CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF
RELATED LITERATURE
CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Intellectuals have emphasized the reading of literature essential for success of research work. Research scholar made sincere attempt to locate literature by going through the various sources. Some of the very important reviews of literature is shown below. The research scholar digested every possible pros and cons of the research work with personal probing and layout a clear picture of the sports scenario of Chhattisgarh State. The scholar also delved into the works of many experts and applied their ideologies and procedures at relevant phases of the study. The data later collected by the research scholar have direct relevancies with the research work.

In this context, the research scholar collected some direct and indirect related literature manuals. Many research works had been completed and are still being conducted for future development of the sports facilities and sports participation with the resulting achievements thereon. Therefore, it was essential to have an idea about the studies, which have already completed.

While studying the reference literature it is necessary to go through the sports policy. National Sports policy (21-8-94) passed from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, stresses upon participation in physical education and sports activities, which in turn will enhance physical efficiency as well as working capacity of an individual. It is also suitable for, developing social harmony. In National education policy, 1986 sports and physical education was thought to be an integrated process of teaching and learning. This policy also emphasizes at the needs and development of sports infrastructure.
Evaluation of the programs and facilities of some of the schools based on the Laporte scorecard number-11. The study revealed that the major areas in which the schools collectively were below the recommended standard were programme of activities, modified individual (corrective) activities and swimming pools. Clifford, (1960). In another study McCarty (1966) conducted based on the La Porte score cards No. 11, revised for junior colleges, and applied to 13 junior colleges of above average for departmental organizational facilities and the total sports program. The study further revealed that most of the colleges were below average in curriculum, lacked swimming pools and modified or corrective activities. Information collected on sixty secondary schools of Indiana, through administering questionnaire on total one hundred and eighty six physical education teachers revealed weakness such as in adequate sports facilities, large groups instructional setting, lack of motivation, lack of adapted programs in physical education, lack of opportunity for professional growth and heavy work load. Loughrey, (1975). In Louisiana, Nelson (1962) made a survey study using a stratified random sample of 100 senior white public high schools. The survey covered personal required classes, intramural sports, inter school athletics, health education, facilities, equipments, and financial support and community resources. The study revealed the actual pattern of physical education program as, carried out. The standard of outdoor physical education and athletic facilities for formulate minimum standard for outdoor facilities. In order to carry out a well rounded programme of physical education, Sports and inter scholastic activities at high school level was studied by Adorson (1963). The study involved a review of
current texts on the subjects and articles on planning of facilities of physical education and sports activities.

Scott and Richard (1958) mentioned that maximum standard for sports and physical education facilities should be maintained in accordance with legal, oral and functional requirements. They gave an example of a ceiling height of 24 feet for basketball court. For meeting the authentic needs of sports and physical education facilities, they also mentioned the time requirements, group size, the needed activities, areas required for different court games to square feet and so on.

Only one of the colleges in the colleges of California has adequate physical education and sports facilities, which were indeed ideal. Harlacher (1963) observed that the major facilities were a main gymnasium, an auxiliary gymnasium, a swimming pool, locker rooms and playing fields etc.

Tiwari (1987) studied "A survey of the recreational programme and facilities for the coal mine workers of Dhanbad." The purpose of the study was to survey the recreational programme and sports facilities offered to the coalmine employees of Bharat Cooking Coal limited and Tata Iron and steel company. The data for the study was collected through the personal visits and were analyzed descriptively. It concluded that the areas and the facilities provided by the industries of activities are influent and insufficient, though the employer as well as the management took much interest in sponsoring recreational programs. Rumate, (1989) studied the 13 junior colleges from rural and urban areas through questionnaire and interviews and revealed that the existing sports facilities were not adequate, yet the sports facilities in junior colleges were far better in the urban areas than in the rural areas.
Nordly (1939) in a study observed that, thirty four percent of the schools had less than two acres of outdoor space for all physical activities, seventy-five percent of schools had enrolment of three hundred and less students, only eighteen percent of the schools had in excess of five acres of land, at the school site, and forty eight percent had grounds and athletics field on separate sites.

