CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section deals with previous work or related literature which make the researcher enter into the history of topic or problem. Relevant literature, research studies, reports are abstracted for the development of the present study. On the basis of the detailed study, researcher finalized their particular area of interest. With these purposes, the researcher had to consult periodicals, books, reports, manuscripts and other related literature and tried to lay the foundation in order to crystallize the problem. It developed the greater understanding of the problem and its crucial aspects ensure avoidance of vital duplication. Yet these studies were not directly related to the problem, but indirectly the survey of these studies gives significant insight into the problem. While contemplating to take up the case study of Arjuna and Dronacharya Awardee Shri Rajinder Singh Elite Hockey Player and Coach, the researcher took advantage of the knowledge which was accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavor, serious and scholarly attempt was made by the researcher to study the research papers, national and international journals, articles, books, newspapers, magazines, dissertations, thesis and other sources of information related to the problem.

Dewar (1966) depicted his philosophy, professional contribution and role as the father of Basketball Dr. James Naismith. The investigator conducted the investigation from his professional activity and family background. James Naismith was a coach and innovator at Arnold College for Hygienic and physical education since 1861. In 1891, James invented the basketball game. Original basketball rulebook was written by him. In 1898, he was student of medicine in Denver taking his MD. Many years Naismith's served as a faculty and part-time Basketball coach. Contributions to Basketball have bestowed him various Hall of Fame posthumous Awards, such as in the Canadian Basketball, the Canadian Olympic, the Canadian Sports, the Ontario Sports Legends, the Ottawa Sports, the McGill University Sports, the Kansas State Sports and the FIBA Hall of Fame. The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts was named in his honor where he was a member of the original Hall of Fame class.
Flake (1968) studied the professional biography of William Ralph Laportes, Headed Department of Physical Education at the University of Southern California for a span forty one year (1913-1954). In this research, researcher included personal information, innovative efforts and administrative methods of William Ralph Laportes. There predisposition factors which motivated him for the dedication of sports were investigated.

Peter (1969) investigated the Mrs. Emma. W. Plunket. She was an active leader in different stages within the profession. The scholar obtained wisdom on health and physical education in Oklahoma. The information was received from family records, personal, personal interviews, questionnaire and departmental organizational files. The collected data were interpreted in the context of family history environmental influence, childhood, education and early teaching days, the years at the central state college, personality, philosophy, contribution honor and awards.

Hotchkiss (1971) threw light on the professional roles of Michael Pepper to physical education especially to aquatics. Researcher finds out the professional aspect through personal correspondence with Ohio State Swimming Alumni, opposing Pepper Era Coaches, renowned Swimming and Diving players from various contries. The secondary source material was employed to a compilation of this material with the learning educational opportunity and allowed the researcher to integrate the data regarding his forte particularly of aquatics.

Khanna (1973) threw light on the contribution of Mr. H.C. Buck to physical education in India. This study revealed that how H.C. Buck contributed to the enrichment of precession and to what extent the important contribution of Buck influenced the development of physical education in India. He concluded this study through a questionnaire method. He pointed out that H.C. Buck has played a very vital role in the development of games and sports in India.

Freeman (1974) threw light on the William Jay Bower Man from University Portland Oregon. In 1934, he completed his graduation from Oregon in the subject Business Administration. He actively participated in Athletics from his school time. William was a faculty and coach at Medford Oregon, High School Service. He was elected as the President of the Oregon Association of health, physical education and
Recreation and also headed the National Collegiate Track and Coaches Association. In 1948, he started his career as track coach in Oregon University. Bower Man also worked in the Presidency council on physical fitness and a member of United State America Olympic committee. He conceptualized a highly successful local all comer’s Athletics meet, which was applied as a National guideline program. In 1972 Munich Olympics, he was also selected as a Head Track Coach for United State America team.

