SPOTTING YOUNG TALENT THROUGH SAI HOCKEY SKILL TEST BETWEEN THE PLAYERS OF C.B.S.E AND STATE BOARD SCHOOLS OF KASHMIR

MUDASIR AHMAD DAR*
DR. S. CHANDRASEKARAN**

*Research scholar Dept. of Physical Education and Sports Science Annamalai University (TN) India
**Assistant Professor, Dept of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Annamalai University (TN) India

Abstract

Skill is the most important single factor in any performance. Performance in hockey requires skill in passing, hitting, dribbling, scooping, etc. Skill in hockey may be considered as an important part of the specific means necessary for the players to participate successfully in the game. Thus to become a successful player acquiring the necessary skills is very essential for the player. The present study was carried out with a view to spot out the talent through SAI hockey skill test between the hockey players of C.B.S.E and state board schools of Kashmir. It was hypothesized that CBSE hockey players would be more talented than State Board hockey players. For the purpose of the study 50 hockey players of five C.B.S.E schools and 50 hockey players of five state board schools between the age group of 12-14 were selected. To collect the data from the hockey players of C.B.S.E and State board schools SAI hockey skill test was conducted on the players. After the collection of data, the raw data of two board schools were converted into points with the help of SAI prescribed standards. 'T' test was applied to compare the SAI hockey skill test between the hockey players of C.B.S.E and state board schools. The result of the study shows that except balancing the ball on the stick, there was significant difference found in two test items, i.e., shooting in the target and moving with the ball.

Keywords: - Passing, hitting, dribbling, scooping, skill, SAI hockey Skill test, CBSE, State.

Introduction

Sports can be defined in a number of ways. It can be defined as a means of entertainment or as a form of recreation or a means to relieve from stress and even a skillful activity which requires dedication and hard work. The role of sports has changed a lot from what it was in the past. Today is the time when the parents also encourage their children to get into sports and therefore in their childhood they allow their children to get into sports. Earlier sport was not encouraged by the Government also. But today the sports activities are widely encouraged by the government. These day's sports activities are also encouraged in Schools and Colleges. Many schools motivate and encourage their students to participate in

91

sports events as this helps in their self – Development. www.espace.uq.edu.au/view/uo:200172).

Playing Hockey in a school team contributes significantly to a youth's education. In many instances it gives the student added motivation and purpose which extend in to other phases of his life. Opportunities are provided for the enrichment of individual personality. Hockey stresses learn goals more than individual goals: each player is a part of a team and attributes to the welfare of his fellow players. He learns sportsmanship and the spirit of fair play in tense, emotional game settings, and builds his character.

All interested participants can develop sufficient Hockey skills to play the game well enough to enjoy it. However all participants do not have the same potential to develop into excellent advanced players-such potential is limited by heredity and environment. Some players have great potential, others are seriously limited. Environment helps the players to make the most of what he is got. And repetitive practice helps a player develop his hereditary potential to the maximum. Every one can't become a champion, but can improve significantly and can enjoy the game of Hockey (David, 1986).

The objective of the offense in Hockey is to score a Goal. Therefore, excellent shooting skill is required. Offensive skills are passing/dribbling and maneuvering are important too, as they contribute to the scoring efforts. Physical size and quickness are perhaps the two most important physiological traits needed by a potential hockey player. Unfortunately training has little influence over either quality. The short player is at a tremendous disadvantage in today's game, especially in returning and in defending against opposite players. www.ohi.edu/sports africa/journal/volume1/adeyanju.

Students learn the 3 P's from sports. All team sports require three very important P's – Practice, patience and Persistence. These are very important skills that every individual must have in the real world. So whether it's getting up at 6:00 am for practice, waiting on the bench, or repeatedly doing the same set of drills, the three P's are important game and life. In hockey as in many other sports and games, a player can attain excellence at an early age only if he starts his career in early boyhood. An early starter, like an early rider has time for the acquisition of manifold Athletic Abilities, Fundamental skills and Tactics which are essential for becoming a grand player. In the advanced countries, training of athletes and players start quite early in life. Learning individual tactics leads to the acquisition of group and team tactics. The methodology of teaching tactics may vary. However, young trainees should know more than what they are able to practically demonstrate at any given moment. Weaknesses

92

and short one coming should be analyzed and removed during the learning process in order to create a sound base. A youngster with all-round technical and tactical training has good chance of becoming an excellent player (http://www.embase.com).

