CHAPTER - II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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The investigator before finalizing the report on the review of the related literature for this study went through the guide of reference materials, dictionaries, dissertations, newspapers, magazines and computer generated reference material. After going through a number of primary and secondary sources of information, the researcher found that it can never be undertaken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems that are related directly or indirectly to the study proposed by the researcher.

The related literature is reviewed to form the foundation of every new field of research. It makes us aware of what is being done in a particular field of research. It helps in minimizing the chances of duplicity and repetition and saves time, cost, and resources while carrying out the research work. A recent search was made to rediscover some research studies related to the problem under investigation. Before actually embarking upon the research study it may be worthwhile to review the related research studies already conducted in the area under consideration. The survey of the related studies and perusal of the results of the researches already conducted in the field enables the researchers to avoid overlapping and acquaint them up to what level researches have already been done and what is to be further explored. As John W. Best (1963) states, “Practically human knowledge can be found in the books and libraries. Unlike other animals they must start anew. With each generation, man builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past. He is constantly adding to the vast store of human knowledge, which makes possible progress in all the area of “human endeavour”. 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. The past experiences and knowledge in the field paves the way to go ahead and help the researcher in the following way:

1. The related literature helps the investigator to find out whether results already available help to solve the problem effectively without further research in the field.
2. The related studies enable the researcher to perceive the gaps and lacunae in the concerned field.
3. The related literature helps the investigator in providing theories, explanations or hypothesis valuable in formulating the problem.

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

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.

J.M. Mahinkar (1955) has revealed that Hu-tu-tu is a game that is strenuous, outdoor, healthy and inexpensive. It is one of the oldest national sports. This game is most useful in general bodybuilding. It can be played in a limited space. For these reasons, this game was popular amongst the Indian people.
M.S. Randhawa (1960) has compared Punjabi Kabaddi with other styles of kabaddi. In this Punjabi kabaddi, one plays against one. From this, it is clear that this type of kabaddi needs more strength, courage and activeness. This kabaddi is also different from other type of kabaddi with respect to its playing field area.

Khan (1964) describes that wrestling, swimming, dancing, archery, sword fighting were most popular activities during the epic period.

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) has investigated that the strength of a nation depends upon the strength of its people. Physical fitness, mental and social well-beings are contributing factors for strength. The general fitness of the people is fundamental.

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 the Guru at Anandpur Sahib.

Ved Parkash (1967) has shown that 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.

Bruce Alan (1970) conducted a study to investigate the formation and development of the Atlantic Coast conference. The historical development was studied in relation to the heritage of competitive athletics in the United States and its particular development in the south, the evolution of regional athletic conference and national athletic associations; the problem of intercollegiate athletics and the reasons responsible behind the institutions to seek conference affiliation.

In the study, the researcher concluded that the conferences were organized to control and regulate the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, to ensure equality of competition and combat the evils of competitive athletics. A voluntary association of colleges and universities for the open discussion of athletic practices and problems, under the principle of faculty control, was considered to be the solution. To be successful, a conference had to be comprised of an institution with similar enrolment, entrance requirements, curriculum and educational philosophy. The members also had to be located geographically where it was feasible and economical to compete. When the interests of the member institutions became too divergent and compromise and agreement were not possible, for the size of the conference became too unwieldy, then a split was inevitable. Such was the case with the regional athletic associations in the South.

Stephen Joseph (1970) conducted a study to describe and analyze the historical development of the physical education major field programme at the George Washington University. The reasons for the major development of the programme were sought. The overall development of the programme from its inception to the present time was presented.
chronologically and implications for the present and future programme were derived and leading to the following findings:

1. The athletic programme at the George Washington University had a great influence on the development and success of the physical education major field programme from its very beginning. The majority of the students enrolled in the programme had athletic achievement. Whenever the university placed more emphasis on the Athletic programme the major field program prospered.

2. The program was developed at the George Washington University because of the need of physical education teachers and athletic coaches in the Washington Metropolitan area.

3. Inadequate facilities were a major source of difficulty that had to be overcome by the department of Physical Education. A temporary gymnasium was the only such facility on campus and it had to be shared among the departments of physical Education for Men and Women and the Athletic department. Space had to be rented or borrowed in order to carry out the efficient programme and to this day the problem of facilities remains. Recruitment of students was very difficult because of the substandard facilities.

4. The termination of intercollegiate football at the university had a great effect on the major field programme. Since the students enrolled in the programme were primarily athletes, the numbers in the major field programme decreased with each succeeding year.