Das (1983) carried out a study on Olympian Suresh Babu from Puthatharam, in Kollam District, Kerala, Gold Medallist Athlete in long jump event in Bangkok Asian Games. Being an experienced athlete and athletic coach has his own point of view that to reduce the intensity intervals of injuries and believes that if the organizers of competition are providing standard facilities with the limits for track and field events then injuries can be minimized to a maximum extent. To bring an Athlete at international level he should be trained from adolescence age and subject also realizes that in Indian 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 that if the Union Government has an opening training center’s for talented athletes, like sports schools and hostels. They will get opportunities to develop their talents through proper coaching and training. The government should also keen in providing job opportunities for extraordinary athletes. The subject believes that if things are happening, like this, within ten years, Indian athletes will carry Indian athletics to international and even to Olympic level.

Sellen (1984) studied to explore a case study on Arjuna Awardee K.C. Ellemma in Volleyball. The good environment of the school helped her to exhibit the ability in her. She was a member of Kerala school team in 1967 which was the turning point in her life. She got selection into the Kerala State Senior Women's team in 1969. Ellemma represented India for the test matches against the visiting Pairs Team. For her contributions to Indian Volleyball, Ellemma has been awarded Arjuna Award in 1975.

Niranjan (1988) carried out a case study on badminton player Prakash Padukone from Bangalore. In the year 1988, Prakash Padukone won the British Badminton championship and record nine-time national champion. He developed his game in Bangalore is the headquarters of Karnataka State, became the champion in the field of badminton and brought laurels to his state and country. The Government of India gave him the
Padma Shree and Arjunas awards, Because of his outstanding performance. Parkash Padukone living legend Indian sports, his presence at the badminton court is always eagerly anticipated for the graceful artistry impeccable control and manner.

**Inbarajan (1989)** carried out a case study on biography and achievements of Sh. V. J. Phillips who represented India in Hockey game. Phillips outstanding performance reveals the tremendous impact on the Field Hockey. The researcher adopted the direct interview method with Phillips, his family members and Sh. Kalyana Sundaram, his Hockey Coach and Director of Physical education in St. Thomas Mount high school. The published materials and photographs were also illustrated. Phillips achieved higher standard through the motivation of Sh. Mani member of St. Thomas Mount Club. Phillips represented the Indian Hockey team that won the title and was selected for the World XI. The International Hockey Federation (IHF) honored him with "World Cup Hero" Award.

**Kumar (1989)** conducted a case study on Sh. A. Janardhan Reddy as an International Hockey Umpire, his achievement and family background. This study revealed the impact of Sh. A. Janardhan Reddy on Indian Hockey. In 1986, Sh. Janardhan Reddy officiated at International Hockey Matches between Malasia and India. Two Indian Umpires have been promoted to International grade at the FIH meeting. Sh. T.S. Bhattar of Punjab has been promoted to International Grade I and Sh. Janardhan Reddy from Andhra Pradesh, the second to the International Grade II. The researcher conducted interviewed with Sh. A Janardhana Reddy, his family members, friends, coaches and teachers, Executive Committee Members of Andhra Hockey Association, State and National Umpire.

**Sharma (1989)** threw light on Arjuna awardee Bhogeswar Baruah in Athletics. His family members were very supportive for Athletics and he was one of the best middle distance runner in India who dedicated his life to Indian sports. His father's name was Iken Barukh. Bhogeswar in these competitive years has contributed much towards giving a scientific and objective orientation to sports training in the state Assam. He conducted various Athletics coaching camps with his own resources in spite of his economic limitations. This study will pay the 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 to
the cause of sports and games in our country and this study that how the subject was able to lead Assam State for getting many achievements and brought about many charming youths up to national level.

Sivaramakrishnan (1989) explored the Sunil Gavaskar’s biography, career and contributions to cricket, has extensively employed in his methodology, (i) Interview Procedure, (ii) Opinion Questionnaire (iii) Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (A Form), Personal appointments, readings from literary sources, journals, textbooks, research reports etc. This has been a source of great assistance to the researcher to follow the appropriate technique in formatting this study.