Significance of the Study

1. The result of the study would help to find out talented players at young age in C.B.S.E and state board schools.

2. The result of the study would help to select the skillful and talented players in hockey.

3. This study may act as an aid both for C.B.S.E and State Board Schools to know the strong and weak points of their players and grade them accordingly and later correct their shortcomings through training.

4. The result of the study would act as a guideline for the students to improve the efficiency of the skills at young age.

5. The result of the study will help to find out which Board schools hockey players are efficient in hockey skills.

Selection of Subjects

The subjects selected for this study were 100 hockey players of two Board Schools of Kashmir. Out of 100 hockey players 50 players were selected from five C.B.S.E Schools and 50 players were selected from five State Board Schools. Ten hockey players were selected from each school for this study. The age of these players was ranging between 12 to 14 years.

Selection of the Test

The SAI hockey skill test was selected for the study which consists the following three test items;

a) Shooting in the target

b) Balancing the ball on the stick

c) Moving with the ball (Devinder. K. Kansal 1960).

93

Methodology

Selection of the Test

The SAI hockey skill test was selected for the study which consists the following three test items;

    a) Shooting in the target.

    b) Balancing the ball on the stick.

    c) Moving with the ball.

Collection of Data

The data was collected while conducting the SAI hockey skill test on 100 subjects of two Board Schools of Kashmir. The number of accurate hits, timing of balancing the ball on the stick and moving with the ball test items were noted down and best attempt was converted into SAI hockey skill testing evaluation standards and value of the norms were final data/score.

MEASUREMENT OF SPORTS SKILLS.
Table No.I SAI Hockey skill testing evaluation standards.

Age Group (Years)	Shooting Target (accurate hits)		Balancing Ball (Seconds)		Moving With ball (Seconds)		Points
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
10	6 5 4	5 4 3	15&more 10 - 14 05 - 09	10 & more 05 - 9 03 - 5	4.70 & less 4.71 - 5.99 6.00 - 7.30	5.99 & less 6.01 - 6.79 6:&0 - 8.09	3 2 1
11	7 6 5	6 5 4	20&more 15 - 19 10 - 14	15&more 10 - 14 05 - 09	4.55 & less 4.56 - 5.89 5.90 - 7.15	534 & less 5.35 - 6.64 6.65 - 7.99	3 2 1
12	8 7 6	7 6 5	25 & more 20 - 24 15 - 19	20 & more 15 - 19 10 - 14	4.40 & less 4.41 - 5.69 5.70 - 7.00	5.19 & less 5.20 - 6.49 6.50 - 7.79	3 2 1
13	9 8 7	8 7 6	same as for age group12		4.30&less 431 - 4.39 4.40 - 5.00	5.l0 & less 5.11- 5.19 5.20- 5.30	3 2 1
14	10 9 8	10 9 8	same as for age group 12		4.20 & less 421 -.4.29 4.30-4.37	5.00 & less 5.01-5.10 5.11-5.19	3 2 1

Statistical Technique

For the comparison of SAI hockey skill test between the hockey players of C.B.S.E and State Board. 't' ratio formula was applied.

Analysis of the Data

The mean, standard deviation, standard error and 't' ratio values on each performance related variables were analyzed separately and presented below.

a) Shooting in the Target

The converted data of shooting in the target between C.B.S.E and state Board schools hockey players were analyzed and presented in table II.

