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Emotional Ability Among The Cricket and Football Players of Aurangabad District Level
ATAULLAH JAGIRDAR

Emotional Ability Among The Badminton and Table Tennis Players of Marathwada Region
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HINDI:
नयी सदी के हिंदी गजल साहित्य में बालक जीवन मृणाल शिवाजीराव गोरे हिंदी साहित्य में व्यक्त स्त्री विवर्ण द्वारका गिते-मुंडे तुलसीदास और एकनाथ के साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता (रामचरितमानस और भावर्ध रामायण के विशेष संदर्भ में) सुनिल बाबुराव कुलकर्णी दत्तात्रय लक्ष्मण येंड़ले

MARATHI
वेदना व्यक्त करणारा पहिला अस्पृश्य कवी : संत चोखोबा ताहेर एच. पठाण
Emotional Ability Among The Badminton and Table Tennis Players of Marathwada Region

P. B. Dube  S. N. Lonke  Md. Ataullah Jagirdar

Introduction

Parker Brothers Ping-Pong game

The game originated as a sport in England during the 1880s, where it was played among the upper-class as an after-dinner parlour game. It has been suggested that the game was first developed by British military officers in India or South Africa who brought it back with them. A row of books were stood up along the center of the table as a net, two more books served as rackets and were used to continuously hit a golf-ball from one end of the table to the other. Alternatively table tennis was played with paddles made of cigar box lids and balls made of champagne corks. The popularity of the game led game manufacturers to sell the equipment commercially. Early rackets were often pieces of parchment stretched upon a frame, and the sound generated in play gave the game its first nicknames of “wiff - waff” and “ping-pong”. A number of sources indicate that the game was first brought to the attention of Hamley’s of Regent Street under the name “Gossima”. The name “ping-pong” was in wide use before British manufacturer J. Jaques & Son Ltd trademarked it in 1901. The name “ping-pong” then came to be used for the game played by the rather expensive Jaques’s equipment, with other manufacturers calling it table tennis. A similar situation arose in the United States, where Jaques sold the rights to the “ping-pong” name to Parker Brothers. Parker Brothers then enforced their copyright on the term in the 1920’s making the various associations change their names to “table tennis” instead of the more common, but copyrighted, term.

In the 1950s, rackets that used a rubber sheet combined with an underlying sponge layer changed the game dramatically, introducing greater spin and speed. These were introduced to Britain by sports goods manufacturer S.W. Hancock Ltd. The use of speed glue increased the spin and speed even further, resulting in changes to the equipment to “slow the game down”. Table tennis was introduced as an Olympic sport at the Olympics in 1988.

After the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, the International Table Tennis Federation instituted several rules changes aimed at making table tennis more viable as a televised spectator sport. First, the older 38 mm balls were officially replaced by 40 mm balls in 2000. This increased the ball's air resistance and effectively slowed down the game. By that time, players had begun increasing the thickness of the fast sponge layer on their rackets, which made the game excessively fast and difficult to watch on television. Second, the ITTF changed from a 21-point to an 11-point scoring system in 2004. This was intended to make games more fast-paced and exciting. The ITTF also changed the rules on service to prevent a player from hiding the ball during service, in order to increase the average length of rallies and to reduce the server’s advantage.

Methodology

Need of The Study / Research

There was not much work done on the topic therefore the present researcher intended to select the problem for the study. The researcher was interested to compare study of Emotional ability among the badminton and Table Tennis players.

Statement of The Problem:
There was not much work done on the title therefore the present researcher intended to select the "title and problem" for the study. The researcher was interested to compare the study of Emotional ability among the badminton and Table Tennis players.

Significance of The Problem :
The finding of the present study would help the coaches, sports trainer's sports administrators and the physical educationist in their professional work for physical education teachers for raising the performance and screening the players.
1) The study may suggest mental ability for Table tennis and badminton players.
2) The study would help to make specific training program for development mental
3) ability of Table tennis and badminton players.

Research Design : As the researcher tried to locate maturity under simple random sampling in survey method research has been selected as research design.

Population : The study was delimited of Marathwada Region badminton and table tennis players.

The Sample : As a number of players were high it was not possible for the researcher to administer the test so that the researcher selected one from Marathwada Region player it is sample through simple random 38 sampling.

Variable :
1) Depended variable : - Emotional Maturity according to sport.
2) In depended variable Emotional Maturity scale
3) Inter-verging Age and sex of sample

Procedure And Collection Of Data:-
The purpose of the study was to compare Emotional maturity among the Marathwada Region badminton and table tennis players.

20 players of badminton and 20 players of Table Tennis in the age group of 19-23 years.

Collection Data:
The subjects of this study are the Colleges Table tennis and badminton players from Marathwada Region. Who represent their respected colleges teams the selected age groups of the subjects were from 19-23 years.

Recommendation : 1) A study may be taken in other areas of India also.
2) A similar study may undertaken game also.
3) A similar study may be undertaken for other physical component also.

References :
1) N.Kumra : Khel Sahitya Kendra : Play and Learn Table Tennis : New Delhi:2005

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