Contents

English
Investigation of the Problems Pertaining to the different levels of Meaning of the English Phrasal Verbs as Encountered by Yemeni Advanced Students
Abdulmawood Mohammed Mohammed Ali Satish Deshpande 1
3 Torm in domestic lives: A study of Sahgal’s Storm in Chandigarh
Abdul Anees Abdul Rasheed 9
Modes of Protest in Ngugi’s A Grain of Wheat
Fadhil Qahtan Aldhahyani 12
Elements of Designing Effective Speaking Tasks
Ali Haidarah Saad 18
Feminism: A Global Perspective
Asmat Hashmi 21
Transnationalism: A study of Michael Ondaatje’s Anil’s Ghost
Shankar Ambadas Gavali 26

EDUCATION:
ICT in Education A Paradigm Shift in Curriculum Transaction in Educational Institutions
Shaikh Imran Ramzan 29

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE:
Study on the 8 Quality Management Principles
Maysoon Sadik 33

HOME SCIENCE:
A study on Marketing Efficiency Analysis of bakery and confectionery products in Parbhani District (M.S)
Khan Darakhshan Irfana Priyanka-Aeri 38

PHYSICAL EDUCATION:
A Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics of Elite Level Semi Urban And Urban Table Tennis Players of Marathwada Region
P. B. Dube Bondar Appasaheb Bajirao 43
Md. Ataullah Jagirdar
Emotional Ability Among The Badminton and Table Tennis Players of Aurangabad District Level
P. B. Dube Mr. Bondar Appasaheb Bajirao 46
A Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics of Elite Level Semi Urban and Urban Hockey Players of Maharashtra State
Md. Ataullah Jagirdar Abhijit N. Nalwade S. V. Dhande 49
A Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics of Elite Level Semi Urban and Urban Hockey Players of Maharashtra State

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Abstract
This research study includes total 300 Hockey performers who were particular and among them 150 semi-Urban Hockey players. The information was dealt with factually by utilizing “t” test to focus noteworthy distinction of identity attributes between Semi-Urban and Urban Hockey Players. The mean (S.D.s.) age of semi-Urban Hockey players was 17.15 (3.04). Their weight was 52.18 (16.33) Kg. and their height was 160.02 (5.91) cm. Meanwhile the mean (S.D.s.) age of Urban Hockey players was 24.07 (7.78), their weight was 61.92 (8.09) kg and their height was 171 (12.04) cm. There would be no huge distinction of identity attributes concerning neuroticism between Semi-Urban and Urban Hockey Players which was hypothesized. The aftereffects of research uncovered presence of measurably noteworthy contrast of identity attributes regarding neuroticism was found. Thus the hypothesis of the study was not accepted.

It had been hypothesized that no noteworthy contrast of identity attributes as far psychoticism of Semi-Urban and Urban Hockey Players. The consequences of research uncovered presence of factually critical distinction of identity attributes concerning psychoticism was found. Hence results have neglected to reject hypothesized research. It had been conjectured that there would be no noteworthy contrast of identity distinction as far extraversion between Semi-Urban and Urban Hockey Players. The aftereffects of the study show that measurably noteworthy distinction of identity qualities was found. Thus the hypothesis was not accepted.

The consequence of the study did backing to the theory of the study where in, It was expressed that there would be no critical distinction of identity characteristics concerning falsehood scale on the grounds that, t-proportion uncovers no measurably noteworthy contrast of identity qualities regarding untruth scale.

Introduction
Hockey, or simply hockey, is a team sport of the hockey family. The earliest origins of the sport date back to the Middle Ages in Scotland, the Netherlands, and England. The game can be played on a grass or a turf as well as an indoor board surface. Each team plays with eleven players including the goalie. Players use sticks made out of wood or fiber glass to hit a round, hard, rubber like ball. The length of the stick depends on the player’s individual height. There are no left hand sticks in hockey, and only one side of the stick is allowed to be used. The uniform consist of shin-guards, cleats, skirts or shorts, and a jersey. At the turn of the 21st century, the game is played globally, with particular popularity throughout western Europe, the Indian subcontinent, and Australasia as well as the American South (such as Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida). Hockey is the national sport of Pakistan, and is sometimes assumed to be India’s national sport as well, although officially India does not have a national sport. The term “hockey” is used primarily in Canada, the United States, Europe and other regions of the world where the sport of ice hockey is more popular.
During play, goal keepers are the only players who are allowed to touch the ball with any part of their body (the player’s hand is considered ‘part of the stick’), with the only applying within the shooting circle (also known as the D, or shooting arc, or just the circle), while players play the ball with the flat side of their stick. The team that scores the most goals by the end of the match wins. If the score is tied at the end of the game, either a draw is declared or the game goes into extra time and/or a penalty shootout, depending on the competition’s format.

The governing body of hockey is the International Hockey Federation (FIH), with men and women being represented internationally in competitions including the Olympic Games, World Cup, World League, Champions Trophy and Junior World Cup, with many countries running extensive junior, senior, and masters’ club competitions. The FIH is also responsible for organizing the Hockey Rules Board and developing the rules for the sport.

A popular variant of hockey is indoor hockey, which differs in a number of respects while embodying the primary principles of hockey. Indoor hockey is a 5-a-side variant, with a which is reduced to approximately 40 m × 20 m (131 ft × 66 ft). With many of the rules remaining the same, including obstruction and feet, there are several key variations – Players may not raise the ball unless shooting on goal, players may not hit the ball (instead utilising pushes to transfer the ball), and the sidelines are replaced with solid barriers which the ball will rebound off.

Methodology

Methodology of Research:
This chapter includes assortment of subjects, data collection, research study tools, administration of the test and statistical procedure will be describe.

Selection of the Subjects:
Total 150 semi-Urban and 150 Urban Hockey players will be going to select as the subject for the present study. Who had participated State Level Competition. Their age ranged from 21-25 years.

Selection of Variables:
This research have been pin point variables for Personality Traits aspects which were not only relevant but also closely related to the purpose of this study. Therefore, based on literary evidence, correspondence with the experts and scholar’s won understudying as well as keeping the feasibility aspect in mind besides importance of personality aspects, subsequent variables had particular for determination of study.
1) Neuroticism
2) Psychoticism
3) Extroversion
4) Lie-Scal

Administration of the Test:
Questionnaires will be distributed to Hockey players Instructions will be given to Hockey players before substantial these questionnaires by investigator.

Tools of the Study:
EYSSENCK’S personality inventory (E.P.I.) (2005) will be distribute to the Semi-Urban and Urban Hockey Players, before filling the EPI, we will give the instruction to investigator and the players.

Collection of Data:
Data will be collect individually through a questionnaire from 150 semi-Urban Hockey players and 150 Urban Hockey players by contacting Hockey players at the venue of tournament.
Recommendation

The discoveries of the present study would prompt the accompanying suggestion
1) The discoveries of the present exploration would prompt the accompanying suggestion
2) Co-social study might be possible among different medium of physical training understudies.
3) A Comparative study might be possible among different medium of different subjects
   understudies.
4) A Similar Study might be possible at abnormal state players like National, International and
   Olympic Players.

References

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