Thomas (1989) studied to explore a case study on Arjuna Awardee Shiny Abraham. She started her first lessons in athletics from her father and made a record in 800 meters run with the best time of 2 minutes 9 seconds at New Delhi nationals in 1984. She was joined in the food corporation of Trivandrum, India in 1984. Shiny Abraham was the first woman athlete of India who entered the semifinals in Olympic Games. Shiny Abraham had suggested that the State Athletic Associations must take necessary steps to attract more spectators for witnessing even local meets and sports activities should be introduced in an individual in childhood itself when they are eleven years old. This study would influence the performance of the tournaments positively. This study would be an inspiration and serve as guiding factor to upcoming athletes of the country.

Kumar (1992) studied on K. Raghunathan a sprinter from Kerala. He was born in very less resources family. Raghunathan was the first sportsperson from his family other family members never took part in sports. But they duly encouraged and motivated him to perform well. At school, lie was duly motivated by class teachers to perform well in athletics. He attended many coaching camps in his school days and professional career to improving his performance in Track and Field events like 100 meters, long jump and triple jump. In his educational career and professional career, he was never addicted to drinking and smoking or any other bad habits. He is interested in playing football and in leisure time he used to read books on sports or coaching and see films on sports. He is highly interested in learning new techniques from others and also in the welfare of younger athletes.
Premalatha (1994) undertook a case study on Jayanthi Viswanathan, an Indian Volleyball player. She belongs to outstanding sportspersons family, except her mother. From the eighth standard, she started his sports career. The first time, she represented India at the age of twenty. In 1982, she was a member of the Indian team that secured the second position in the IX Asian Games held in New Delhi.

Singh (2000) investigated the biography and contributions of Dronacharya Awardee Professor Karan Singh. The researcher conducted an interview and opinion rating questionnaire on Professor Karan Singh. He concluded that Karan Singh was a great physical educator and sports promoter. His personal achievements and performances of Athletes trained by Karan Singh have been studied. Professor Karan Singh had the unique combination of being an elite sportsman and a brilliant academician. He was also called the “Hero of Rajasthan”. He was the part of Indian team in the first Asian games in 1951 held in New Delhi and also secured the first position in 4x400 meter relay race.

Dhillon (2001) in his study threw light on the biography and achievements of Sh. Balbir Singh. The researcher personally interviewed with Sh. Balbir Singh and his daughter Smt. Sushbir Kaur. The opinion rating questionnaire on Sh. Balbir Singh was applied. Sh. Harbail Singh coached him and source of inspiration to achieve the higher position. Sh. Balbir Singh secured several awards and also distinctions including Padma Shree in 1957, the best player in the India in 1982. He headed the Punjab Sports Department. He was also a member of Olympic-bound Indian Hockey team in 1948, 1952 and 1956. In 1956, Olympic held at Melbourne Sh. Balbir Singh was the captain of winning team. He scored golden hat trick in his Hockey journey.

Singh (2002) conducted a case study on Padma Shree Bahadur Singh. He was an outstanding thrower. This study highlights the contributions and achievements of Sardar Bahadur Singh in the field of Athletics. His athletics career totally depended upon his training schedule. The aim of this study was to excavate the tremendous impact of Sardar Bahadur Singh on India athletics. Researcher interviewed with Bahadur Singh, his family members, teachers, peers, relatives and trainees. The data was collected through primary and secondary sources to enlist his leadership qualities, personality traits and training schedule. The scholar analyzed historical, biographical, analytical, psychological and interpretive methods. The Government of India awarded
with Padma Shree, Arjuna and Dronacharya award for his outstanding contributions in the field of Athletics as an athlete and a coach respectively. He was an Olympian shot putter, participated in five Asian Games and many Athletics Championships. After achieving as an athlete, later on, he served as an Athletic coach in Netaji Subhas National institute of sports at Patiala and trained various International athletes.

