

COMPARISON OF ANTICIPATION ABILITY BETWEEN TENNIS AND BADMINTON PLAYERS

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Abstract:

Background: The purpose of the study was to compare the Anticipation ability between Selected Game Racket Players.

Method: The purpose of the study was to compare the Anticipation ability between selected Racket game Players. For achieve this purpose 10 Tennis and 10 Badminton Racket Players, their age were ranged between 19 to 25 years old from Department of Physical Education, Sitapur Shiksha Sansthan, Sitapur, were selected as a subjects of this study. To compare the Anticipation Perception between tennis and squash racket players, independent 'T – Test' were employed. Perceptual Ability like Anticipation perception ability were measured by Anticipation Perceptual Test.

Result: The analysis of data reveals that there was no significant difference found between the means of Tennis and Badminton racket players for the Anticipation Perception, These insignificant differences were occurred because the subjects were involved in similar type of daily routine of playing activity and resting.

Conclusion: With the limitations of the study it may be concluded that, there was no significant difference found between the means of Tennis and squash racket players for the Anticipation Perception.

KEYWORDS:

Anticipation Perception.

INTRODUCTION

The essence of human behaviour and motor performance is based on the ability to receive and interpret sensory information. Human beings live in a vast sea of sensory information, yet they thrive rather than drawn because of an elaborate network of perceptual systems. The human perceptual system, in fact, has a constant need to receive sensory input from the external world and from its own internal environment. When sensory input is reduced or eliminated, the system reacts negatively. This same negative reaction can also occur when the system is over loaded by too much sensory input, as happens when you try to carry on a telephone conversation while reading a paper or when a beginner in dance class tries to stay in step with the teachers instruction during a fast passed song.

Perception refers to the process used together and interpret sensory information from the external and internal environment. Although external information is perceived by senses, the amount of sensory data received is magnified tremendously from the movement of birth. The four related process of sensation and perception enable the body to receive stimulation and organize it for further processing.

High level performance of a sportsman is dependent upon his Psychological make-up. Different psychic abilities play a decisive role in achieving top performance in track and field athletics. Winning in International sports competitions highly depends on the psychological abilities. Therefore, "Superb psychological Fitness" and training of the individual are important factors which help in achieving outstanding performance. Sports being a psycho-social activity loaded with competition and co-operation spirits, gives rise to psychological strain and stress, especially when an athlete has to face an expected

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defeat. The athletes have many emotional problems during training as well as during competition days. Many psycho-somatic problems of the players are caused primarily by stress, an accumulation of excessive worry, over work and emotional tension.

Objective of the Study: The purpose of the study was to compare the Anticipation ability between Tennis and Badminton Players.

Methodology: The purpose of the study was to compare the selected Anticipation ability between Tennis and Badminton Players. For achieve this purpose 10 Tennis and 10 Badminton Players, their age were ranged between 19 to 25 years old from Department of Physical Education, Sitapur Shiksha Sansthan, Sitapur, were selected as a subject of this study. To compare the Anticipation Perception ability between tennis and Badminton players, independent 'T' Test were employed. Perceptual Ability like Anticipation perception ability were measured by Anticipation Test apparatus. Dr. Stanley Bassin originally developed the Anticipation perception Timer at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. Bassin anticipation timer is to test the area of human visual activity related to eye-hand co-ordination & anticipation.

Statistical method: Independent 't' test was applied to compare the anticipation ability between tennis and Badminton players. The hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Table I
Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Players	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Anticipation Perception	Tennis	10	72.09	22.40
	Badminton	10	89.13	23.90

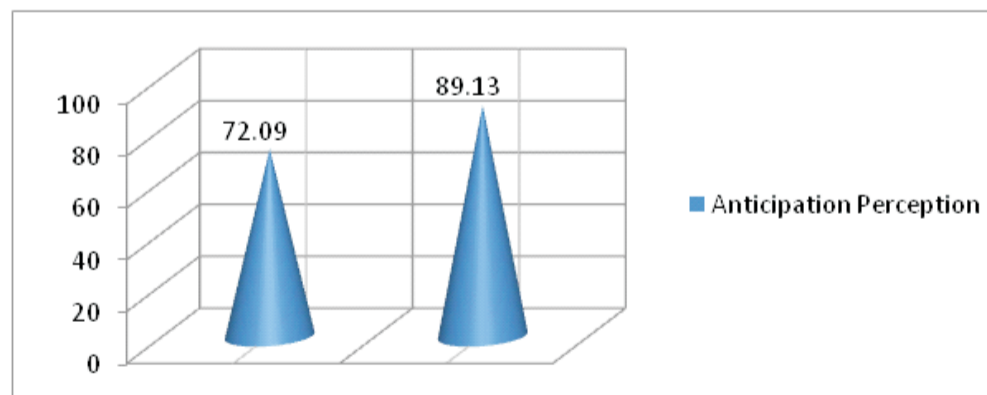
Table II
Significant Difference of Mean between Tennis and Badminton Players for the Anticipation Perception

Variable	Group Mean		Mean Diff.	Std. error difference	't'
	Tennis	Badminton			
Anticipation Perception	72.09	89.13	-17.04	10.36	1.645

*Significant at .05 level of confidence $t_{.05}(18) = 2.101$

It is evident from table- II that there was no significant difference found between the means of Tennis and squash racket players for the Anticipation Perception since the calculated value of 't' (1.645) was less than the tabulated value of 't' (2.101) which was required to be significant at (18) degree of freedom with 95 % level of confidence.

Figure-1: Graphical representation of the anticipation perception between tennis and badminton players



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Tennis-72.09 & Badminton- 89.13

DISCUSSION OF FINDING:

The analysis of data reveals that there was insignificant differences exist between mean of the Anticipation perception between tennis and badminton players. These in significant differences were occurred due to the cognitive function leading to coordination of visual perception and muscular contraction and coordination between these two aspects. Probably both the nature of game is same because they both are related to the racket sports but their concept of playing is different with each other so that ultimately they have different anticipation perception ability as required in both the game situations. Second think is that the subjects were energetic, enthusiastic and alert but due to physical and mental fatigue they became lethargic, inattentive & lost their perceptual ability this would be the reasons for the statistical insignificance in relation to their perceptual ability.

CONCLUSION:

With the limitations of the study it may be concluded that, there was no significant difference found between the means of Tennis and Badminton players for the Anticipation Perception Ability.

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