Strattor (1978) investigated the adopted physical education program in the 118 AAA private and public secondary schools of Tennesee in the terms of:

a) Professional preparation of the physical education teacher.

b) Available facilities.

c) Activities included in the present program.

In his study, he observed that the age of the teacher as between 21 to 55 with teaching experiences ranging from 0 to 35 years. The majority held masters degree in physical education. Facilities were inadequate for their adopted physical education program. In-service workshops, clinics now are not meeting the needs of the majority of the subjects. The majority of the subjects had completed a wide variety of professional preparation courses.

Garbette (1976) evaluated the effect of the community school concept upon trends in planning and utilizing indoor physical education and sports facilities in the United States, which have been completed since 1970. A questionnaire for survey was prepared and mailed to select traditional and community schools thought the United States. The findings of his study provided information pertaining to the following:-

a) The planning based for the school facilities.
b) The human involvement in planning process.

c) The design characteristics of the indoor physical education facilities.

d) The utilization of indoor physical education facilities.

e) Data for developing guidelines for planning indoor physical education facilities, that the facilities will have the potential of maximum utilization.

Based on these findings following conclusions were made with respect to each of the above areas of concern and recommendations were suggested.

The university education commission surveyed and submitted the report with the following suggestions:-

i) Expert leaders should be appointed in the department of University physical education.

ii) The professional status and pay of the physical education personal should be recognized at par with the academic instructors.

iii) Each university should appoint a properly qualified Director of Physical Education, who should have equal status and pay with heads of the other departments.

iv) Every university should make provisions for adequate gymnasium, playgrounds and playing facilities.

James and Hudson (1975) suggested for sufficient sports facilities for adventurous activities in any given catchment's area, the local authorities should take a major responsibility in regard to finance and making suitable sites available. One of the major difficulties in creating adventurous sports is
in finding the money for the initial cost and money to maintain the playing fields and the total sport.

Sarkar (1982) in a study of sports facilities and equipments of sports and physical education in engineering colleges concluded that the student teacher ratio in physical education is satisfactory. 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 the minimum norms laid down by national plan of physical education and recreation. The study further revealed that no engineering college possessed sufficient number of playgrounds and equipments as per their student strength.

Raymond (1960) made survey of physical education programme in the classical colleges of the province of Quebec. The result of the study showed that physical education programme was not satisfactory in the classical colleges. Tingle (1979) in his study observed that, the, status of physical education in respect to background information, the physical education programme, staff qualification, course content and budget in selected schools for the deaf in U.S.A. revealed that, large range in enrollment (14 – 520), public financial support (26 of the 30 high secondary schools) and State requirements of physical education (26 high secondary schools). A special adapted curriculum was provided by high secondary schools. Only 13 of them provided advanced or elective physical education courses curriculum. After school, free play or recreational activities were provided by high secondary schools, and 85 percent of the staff was State certified. Separate physical education budgets were provided by 43 percent of the schools. Only a small percentage of multiple handicapped students participated in physical
education programme. At high secondary schools for the deaf, the physical education program appeared to be similar to the programs at high secondary schools for normal hearing students.

Govindrajulu (1969) believed that due to the lack of academic value of physical education and sports in the Indian Universities, people in charge of physical education are not in a position to organize and administer programs of physical education and sports successfully. Dhindsa (2004) in his study critically examined the existing sports facilities in the colleges affiliated to higher education department of Madhya Pradesh. In his analytical study, he sampled 200 colleges in Madhya Pradesh. A questionnaire with 28 questions was sent to the sports officers of the colleges. He recommended the facilities upliftment of certain games, conversion of non standard facility into standard facilities, construction of indoor halls for required games, appropriate surface for each games and sports, maintenance of sports fields viz. fencing, watering etc. The study also emphasized on financial flow, the minimum requirement of supporting staff in regular sports activities in different colleges of Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, relationship of sports facilities with sports participation and achievements in the colleges of Manipur was studied by Singh (2004) who emphasized on the development of sports facilities such as swimming pools, adequate indoor and outdoor sports facilities, in relation to participation and achievements.

The studies regarding sports facilities and sports infrastructure of educational institutions, had conducted in the past, but the scholar found difficulty in reviewing the studies with regard to other organizations and sports achievements.