Singh (2004) studied Padma Shree Milkha Singh as a legendary athlete, sports administrator and sports promoter. He investigated his biography, Athletics career and contributions in the field of Athletics. An opinion-rating questionnaire was developed and sends to his contemporaries, colleagues and other elite athletes and coaches to evaluate the personality traits of Milkha Singh, his philosophy and abilities as an administrator and sports promoter. The investigator conducted Interview with Milkha Singh, his family members, friends, colleagues and relatives. It has been reported that Milkha Singh hailed from a poor family and represented India in the Melbourne Olympics in 1956. The best period Milkha’s career as an athlete was between the year 1958 and 1960. He secured the first position in 200 m and 400 m events at the third edition of Asian Games Tokyo in 1958, at the 1958 Cardiff Commonwealth Games, grabbed the first position again. He therefore, became India’s independent first Gold Medalist at the Commonwealth Games. He was honored with Padma Shree award in the year 1959.

Mann (2005) conducted a case study to throw light on the contributions of Prof. Ajmer Singh. A standardized opinion rating questionnaire was developed and used to got response and reply from selected elite physical educators and players from all the over the nations who could not be interview personally. The scholar conducted Interview with the Prof. Ajmer Singh and leading physical educators and elite players. Prof. Ajmer Singh was the first eminent physical educator in India and also a player of international standard. He was very knowledgeable and committed teacher and an excellent coach. He contributed tremendous efforts for the development of physical education and promotion of sports in India.

Singh (2006) conducted a case study on Padma Shree Kartar Singh Legendary Wrestler, his achievements and contributions. The historical, biographical, analytical and interpretive techniques were employed. The information was collected from the family members, sportspersons and Coaches. He participated and secured a position in
many National and International Competitions. He was honored with various awards Arjuna award (1982), Padma Shree (1987) and president police medal (2002).

Mohammad (2007) studied threw light on the life and professional career of Olympian, the famous football Coach Syed Abdus Salam from Hyderabad, India. His study was to present the biography of Syed Abdus Salam, contribution in terms of his influence on football, personal profile of coaching and his professional philosophy. The historical, biographical, analytical and imperative methods were used. The data were obtained from the persons who had been associates of Syed Abdus Salam, his family members, players and coaches and data were analyzed. Syed Abdus Salam did the football diploma from Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala in 1972. In 1974, Syed Abdus Salam completed his coaching course from Federation International De Football Association (FIFA), which is the apex coaching body in the game of football. Syed Abdus Salam was believed in scientific approach towards football and motivated the footballers to acquire higher performance.

Parul (2007) carried out a study on Arjuna Awardee Mamta Kharab, Golden Girl. The investigator conducted interviews with Mamta Kharab, her family members, relatives, friends and colleagues. She was born at village Gumana in district Sonipat (Haryana). She joined Sports Authority of India hostel at Chandigarh, India in 1996 for specific Hockey training. She was the member of Indian hockey team in many competitions. She represented India in Hockey just at the age of sixteen years at United State America and her team won the Gold Medal. The government of India gave her the Arjuna award and State Government gave her Bhim award because of his outstanding performance.

Kumar (2008) explored the biography, sports career and contribution of Dronacharya Awardee M.K. Kaushik, in the field of Hockey. Interviews were conducted with M.K. Kaushik, his family members, friends, relatives and trainees. He was awarded Arjuna and Dronacharya Award for his contribution in the field of Hockey. He joined as Chief National Coach at Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and secured the first position in Asian Games in Bangkok in 1998.

Satpal (2008) investigated a case study on Vijender Singh Pugilist in the year 2008 from Bhiwani, Haryana. He was inspired by his elder brother is in Indian Army as a
boxing player. He started his Boxing career from SAI Hostel, Bhiwani. In 2000, he achieved the boxing title in the 16th Sub Junior Boxing Championship held at Yamunanagar and also at international level at Sub Junior International Boxing Championship held in Germany. He won in many national and international tournaments. He was honored with Arjuna Award by President of India, at the age of twenty one years. In 2008, Second Asian Olympic Qualifying Championship, he won the Gold Medal held at Asthana City (Kazakhstan) and has been qualified for Beijing Olympic Games 2008 and got the bronze medal for India.