5. The Physical education major field programme has been most successful in fulfilling the purposes for which it was established and has demonstrated its value to the local community, the
nation and an individual. The accomplishment of the programme, in terms of educational outcomes, has been significant.

George Eisten (1979) conducted a study and found that the first Maccabiah games were held in 1932. They were preceded by an increased ideological and social consolidation of the Maccabi sport movement, which had emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the middle Europe. There had been earlier attempts to attract the Zionist and Non-zionist public towards the ideal of Jewish Olympic games. However, it was not developed until 1929 when Joseph Yekutieli made his historic appeal for the organization of a Jewish festival modelled after the international Olympic Games.

It was not a coincidence that the phrases like “Jewish Olympic Games” had a strong emotional appeal to the Jewish public. The first reference to it had been made as early as in 1911 and later it became a synonym for the Maccabiah Games. The Olympic idea had a profound, though indirect influence on the concept of the Maccabiah Games. The fact that Jewish athletes could participate in the Olympic Games not as the representatives of an independent Jewish state, but only as the delegates of various countries, had a compelling effect upon the organization of a separate festival. The early proposals for the establishment of Jewish Olympic Games did not find the Maccabi world movement sufficiently consolidated, unified and ideologically mature for such an undertaking. By the third decade of this century, however the number of Maccabi clubs reached over 170. Moreover, by the 1920’s the Jewish community in Palestine had finally achieved sufficient economic, social and political strength for the organization of a sport festival of Olympic standing.
Since the first games, nine additional festivals have been held emerging as permanent cultural, political and social features of the world sport community as well as Jewish History and culture. From their inception these games have reflected the social, political and moral temper of their times. From the point of view of sport history, the Maccabiah games have become one of the major festivals of the sports world. But, seen from the perspective of Jewish history, the Maccabiah Games have transcended the confines of sports, offering a sentimental and emotional link between Israel the Diaspora and fostering a growing Jewish national awareness.

Nightingale, Thomas William (1979) conducted a study to report in a clear and precise manner what happened in Cincinnati, during the nineteenth century, with respect to physical education, sport, recreation and amusement. The study identifies significant events, institutions, agencies and individuals that are important to the topic. The study goes on to offer some reasons why so many significant events and occurrences took place in Cincinnati.

Some of the major findings of the study include the following:

1. Balloon ascensions were extremely popular as spectator attractions. Several thousand people would be in attendance to witness the launch.
2. Callisthenic exercises were required by all the girls at Catherine Beecker's Western Female Institute (1833)
3. The first German Turnverein in the United States was established in Cincinnati in 1848.
4. The Cincinnati Red Stocking were the first paid professional baseball team (1969)
5. Cincinnati was one of the first cities in the country to require training in its schools in 1860. Boston and St. Louis preceded Cincinnati in this department.

6. Cincinnati proved to be a state and a national leader in such activities such as billiards, tennis, shooting, cycling, bowling, archery and horse riding.

Zeilglier (1979) described history, which pointed out that the people and community who cared for their bodies and were engaged in vigorous physical activities, remained strong and prosperous, whereas those who neglected them waned and perished.

Kansal (1979) undertook the study of historical review of the development of the women's Basketball in India. The purpose of the study was to know about the women Basketball in India. Following results were found after the study:

1. Basketball was first introduced in India by Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, during the early part of twentieth century.
2. First National championship for women was organized in 1952 by the Basketball Federation of India.
3. Maximum numbers of championships in Basketball were won by the west Bengal State Women’s team.
4. All India Rural Basketball Championship for women and Mini Basketball national championship for girls were started in 1975.

Nadler, Sylvia Faye (1980) conducted a study to present a history of Wayland Hutcherson Flying Queens, a women’s basketball team from Wayland Baptist College in Plainview, Texas. Specifically, the
researcher proposed to discover and to chronologically record significant data concerning the historical development of team from 1910 to 1979.

Researching and reporting the events that support and surround the accomplishment of the Hutcherson Flying Queens will add significantly to sports literature, to the historiography of women, and to the existing literature concerning the history of Wayland Baptist College. The study will preserve the heritage of subject for those who follow and will provide insight for those currently striving to improve athletic programmes for women. In this study, researchers find that in independent competition the Hutcherson Flying Queens have won ten national Amateur Athletic Union (A.A.U) titles and have placed thirty-nine players on AAU, All American teams. In six years of association for intercollegiate Athletics for women (AIAW) play, the Queens have won the five district or zone titles, four state titles and four regional titles and in National AIAW tournament, they have been placed third and fourth and have finished fifth two times. Nine members of the Wayland Flying Queens have been named Street and Smith pre—seasonal All Americans, five have been named Kodak All Americans, three have been named Hanes Under All Americans and fifteen have been named National Women’s Invitational Tournament (NWIT)All American. In international basketball, the Flying Queens have represented Wayland, Texas and Americans. In international Basketball, the Flying Queens have represented Wayland, Texas and America in the competition with teams from all over the world.

