



DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to surveyed the Doctoral dissertations in physical education and sports sciences in India. The main source of data was from the Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations published by A.I.U New Delhi (Social Sciences and Humanities) which periodically lists out the doctoral theses accepted by different universities in India and other sources. The data were presented State wise, University-wise, Subject-wise distribution and Gender-wise distribution of doctoral thesis were considered in Physical Education and Sports Sciences. The numerical and percentage statistics were employed for meaningful presentation of the collected information. The study concluded that the Madhya Pradesh State which is situated in central region of India has contributed overall more doctoral research work than other states. The research productivity in Physical Education and sport Sciences was found comparatively high in Jiwaji University than other 22 universities of India. Males were more involved in research work than their counter parts in the field of physical education and sports sciences. Nearest fifty percent doctoral theses were awarded under the guidance of non-physical educationists, where as and more than fifty percent were awarded under the guidance of physical educationists.

Keywords: Physical Education, Sports, Sciences, India, Dissertation

1. INTRODUCTION

During the recent past, quite a number of research activities have been carried out in the universities and research institutions in various parts of the world. In India, due to the establishment of University Grants Commission, and other similar bodies and their active support, many students are caring out Ph.D. degrees.

During pre-independence, there were only few doctorate degree holders, but after independence the research output increased drastically in every field. In India about 125 universities and research institutions are offering Ph. D. programmes in physical education and Sciences. Considering the available data, attempt was made to analyse research productivity of the various universities in India.

Research suggests that regular physical activity, begun in childhood, may help prevent degenerative diseases. "The necessity of physical activity for a growing child is well-documented in terms of growth and fitness needs. Physical activity increases muscle tone, improves respiration and circulation, benefits digestion, aids in controlling obesity, promotes rehabilitation after illness and surgery, and stimulates proper growth and development. Physical benefits alone could be sufficient reason for supporting physical education programs.

In addition, "Exercise is a valuable adjunct to dietary control in prevention and treatment of obesity because it increases energy expenditure and improves energy balance".

. Most research on teaching dissertations addressed issues related to teacher effectiveness and focused on motor skill learning and attitude. There was an increase in qualitative methods from those reported in a previous study. While there were methodological advances, many dissertations still used methods that were not informed by the research methods literature.

Silverman & Manson (2006) analysed all physical education dissertations with a teaching focus that were completed between 1985 and 1999 **Gao, Yu and Luo (2009)** analyzed 10,222 citations in theses in Library and Information Science, Biology, Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, and Stomatology and reviewed and compared the characteristics of the literature cited in the four disciplines. **Kajberg (1996)** conducted a research on content analysis of Danish library and information science (LIS) serial literature to determine the subject focus of the literature from 1957 to 1986. **Nguan (1999)** evaluated the Ph.D. theses in sciences, submitted to the University of Malaya, housed in the Perpustakaan Peringatan Za'ba during 1986 to 1995. **Martínez & Marzal (2008)** analyzed information use in agricultural science PhD theses submitted between 1986 and 2002 in the Faculty of Agronomy, Central University of Venezuela (UCV). **Yaman, & Atay (2007)** evaluated the characteristics of PhD theses in sports sciences. Methods: The database of the Turkish Council of Higher Education has been searched the years 1988–2002 for PhD theses with different combinations of keywords like "Sport".m **Gokceoglu, Okay, & Sezer (2008)** investigated the publication trends in the international earth science literature coming out of Turkey in the period of 1970–2005 using the Science Citation Index Expanded database.

The purpose of the present study was to surveyed the Doctoral dissertations in physical education and sports sciences in India”

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sources of Data

The main source of data was from the Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations published by A.I.U New Delhi (Social Sciences and Humanities) which periodically lists out the doctoral theses accepted by different universities in India and other sources. These doctoral dissertations were listed out and analysis was made. The year wise distribution of categories during the study

period was also been made. All the doctoral_dissertations awarded during the period of fifteen years by Indian universities were considered for the study.

2.2 Design of the Study

The data were presented State wise, University-wise, Subject-wise distribution and Gender-wise distribution of doctoral thesis in Physical Education and Sports Sciences.

2.3 Statistical Analysis

The Pre-structured data Performa was used to gather the necessary information. The numerical and percentage statistics were employed for meaningful presentation of the collected information.

3.RESULTS

The present study projects with relevant statistical tables the output of the doctoral research in the field of physical education and sports sciences in India. The authors have made an attempt to consolidate all the doctoral degrees awarded by various universities in India. The data were analysed by using percentage statistics and presented in Table 1 to 4

**TABLE 1
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF Ph. D. THESES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT SCIENCES**

S. NO	State	Number of Ph. D.s	Percentage
1	Assam	01	01.042 %
2	Andhra Pradesh	01	01.042 %
3	Bihar	02	02.083 %
4	Delhi	02	02.083 %
5	Hariyana	18	18.750 %
6	Kerala	01	01.042 %
7	Karnataka	01	01.042 %
8	M.P.	34	35.416 %
9	Maharastra	05	05.208 %
10	Madras	03	03.125 %
11	Punjab	18	18.750 %
12	Uttar Pradesh	02	02.083 %
13	West Bengal	01	01.042 %
Total		96	100 %

Table 1 shows state-wise distribution of research output in Physical Education and sport Sciences. It is clearly evident from the table that the Madhya Pradesh State which is situated in central region of India has contributed 34 doctoral research work, representing 35.416 percent of the overall output of research in India followed by Punjab (18.750%), Hariyana (18.750%), Maharastra (05.208 %), Madras (03.125 %), Delhi(02.083 %), Uttar Pradesh(02.083 %), Bihar(02.083 %), Assam(01.042 %), A. P. (01.042 %) Kerala (01.042 %), Karnataka (01.042 %) and West Bengal (01.042 %). This is more significant, worth taking into considering as regards the overall contribution to the research productivity.