**Srivastava and Shah (2009)** studied threw light on former captain of India's Hockey team Sh. Viren Wilfred Rasquinha. He played a key role in that matches and won the Junior World Cup at Horbart, Australia. In 2002, he won Silver Medal in Asian Games held in Busan. In 2003, he won Gold Medal in Asia Cup at Kuala Lumpur and in the same year again he secured the gold medal in first Afro-Asian Games. He was honored with Shiv Chatrapati Award in 2004 by Maharashtra state. He represented Indian team that achieved seventh at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens. In 2005, he was honored with Arjuna Award for his outstanding performance in Hockey. He was also captain of Premier Hockey League team Maratha Warriors, Maharashtra. Sh. Viren hangs his shoe retirement from Hockey on 15 January 2008 to pursue management studies at Indian School of Business, (ISB), Hyderabad, specialised in Marketing.

**Bala (2009)** carried out a case study on Padma Shri Dhanraj Pillay charismatic Hockey player. He investigated his biography, contributions and achievements in the field of Hockey. The purpose of the study was to find out his professional careers, philosophy, special qualities, personality traits and training scheduled. Investigator also studied his distinguished features of Padma Shri Dhanraj Pillay's life as a sportsperson, coach and sports promoter. Padma Shri Dhanraj Pillay is to become the only player in India to have played in four Olympics (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004), four world cup (1990, 1994, 1998 and 2002), Champion's trophies (1995, 1996, 2002 and 2003) and four Asian games (1990, 1994, 1998 and 2002). In fact, India secured the first position during 1998 and Asia cup (2003) under his captaincy. He was honored as the highest goal scorer in Bangkok Asian Game and was the only Indian player in 1994 world cup held at Sydney to figure in world eleven sides.
Karve (2010) studied threw light on former International Cricketer Brijesh Patel’s personality and achievements. Through the findings, one understands that there is neither confusion nor conflict in the personality of Brijesh Patel. Secondly these findings also depict the openness of the person, clarity of goals, mobility in values, high achievement motivation, high self-confidence, greater strength of internal locus of control (individual control), higher value orientation, high emotional intelligence and greater strength in mental flexibility etc, which are the possible traits of a highly evolved and nicely socialized individual. As observed by his family members and close associates through these qualities are mentioned but many of qualities are inherent in the opinion of Brijesh Patel's relatives and friends. His close and team mate friends have noted that he was very serious, sincere, helpful, confident, social organizing person with noble values.

Negi (2010) conducted a case study on Padma Shree Charanjeet Singh sports administrator and sports promoter. A standardized opinion rating questionnaire was developed and mailed to other respondent, colleague and to the outstanding player to assess the overall personality of Padma Shree Charanjeet Singh, his way of life and his ability as a sports promoter and an administrator. He was an outstanding player par excellence at international level. In 1964 Olympics held in Tokyo he was captain of winning Indian Hockey team. He represented India from 1955 to 1965 at international arena and also represented Punjab police team from 1950 to 1965 which was considered the best outfit in the country. Padma Shree Charanjeet Singh worked as Director of student welfare and sports in the Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.

Bhandari (2011) explored the personality and achievements of cricketer Sh. Yere Goud. Investigator Interviewed with Sh. Yere Goud, his family members, friends, coaches, teammate, umpires, administrators, colleagues and relatives. The researcher concludes that he is hard worker, sincerity, honest, punctual and disciplined, respects elder players and encourages youngsters. He was never afraid of criticism and had the courage to speak and write on any kind of dishonesty shown towards players. He is an elite and best middle order batsman in India and an outstanding fielder. He overcomes obstacles in his quest for greatness through dedication and hard work. He never found guilty in cheating umpires, walks out immediately when umpire gives him out and friendly with umpires and a fine player possessing good sportsmanship qualities.
Yadav and Kumar (2012) studied and highlighted the contributions and achievements of Padma Shri Sankar Laxman in Hockey, to elaborate his professional qualities and to study his philosophy with regards to Hockey. The data for investigation were derived from primary sources, personal records and pictorial records and secondary sources. Survey technique was used to obtain information about Padma Shri Sankar Laxman from various eminent sports persons, contemporaries, coaches and physical faculty from various corner of the nation through opinion rating questionnaire to get desired information. He was the first ever Goalkeeper and Captain in the history of Hockey world. He was a part of the Olympic Gold medal Hockey team at Melbourne in 1956, Asian Games 1958 got silver medal in Tokyo, 1960 Rome Olympics silver medal, 1962 Asian Games medal at Jakarta, 1964 Olympics Gold medal Tokyo. He Captained the Indian Hockey in Fifth Asian Games at Bangkok and secured Gold medal for the India. Padma Shri award was bestowed to him in 1967. He received Arjuna award in 1964.

