REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This study intends to establish norms of a “selection criteria” for composing a standard football team of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. In this study, the investigator has reviewed the literature and found that there are very limited reports available in football game. The investigator has summarized few of them.

Steinfeldt et al. (2011) studied drive for muscularity and conformity to masculine norms among college football players. With sociocultural norms in American culture suggesting that masculinity is associated with masculinity, men often strive for a muscular physique. Because the psychological research on this drive for muscularity has focused primarily on negative outcomes, our mixed-method study intended to assess the contextual nature of this dynamic by examining muscularity within a functional context (e.g., sport). We assessed the experiences of 197 college football players who operate in this “masculinized” context (e.g., Richman & Shaffer, 2000) where muscularity is viewed functionally (i.e., maximizing athletic performance, minimizing injuries). Quantitative results indicated that athletic identity and certain traditional masculine norms (i.e., risk taking, emotional control, primacy of work) were significantly related to the drive for muscularity among college football players. Qualitative results indicated that football players primarily cited reasons for their desire to be muscular that were related to athletic functioning, while also acknowledging social benefits of external gratification (e.g., physical appearance, conformity, sex appeal) that are more prominent in the drive for muscularity literature. Results of this contextual examination were interpreted within existing theoretical frameworks of social comparison theory, masculinity socialization, and drive for muscularity.

Purashwani et al. (2010) study was to construct the norms for evaluating performance of players in Table Tennis Skill Test. Since, there is a lack of standardized evaluative criteria in Table Tennis for assessing the ability, grading and predicting the performance of Table-Tennis players, an effort was undertaken to construct Norms for Skill Test for junior and senior Table Tennis Players. For this purpose 816 male, 410 Junior and 406 Senior, state and national level Table-Tennis players of different states in India were randomly selected to serve as subjects. The performance of Table Tennis players in Table Tennis test battery of four test items, Namely, Alternate Push Test, Target Service Test, Alternate Counter Test and Fore Hand Drive on Target
Test with foot movement after playing backhand push, constructed by Pushpendra Purashwani and Dr. A.K. Datta, was chosen for the purpose of the study. The data was collected by administering the test for the selected test items during the Summer Coaching Camps and Regular Training Sessions of various districts, different Ranking Table Tennis Tournaments and State and Inter-District Table-Tennis Championships in the year 2006. The data, which was collected by administering tests, was statistically treated to develop norms for all the test items. The two normative scales, namely, the Percentile Scale and 7 Sigma Scale were constructed for the junior and senior table tennis players of state and national level. The norms were constructed by using Percentile and 7 Sigma Scale techniques analyzed through statistical packages, the scores were further classified into five grades i.e. very good, good, average, poor and very poor under Normal Distribution.

Chong et al. (2011) studied the physical evaluation of selected Malaysian national rugby players. Currently, there is no database or local norms for the physical performance of Malaysian rugby players. This database or norms are vital for Malaysian’s sports development as programs can be setup to improve the current status. This pilot study was conducted to evaluate the status of our semi professional rugby players. The rugby players were randomly selected from the Malaysian National team and several clubs in the Klang valley, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. 54 male rugby players (Age: 24.41 ± 4.06 years) were selected for this pilot study. Height, bodyweight, percentage body fat and body mass index (BMI) and several other physical tests were performed. Results from the BLEEP test revealed an average of level 9, shuttle 2 for the players. Interestingly, forwards were taller, heavier, and had lower maximal aerobic power than backs in the same team. In conclusion, the physical characteristics of the rugby players were much lower when compared to international players from other countries. From this pilot study, the physical performance of the Malaysian team must be improved in order to further develop the sports.