**TABLE 2
GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF Ph. D. THESES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT SCIENCES**

S.NO.	Gender	Number of Ph. D. s	Percentage
1.	Males	79	82.292%
2.	Female	17	17.708 %
	Total	96	100 %

Table 3 reveals the Gender-wise distribution of PhD theses. It was found that, out of 96 theses 79 theses (82.292%) were awarded for male researchers and rest of 17 theses(17.108%) were awarded for female researchers in the field of physical education and sports sciences.

TABLE 3
UNIVERSITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF Ph. D. THESES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT SCIENCES

S. NO	University	Number of Ph.D.	Percentage
1	Punjab University,	14	14.583 %
2	Punjabi University	04	04.166 %
3	University of Patna	01	01.042 %
4	Amravati University	04	04.166 %
5	Gwahati University	01	01.042 %
6	Kurukshetra University	18	18.750 %
7	University of Delhi	01	01.042 %
8	Jiwaji University	33	34.375 %
9	Calcutta University	01	01.042 %
10	Osmania University	01	01.042 %
11	Meerut University	01	01.042 %
12	Dr. B. A. Marathwara University	01	01.042 %
13	Annamalai University	03	03.125 %
14	Pt Ravishanker University, Raipur	01	01.042 %
15	Andhra University	01	01.042 %
16	Kalyani University	01	01.042 %
17	Bhartihar University, Koyamtoor	01	01.042 %
18	Banglore University	01	01.042 %
19	Bakresi University, Mumbai	01	01.042 %
20	Jaffer Khan Patel University, Madras	01	01.042 %
21	University of Kerala	01	01.042 %
22	Madras University, Madras	02	02.083 %
23	Nagpur University	01	01.042 %
24	Kanpur University	01	01.042 %
25	Vansthal Vidhyapeeth	01	01.042 %

Table 2. depicts the university-wise research output in the form of Ph.D theses. Among the top 25 Indian universities, considering the number of doctoral degrees, Jiwaji University stands first with 34 Ph.D theses, representing 34.375 percent of the total out put. Next to Kurukshetra University with 18 theses occupies the second place, representing 18.750 percent. Next to Punjab University with 14 theses occupies the third place, representing 14.583 percent. However, the three top universities in India i.e. Jiwaji University, Kurukshetra University and Punjab University have contributed 66 Ph.D. theses, representing 68.75 percent in the over-all out put of research. Here, it is worth mentioning that though the number of universities and posts of physical education teacher are at large in these States, the research productivity in Physical Education and sport Sciences is comparatively in high than other 22 universities in the state of India .

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TABLE 4
SUBJECT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF Ph. D. THESES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT SCIENCES

S. NO	Subject	Number of Ph. D. s Awarded	Percentage
1	Game specific	15	15.625 %
2	Allied sports Sciences & Physical Education	81	84.375%
	Total	96	100 %

Table 4 reveals the subject wise distribution of successful doctorates awarded in the field of academic libraries. All 96 theses have been distributed in 19 subject areas. Out of 96 theses, 15 theses (15.625%) were awarded in the field of game-specific study and 81 theses (84.375%) were awarded related to allied sports sciences and physical education.

4.DISCUSSION

The data for the present study was collected from two authoritative sources. The first one is the data published in the University News: a weekly from the Association of Indian Universities available in the nearest universities and second one is from the doctoral dissertations published by A.I.U New Delhi, Internet web sites also by personal visits. and chronological list of doctoral degrees awarded in Indian universities during 1976 to 1990 published by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. have also refer to obtain pertinent data.The Pre-structured data Performa was used to gather the necessary information. The numerical and percentage statistics were employed for meaningful presentation of the collected information.

Research is the key to academic achievement and it is also a base for further study. As per previous work and on the basis of collected data, it is found that, research activities are increasing every year. We hope to see this trend continue in the years to come. For the benefit of the student and research scholars of physical education and sports sciences full text databases of PhD theses should be compiled by the universities through cooperative efforts. We hope it will be possible in future.

5.CONCLUSION

It is clearly evident from the table that the Madhya Pradesh State which is situated in central region of India has contributed overall more doctoral research work than other states. The research productivity in Physical Education and sport Sciences was found comparatively high in Jiwaji University than other 22 universities of India. Males were more involved in research work than their counter parts in the field of physical education and sports sciences. Nearest fifty percent doctoral theses were awarded under the guidance of non-physical educationists, where as and more than fifty percent were awarded under the guidance of physical educationists.

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