Singh (2012) threw light on Dronacharya Joginder Singh. He investigated his biography, education qualification, professional career and achievements. Dronacharya Joginder Singh was one of the best coaches in India. He trained sportspersons that participated in various Asian Games (Jakarta1962, Tehran 1974, Bangkok 1978, New Delhi1982, Beijing 1990) and performed well. A standardized rating scale was employed to assess the personality traits and was emailed to coaches, athletes, elite sports persons and physical educators. Four points Likert scale was used to estimate the strength of feeling of Dronacharya Joginder Singh.

Kumar (2013) undertook a case study journal paper on Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna awardee Indian sports shooter, Vijay Kumar. The paper is an attempt to have an insight into the contributions of Indian sports shooter Vijay Kumar and his achievements. This study is helpful to know his qualities as a sports shooter. This study also finds out his socio-economic and motivational factors. To attain the purpose of the study the investigator has adopted the direct interview method and opinion rating questionnaires consisting of Vijay Kumar's contributions towards sports and physical education for the promotion of shooting in particular and sports in general in the country.

Kumar (2013) conducted a study on wrestler Yogeshwar Dutt Arjuna awardee an Olympian medalist. He investigated his contributions, achievements and qualities. This
study also finds out his socio-economic and motivational factors. Investigator has adopted the direct interview method and opinion rating questionnaires consisting of Yogeshwar Dutt contributions towards sports and physical education, for the promotion of wrestling in particular and sports in general in the country.

**Kaur (2015)** conducted a case study on Padma Shree Pargat Singh Arjuna Awardee eminent Hockey player. The main objective of the study was to find out his professional qualities as a sports person, sports promoter and administrator. Motivational factors that made him persist in sports and also studied the personal and social traits specific to him. A standardized opinion rating questionnaire was incorporated and used to obtain response and reactions. In this study, the researcher collected the information from the interview, primary and secondary sources.

**Mohammad and Ali (2015)** investigated the valuable contribution of Sh. Zafar Iqbal for winning the gold medal in the 1980 Moscow Olympics after the gap of sixteen years. He led the captain in various international championships; major tournament were IX Asian Games New Delhi, Champions trophy in 1983 and Los Angeles Olympics. He was honored by carrying the Indian flag at the opening ceremony of Los Angeles Olympics. He received the highest sports Arjuna Award. The NEO five factor inventory scales developed by Costa and McCrae (1991) was used. Results have expressed that Sh. Iqbal score was average on neuroticism, extraversion and openness dimensions and low on agreeableness and high on consciousness.

**Sahadevappa and Tiwari (2015)** conducted a study on Karnataka Hockey Player Late. Muniswamy Rajgopal. This was the golden period in the Hockey history when India ruled the game at the world level. On the international scenario, there were no competitors to match the magical hands of Indian Hockey players. The power and mighty of Indian Hockey made India synonymous with the game. Unmatched excellence and incomparable talent of Indian players become folklore.

**Sahadevappa and Tiwari (2015)** conducted a study on Hockey Player of Karnataka Late. Victor John Peter. Unmatched excellence and incomparable virtuosity brought India laurels at international level as well as a string of Olympics gold medals. The contribution of any Hockey player in term of high performance and achievements at national and international level plays a vital role in the promotion of Hockey game. The
Contribution of Karnataka state Hockey player in terms of high performance and achievements at national / international level plays a very important role in the promotion of Hockey game in Karnataka and India in general.

