was employed in affiliated colleges and universities. About one hundred in schools and the same number in J.B.T. Institutes and it was concluded that approximately nineteen hundred D.P.Es or B.P.Es were still required in the state. 1575 High and Higher Secondary Schools alone where at least one D.P.E/ B.P.E. was to be fixed, required more than 1450 D.P.Es/B.P.Es.
2. On supervisory side, there was no post at the Directorate level. In circles, only women's posts were provided and men posts only were provided at district headquarters.
3. Leaving aside Ludhiana Corporation, which have appointed a physical education-cum-sports officer, no other local body in Punjab had paid any attention to provide any such posts to improve the physical health of citizens.
4. Industrial areas had yet to take a start in this regard.

Another eminent researcher **Bhullar (1965)**²¹ has shown revealing facts in her study "Evaluation of existing programme of physical education in government high/higher secondary Schools in Chandigarh". She found that all these institutions in Chandigarh had no planned programme of physical education, all these schools had about six acres land for playgrounds, but some of them presented a horrible picture and served as cattle ranches. The equipment was not adequate, time allotment for physical education period was discriminatory, and especially no attention was paid to games and sports. They were not having any organized pattern for the conduct of intramural and extramural competitions. Physio-Medical examination was done without any follow up

Borell (1964)²², conducted a survey and evaluation of the physical education curriculum, facilities and administrative organisation in the public secondary school of

²¹ J.Bhullar, (1965) "*Evaluation of the Existing Programme of Physical Education in Government High/Higher Secondary Schools in Chandigarh.*" Unpublished Master Thesis, Department of Physical Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

²² Norman.C.Borell, "Survey and evaluation of the physical Education Curriculum, Facilities and Administrative Organisation in the public Secondary School of Tacoma, Washington, 1963-64," **Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation** 6(1964),107-108

Tacoma, Washington. He found that the schools were strong in activity, programme, and locker and shower facilities, supply of equipments, organisation and administration of class room physical education programme. Fifteen schools were below average in outdoor facilities and had no summing pools and all these school were found substandard in the modified or adopted programmes.

Nason (1962)²³ conducted a survey study using hundred Senior White Public High School of Louisiana as stratified random sample. In the survey scholar covered intramurals, personnel required classes, interscholastic, sports, athletics, health education facilities, equipment financial support and community resources. The result of the study revealed that the actual pattern of physical education programme as was carried on.

James (1960)²⁴ surveyed physical education curriculum facilities and administrative practices in eight-one rural elementary schools of island Empire Area of Washington for collection of data, he used questionnaire method. The following needs were evident at the conclusion of the survey: more extensive and exclusive teacher education programme for elementary school teacher certificate, exclusive of activities unsuitable for certain age group, indoor recreation areas, additional playground, equipment and uniformly established administrative practices.

Cameron (1960)²⁵ conducted a study on physical education curriculum facilities, administrative organisation in the city high school of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada by using survey based on laporte score card number II. The result indicated that in the categories of curricular facilities and administrative organisation in the Saskatchewan city

²³ Guy William Neson, "An Evaluation of Physical education in Public High school of Oouisiana," Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation 4(1962): 37.

²⁴ Kennison James, "A survey of physical Education in Rural Public elementary Schools in the Islands Empire Area of Washington for school Year 1958-59" Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation 2(1960): 72.

²⁵ Peter .J.Cameron, " A survey of the Physical Education Curriculum, Facilities, Administrative organisation in the city High School in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, During the 1958-59 school term," **Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation** 2(1960),72

high schools were below the standard as fixed by laporte for an adequate physical education programme.

A questionnaire for collecting information on the present facilities for physical education in the universities and colleges was addressed to 39 universities and 155 colleges selected by means of stratified sampling by the committees of physical education (1959)²⁶appointed by University Grant Commission. The committee was of the view that the development of physical education in the universities and colleges should be given the highest possible priority and regarded as an essential and internal part of education and human development. Four important conditions viz. i) it should bring the entire student population within its fold as quickly as possible; ii) it should be organized on a regular and permanent footing as an integral part of education, generally; iii) while the programme should be compulsory, every university/college students should be able to choose the game/sport of exercises according to his interest to his interest and aptitude and iv) the operation of the programme should be compulsory and the operation of the programme should be watched by a central agency on a national basis which should emphasis the national character of physical education so as to develop in students a sense of belongingness and commitment to the country.

The University Education Commission (1959)²⁷surveyed and submitted the report with the following suggestions:

1. Expert leaders should be appointed in the University Department of Physical Education.
2. The professional status and pay of physical education personnel should be recognized as per with academic institutions.

²⁶ Report Of committees on Physical Education (New Delhi:, University Grant Commission,1959): 4-21.

²⁷ Report Of University Education Commission: Manager of Publication (Delhi: Government of India Press, 1959): 354-355.

3. Each University should appoint a properly qualified Director of Physical Education with Doctorate Degree either in physical Education or Medicine, who should have equal status and pay with other heads of departments.
4. Every University should make provision for adequate gymnasias, play grounds, and physical education facilities.

A researcher in the subject, **Sharma (1956)**²⁸ study of personnel, facilities and equipment revealed that only 17 out of 30 high / higher Secondary schools in Delhi had got Director Physical Education as incharge of physical education. The study also found that 50% of the schools had provided only one or two periods for each class per week for physical education. He also found that 83 % of the schools in Delhi suffered badly for want of playground of facilities.

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Harlacher (1938)³⁰ surveyed the physical education facilities in the colleges of California. He found that one of the colleges had adequate physical education facilities which

²⁸ R.P.Sharma, R.P. "Survey of High and Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi Station, connection with Qualified Personnel, Programme Facilities and equipment and their Graduation". 1956

²⁹ R.P. Sharma,(1956) "**Survey of High and Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi Station, connection with Qualified Personnel, Programme Facilities and equipment and their Graduation**". 1956.

³⁰ E.Harlacher, "Physical Education Facilities for a Junior college," Journal of Physical Education and Recreation 34 (February, 1938), 22-23.

were indeed ideal. The main items included in those facilities were swimming, pool, main gymnasium an auxiliary gymnasium, locker rooms and play fields.