Table No.II. Comparison between the means of Hockey Players of C.B.S.E and State board schools shooting in the target.
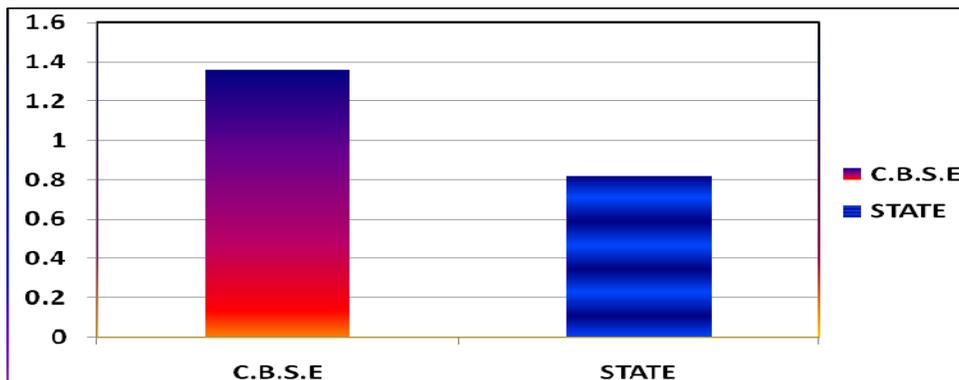
Schools	Mean	SD	SE	"t" ratio
C.B.S.E	1.36	0.90	0.12	5.4*
STATE	0.82	0.66	0.09	

 *significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table value required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence with df 98 was 1.99.

Table No II. shows that the mean value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board Schools is 1.36 and 0.82 respectively. Standard Deviation value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board schools is found 0.90 and 0.66 respectively. Standard Error of C.B.S.E. and State Board Schools is 0.12 and 0.09 respectively. Obtained 't' ratio is 5.4 which is significant at 0.05 level.

Graph No. I shows the difference between the mean of shooting in the target test item of C.B.S.E and State board schools of Kashmir.

b) Balancing the ball on the Stick

The converted data of balancing the ball on the stick between C.B.S.E and state Board schools hockey players were analyzed and presented in table III.
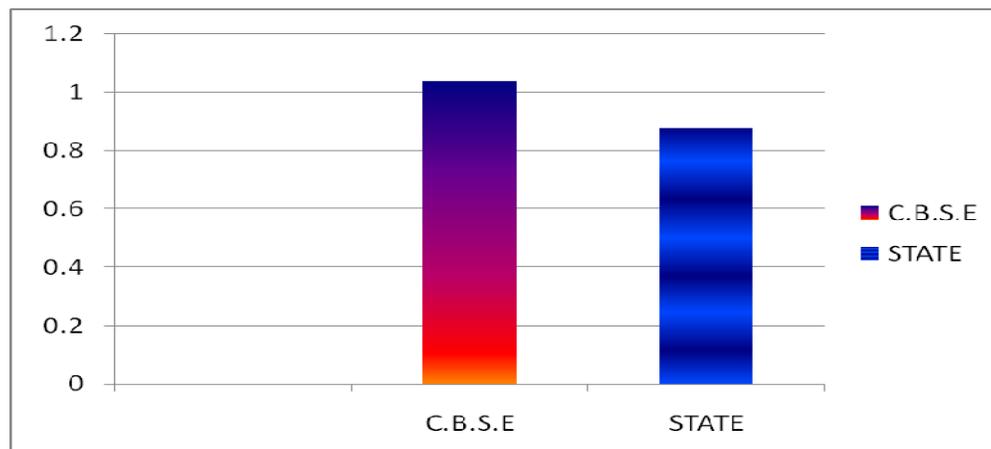
Table No. III shows the Comparison between the means of hockey players of C.B.S.E and State Board Schools in balancing the ball on the stick.

Schools	Mean	SD	SE	"t" ratio
C.B.S.E	1.04	0.84	0.11	1.14
STATE	0.88	0.82	0.11	

*significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table value required for significant at 0.05 level of confidence with df 98 was 1.99. Table IV shows that the mean value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board Schools is 1.04 and 0.88 respectively. Standard Deviation value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board schools is found 0.84 and 0.82 respectively. Standard Error of C.B.S.E. and State Board Schools is 0.11 and 0.11 respectively. Obtained 't' ratio is 1.14 which is not significant at 0.05 level.