Zuti and Corbibn (1977) conducted a research on Physical Fitness Norms for College Freshman. They took 3000 freshman of Kansas State University within the age of 17.6 to 19.5 years. Tests were conducted for strength, flexibility, cardiovascular fitness. The result appeared to indicate the college freshman were above average.
Christian (1985) constructed a soccer skill test. Forty-five male students were administered the soccer test battery. Fifteen subjects were selected randomly from each of the following sub-groups: Appalachian State University (A. S. U.) soccer team, A.S.U. intramural divisional championship teams, and A.S.U. physical education soccer classes. The criterion measures were judge’s ratings according to subject’s performance in passing, shooting, and heading during actual games played at A.S.U. The rater’s agreement (R=0.85) was determined with an intra class correlation coefficient using ANOVA techniques. The reliability and objectivity coefficient, which were determined with an intra class correlation coefficient using, ANOVA techniques ranged from 0.90 to 1.00. Construct validity for each test was established using ANOVA for the known differences among performance groups. Results of F ratios were significant at the 0.01 level for each test performance when broken down by groups. The contrasted mean score differences obtained for the three distinct groups supports the assumed constructs of passing, shooting, and heading as logical and statistically valid measures for men’s soccer playing ability. Therefore, the score test battery appears to be a valid, reliable and objective assessment of passing, shooting, and heading skills for men’s soccer.

Aichele (1978) developed a battery of tests of predict football ability at a college level. The study explored the possibility of developing a regression equation where by football ability could be predicted from an analysis of selected anthropometrical measures, strength tests, balance, standing height, and body weight. Ss are 56 scholarship football players at USA. 6 assistant football coaches, 3 offensive and 3 defensive, rated each offensive and defensive player respectively. This rating football ability was used as the criterion measure. Step-wise multiple regression and polynomial regression was utilized to form predictive equations.

Beiter (1981) predicted football playing ability by using a motor performance test which was constructed on 46 players. The 18 tests included measurements of strength, power, speed, and body composition. All raw data were converted to T scores. Multiple regression analysis indicates that possession of speed, strength and size does not guarantee success in highly skilled game such as football.

Waghchoure and Bera (2000) constructed and standardized a new battery of kho-kho skill test. Two thousand (n=2000) school boys, aged from 11-14 years, from Pune city, India, were pooled as a sample and were tested by the ten items of the preliminary form of the skill test. The data were processed through items analysis which assured the existence of ten items in the test.
The test-items were then arranged on the basis of the analysis of item difficulty. The scoring principles of each item were also established scientifically. The test-retest reliability co-efficient of this test was found statistically significant ($r= 0.85$, $p < 0.01$). This battery also assured its content validity. Both the percentile and t-scale norms were established on Likert’s five-point scale. The overall results revealed that this test can assess the kho-kho skills and predict potentially of the players with sufficient reliability and validity.

Lam (2001) designed and developed a racquetball skill test battery for young adult beginners. Based on a review of literature and test of content validity by a panel of experienced racquetball skill elements with eight items were formulated: Serves placement, power short placement, ceiling shot, and wall rally. Participants ($n=131$) were eighty-seven males and 44 female college students. Participants were provided two 90- mins sessions for practice and preparation one post before the testing. The test was conducted on two official size racquetball courts. Each test item had 20 trails and was administered twice within a post. A five level subjective rating scales for determining the skill level of the performers was simultaneously conducted by a trained evaluator. Single round robin tournament was conducted for male and female participants, respectively. Data on subjective rating and tournament standing were used as criterion variables for examining test validity coefficient equal to or greater than 50 except for two items, Service placement to the left and the right which were dropped from further analysis. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the remaining six items were positively predicted of the criterion variables, with the multiple correlation equal to 671 and 681 for men and 610 and 746 for women. Overall the test items were to acceptable validity and reliability.

Harpree (1988) formulated specific fitness tests constructed by the investigator. Suitable statistical procedure was adopted for computing the validity, reliability, and objectivity of the test battery. Analysis of the data revealed significant relationship of hockey playing ability to the test develops by the investigator.

Shinde (2000) conducted a research on effect of Weight Training, Plyometric training and complex training on Football chip kick ability. He conducted research on Pune District male football players of Junior college (16 to 18 years).

Wangwad (2001) conducted research on Junior Volleyball players in Maharashtra and constructed selection norms. The tests were conducted for fitness components and skills.