Verma (2015) investigated the achievements and contributions of Arjuna Awardee Sh. Rajkumar Ahlawat Athlete, towards the promotion of sports in the country. Investigator also studied his personality as a coach and administrators on the basis of the historical, biographical, analytical and interpretive method. The collection of data and information were derived from primary and secondary sources. The researcher personally visited every institutions and place where Sh. Ahlawat was working in order to collect reliable data. The researcher went on the official record, articles, annual reports and published materials. Investigator conducted Interviews with Sh. Rajkumar Ahlawat, his family member, with his coach and various eminent sportspersons of other games and athletics and also collected data through Opinion rating questionnaire that could not be interview personally.

Dutt and Singh (2016) studied the achievements and contributions of Arjuna Awardee Dinesh Khanna towards Indian Badminton. This study is helpful to know his professional leadership qualities and his philosophy with regards to Indian Badminton. The research scholar collected data from his personal records, pictorial records, published material and secondary sources. Survey procedure was employed to obtain responses and reactions about Dinesh Khanna from elite players, coaches and physical educationist from all over the country through opinion rating questionnaire to got desired information. In 1964, He was the first Indian to won the Asian Badminton Confederation Championship held at Lucknow and one of the best defensive players in the world.

Rai and Peter (2016) studied and highlighted the achievements and contributions of Arjuna Awardee Madhu Yadav towards Indian Hockey. This study revealed his professional leadership qualities and his philosophy with regards to Indian Hockey. The investigator collected data from his from personal records, pictorial records, published material and secondary sources. Survey procedure was employed to obtain responses and reactions about Arjuna Awardee Madhu Yadav from selected eminent sports persons, contemporaries, coaches and physical educators from all over the country through opinion rating questionnaire to get the desired information. She was selected as
a member of Indian Hockey team for the World cup team in 1979 at Vancouver. She was also a member of Indian Hockey team for Asia cup in 1981 held at Japan winner Gold medal. She was dedicated to his work as the player, as an International Umpire and as a manager of Indian women Hockey team. She received the prestigious Arjuna Award for his contribution in the field of Hockey as a sportsperson in 2000.

Hasan (2017) conducted a case study on Arjuna Awardee Ashok Dhyan Chand Legendary Hockey Player. This study highlights the journey of Hockey and achievements of Ashok Dhyan Chand in Hockey. The data was collected through primary and secondary sources to investigate his versatile qualities and his administrative skills. Survey method was employed to digout responses and information from various elite Hockey players from various corner of the nation who could not interview as per the limitations of this study. The opinion rating questionnaire on Ashok Dhyan Chand was constructed with the help of experts. He had first time played for India in 1970; Asian Games held in Bangkok and won the silver medal, the second time in 1974 Asian Games held in Tehran and won the Silver Medal, the third time in 1978 Asian Games held in Bangkok and won the Silver Medal. He represented India four times in the World Cup Hockey tournament first time in 1971 held at Barcelona and won the Bronze medal, second time in 1973 held in Amsterdam and won the silver medal, third time in 1975 held in Kuala Lumpur and won the Gold Medal and fourth time in 1978 held at Argentina. He was selected as a member of Indian Hockey team for the first time in summer Olympics in 1972 held in Munich and won the Bronze medal and second time in 1976 held in Montreal. The Government of India decorated him with the prestigious Arjuna Award in 1974 for his excellence in Hockey.

The researcher reviewed various case studies and biographies of outstanding players like the recipient Padam Shree, Arjuna Awardee, Dronacharya Awardee and Legendary players. After the intensive research work on the related literature it was revealed that there is scarcity of research work. A very limited research work on the Indian Hockey players. The need of the hours is to undertake the studies about the unsung elite hockey player of India, so that the literature about Hockey players can be brought into light of Indian society. It will inspire the budding players of the Hockey. It will serve as a blueprint for the researcher.