Opoku-Fianko, Kwasi (1985) undertook the study to draw up a comprehensive chronological record of the growth and development of physical education and sports in Ghana from 1471 when Portuguese Merchants Penetrated the gold coast until the latter part of twentieth
century, thus offering the country a more basic reference for the future development of the subject.

The study involved a broad discussion of the general history of Ghana, the story of eighteenth century castle schools, the growth, governance and organization of general education, a history of types of activities Ghanians were engaged in and how these activities affected their daily lives.

Also discussed was the story of British Colonization and how this patterned the course of physical education and sports in Ghana. Specifically mentioned were the introduction of the inter-colonial sports competition between Ghana and Nigeria.

The effects of Ghana's political instability on the growth and development of physical education and sports at domestic and international levels form the concluding chapters of the study.

The study specifically identifies the following:

1. There is a serious lack of literature on Physical Education and Sports in Ghana, and this study exposes specific areas and sources from where development of further research can be enhanced.

2. The settings, status, courses and programmes of the Specialist Teacher training college are outdated and do not meet the needs of the modern day Ghana.

3. Governmental involvement in physical education and sports serve positive political goals but are very detrimental to development of long-term goals for physical education and sports in Ghana.

Weng, Chi Hsui Daniel (1987) conducted the study to identify the problems facing development of modern Shuai-Chiao (traditional...
Chinese Wrestling) and suggest solutions to them. In order to isolate these problems, the evolution of theories and practices of Shuai-Chiao were researched through a number of sources namely historical documents, original Chinese documents translated by the author Shuai-Chiao, literary interviews with prominent Shuai-Chiao exponents and personal experience of the author.

Three main areas of crucial concern to the development of modern Shuai-Chiao were identified. First Shuai-Chiao is less known and practiced than other Oriental martial arts. Second, Shuai-Chiao does not enjoy the same status as the other throwing arts such as Judo and Wrestling and the third Shuai-Chiao is not an internationally practiced sport.

There are a number of reasons for obscurity of Shuai-Chiao. The most important is the traditional teaching method, which employs the traditional insular disciple system. This in turn has led the late introduction of Shuai-Chiao in countries outside the People’s Republic of China or there exists currently no unified international Governing body. The success of other throwing sports and the concern over liability for injuries has further compounded the lack of popularity of Shuai-Chiao.

The number of conclusions were drawn from the study. First, a set of standardized rules must be established for Shuai-Chiao that retains its character as a fighting art, yet ensures the safety of participants. Second, Shuai-Chiao needs to be introduced into physical education programmes in the school at all levels, starting at elementary school level. Third, the theory and practice of Shuai-Chiao must be updated incorporating scientific methods. Finally, the promotion and perpetuation of Shuai-Chiao can only be ensured if its
leaders work together, actively and educationally, to resolve the problems mentioned earlier.

Wigglesworth Neil (1988) investigated to redress the balance of reporting in rowing literature that has favoured the activities of aquatic gentlemen at Public Schools, Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Henly Regatta and on the river Thames. In order to do so, it will be necessary to undertake a comprehensive review designed to incorporate a wide diversity of material. This material has been obtained from previously untrapped sources including the British Rowing Almanac from 1860 onwards, contemporary reports from local newspapers throughout the country, minute books from sixty rowing clubs and information from correspondents active in the sports today. The information from these sources will be used to illustrate the evolution of rowing activity within the sporting traditions as revealed in an introductory review of sporting literature, which identifies several major themes. These themes are used as guidelines for chapter content as follows:

“Occupational Origins” discusses the cultural and geographical background of various water trades and introduces the subjects of coastal rowing and women’s rowing. ‘Commercialism’ reviews the rural origins of rowing’s commercial exploitation together with the role played in its development by the aristocracy and gentry without losing sight of those played by various other bodies such as public houses and town councils. ‘Professionalism’ endeavour’s to link the growth of a class of paid oarsmen to the gentlemen’s involvement in the sport and to plot professional progress throughout the country as affected by various socio economic factors; ‘Recreationalism’ pays particular attention to the geographical development of pleasure boating and the
cultural diversity of its origin while welling upon its popularity amongst women and working men as a release from social bondage; ‘Amateurism’ addresses the whole social ethic of amateurism in its relation to rowing by tracing the effects upon the growth of clubs, regattas and administrative policy and linking it to the demise of professionalism; two subsequent chapters deals with club development throughout the country from the earliest times to the present day as affected by geographical, cultural, social, economic, political and administrative factors; the final chapter of ‘summary and conclusion’ endeavours to interpret the foregoing information so that the situation in the sport of rowing today may be seen in its appropriate historical context.