Graph No.II shows the difference between the mean of Balancing the ball on the stick test item of C.B.S.E and State board schools of Kashmir.

c) Moving With the Ball

The converted data of moving with the ball between C.B.S.E and state Board schools hockey players were analyzed and presented in table.

96

Table No.IV shows Comparison between the means of hockey players of C.B.S.E and State board schools in moving with the ball.

Schools	Mean	SD	SE	"t" ratio
C.B.S.E	1.82	1.07	0.15	5.05*
STATE	0.96	0.82	0.11	

*significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table value required for significant at 0.05 level of confidence with df 98 was 1.99.

Table No.IV shows that the means value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board Schools is 1.82 and 0.96 respectively. Standard Deviation value of C.B.S.E. Schools and State Board schools is found 1.07 and 0.82 respectively. Standard Error of C.B.S.E. and State Board Schools is 0.15 and 0.11 respectively. Obtained 't' ratio is 5.05 which is significant at 0.05 level.

Graph No.III shows the difference between the mean of Moving with the ball test item of C.B.S.E and State board schools of Kashmir.
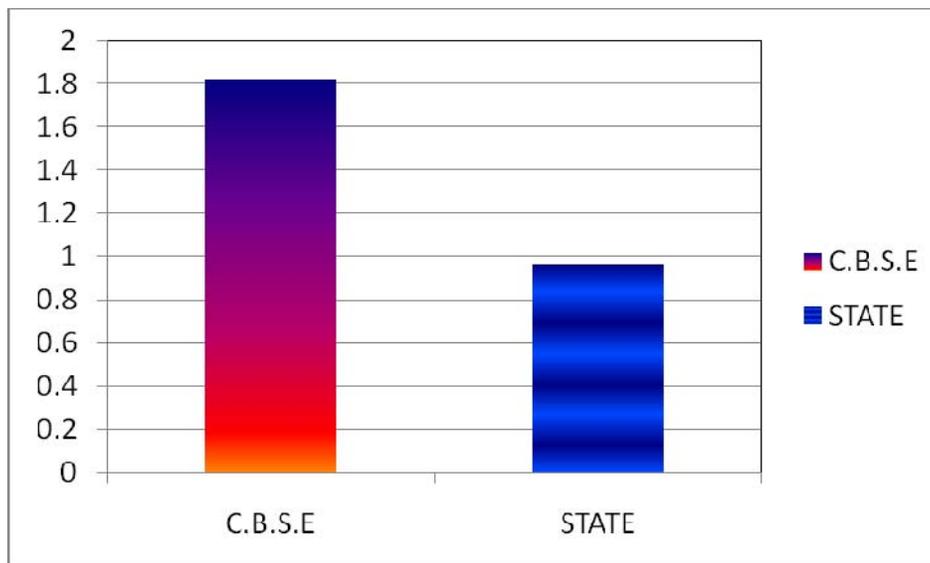
Conclusion

Within the limitations of the study and on the basis of the findings, following conclusions were drawn.

1. C.B.S.E hockey players showed better performance and were more talented than State board schools hockey players in shooting in the target.

97

2. There was no significant difference found in balancing the ball on the stick between C.B.S.E and State board schools hockey players.

3. C.B.S.E hockey players showed better performance and were more talented than State board schools hockey players in moving with the ball.

The result of the study shows that except balancing the ball on the stick, there was significant difference found in two test items i.e., shooting in the target and moving with the ball.

References
1. David (1986) Whitakes, Coaching hockey, Marlborough, witshrine: the crowood press,P-3.
2. Devinder K.Kansal (1960) .Test and Measurements in Sports and Physical Education, New Delhi: D.V.S. publications, P.328 – 330.
3. http://espace.uq.edu.au/view/uo:200172.
4. http://www.embase.com.
5. http://www.ohi.edu/sportsafrica/journal/volume1/adeyanju-