Tigger, Gabriela P.C.B Rust (1990) undertook a research to study the history of Capoeira in Brazil that included the possible origins, its repression and persecution and its significance in the culture of Brazil. The dissertation describes the two distinct styles of Capoeira, Angola and Capoeira regional, discusses the masters (Pastinha and Bringham respectively) by each. It explains how Capoeira Originated with African slaves and how it was then incorporated into the culture in its various forms- as a form of

1. Self defence
2. Dance
3. Sports

The dissertation relied on information gathered from primary and secondary sources. It was reviewed, synthesized and presented in an organized fashion to serve as a historical source manual on the subject of Caboeira.
Madan Lal (1991) investigated that the game of kabaddi as organized on modern times in 1918 by the sports lovers of Satara and newest rules were formulated in 1923. In 1936 Berlin Olympic Games, the Hanuman Vyayam Prakash Mandal, Amaravati gave demonstration of kabaddi. Kabaddi federation of India came into existence in 1952. First Asian Kabaddi championship was held in Calcutta in 1980.

L. Jeong-Hak (1993) conducted a study to trace the fundamental differences between Eastern Martial Arts and Western sport. The nature of sport and martial arts, their historical and philosophical background are examined and an analysis of the characteristics of the martial arts and western sports is offered in this study.

Despite their similarity in appearance, the martial art and sports have some fundamental differences. Inner attitudes and self-knowledge are emphasized in the martial arts tradition. The essence of the Eastern Martial arts is self-discipline through physical exercise rather than competition. In contrast, Western sport usually values competition and winning, in which the opponent is an obstacle to be conquered. The sport competition often is associated with violence and moral corruption. The result of the game rather than play itself is of importance in competition.

For most of the people sports and the martial arts are merely physical activities for competition and self-defence with no further implications. But, actually both sports and martial arts possess their own distinct and unique artistic qualities as well. Kanwal (1999) in his work entitled “Almi Kabaddi Da Itihas”, has explored the life sketches of prominent kabaddi players, kabaddi promoters, coaches, referees and commentators. It was not an easy task. He has tried to popularize some works like Kaudi, kabaddi, raider
and stopper. Many writers have written about kabaddi but real credit goes to Kanwal who has brought kabaddi on International front. He has beautifully decorated his work with life sketches and snaps of kabaddi players and promoters of the world. He has mentioned some sports festivals organized by NRI's who spend lakhs on kabaddi. In this context, he has discussed Tut Brothers, Purewal Brothers, Laackhar brothers, Didar Singh Bains of California, Charanjit Singh Bath and John Singh Gill, who organize sports festivals in their native villages as well as out side India and provide a common platform for kabaddi lovers. Though his work is in Punjabi yet he has tried his best to touch every aspect of the game.

Randhawa (2000) in his work emphasized on the life sketches of about 206 kabaddi players. He has discussed kabaddi in England, Canada and America. He has engrailed some sports festivals conducted at different places in England. Then he has discussed some kabaddi promoters. He has explained the historical background of kabaddi. According to him, kabaddi is closely related to the geographical situation of Punjab. Kabaddi has always remained a useful game for Punjabis. It has made the Punjabis active, healthy and strong. Further he said that in the year of 1953-54 there were first international kabaddi matches between the teams of Eastern Punjab and Western Punjab. From fifties to seventies kabaddi was played between India and Pakistan. But in 1973, England kabaddi team visited India, played so many matches on this land. In 1974 India kabaddi team visited England. In this way N.R.I.'s started to spend lakhs on their mother game "kabaddi". He has summed up that though kabaddi is an international game yet it is played by Punjabis, whether they live in Pakistan, or European countries or Canada or America.
Though the above review is not very exhaustive, yet efforts have been made to give a microscopic view of the nature of work done in the area. The review acted as a basis for the formulation of the present study. The studies reviewed above are the important ones in the vast sea of the literature of sports.