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मृणाल शिवाजीराव गोरे
हिंदी साहित्य में व्यक्त स्त्री विवर्ण
द्वारक गिलों-पुंडे
तुलसीदास और एकनाथ के साहित्य की प्रारंभिकता
(रामचरितमानस और भावर्ष रामायण के विशेष संदर्भ में)
सुनिल बाबुराव कुलकर्णी

दत्तात्रय लक्ष्मण चेड़ेले

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

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Abstract

Cricket and Football game that is played with concentration and we can say that there is a lot of direct involvement of the perception to play Cricket and Football. Here in this game a players to need to be quick decision on his move. The quick decision is directly related to his mental ability how his direct expression of emotions. In Football to play his shots he needs to move his feet to play his legs reaction depend upon the development of cough and thigh muscles group many of the body moment require in the game. A player can be only good player he can make prefect decision on their actions or skills at the proper time. If he fails to do so he opponent will take the point if diction is wrong. The purpose of the study was to compare the Emotional maturity scale (EMS) among district level player of Aurangabad. 25 Table tennis and 25 Chess players in Aurangabad District the age group 19-23 years administrated test. Dr. Yashevir sing and Mahesh Bhargava’s The emotional maturity Test.

Introduction

Football refers to a number of sports that involve, to varying degrees, kicking a ball with the foot to score a goal. Unqualified, the word football is understood to refer to whichever form of football is the most popular in the regional context in which the word appears: association football (also known as soccer) in the United Kingdom and most of the non-English speaking world; gridiron football (specifically American football or Canadian football) in the United States and Canada; Australian rules football or rugby league in different areas of Australia; Gaelic football in Ireland; and rugby football (specifically rugby union) in New Zealand. These different variations of football are known as football codes. Various forms of football can be identified in history, often as popular peasant games. Contemporary codes of football can be traced back to the codification of these games at English public schools in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The influence and power of the British Empire allowed these rules of football to spread to areas of British influence outside of the directly controlled Empire, though by the end of the nineteenth century, distinct regional codes were already developing: Gaelic Football, for example, deliberately incorporated the rules of local traditional football games in order to maintain their heritage. In 1888, The Football League was founded in England, becoming the first of many professional football competitions. During the twentieth century, several of the various kinds of football grew to become among the most popular team sports in the world.

20th century cricket

Growth of Test cricket

When the Imperial Cricket Conference (as it was originally called) was founded in 1909, only England, Australia and South Africa were members. India, West Indies and New
Zealand became Test nations before the Second World War and Pakistan soon afterwards. The international game grew with several “affiliate nations” getting involved and, in the closing years of the 20th century, three of those became Test nations also: Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe and Bangladesh. Test cricket remained the sport’s highest level of standard throughout the 20th century but it had its problems, notably in the infamous “Bodyline Series” of 1932-33 when Douglas Jardine’s England used so-called “leg theory” to try and neutralise the run-scoring brilliance of Australia’s Don Bradman.

21st century cricket

In June 2001, the ICC introduced a “Test Championship Table” and, in October 2002, a “One-day International Championship Table”. As indicated by ICC rankings, the various cricket formats have continued to be a major competitive sport in most former British Empire countries, notably the Indian subcontinent, and new participants including the Netherlands. As of August 2013, the top rankings were held by South Africa (Tests), India (one-day internationals), and Sri Lanka (Twenty20 champion).

The ICC expanded its development programme, aiming to produce more national teams capable of competing at the various formats. Development efforts are focused on African and Asian nations, and on the United States. In 2004, the ICC Intercontinental Cup brought first-class cricket to 12 nations, mostly for the first time. Cricket’s newest innovation is Twenty20, essentially an evening entertainment. It has so far enjoyed enormous popularity and has attracted large attendances at matches as well as good TV audience ratings. The inaugural ICC Twenty20 World Cup tournament was held in 2007. The formation of Twenty20 leagues in India—the unofficial Indian Cricket League, which started in 2007—and the official Indian Premier League, starting in 2008—raised much speculation in the cricketing press about their effect on the future of cricket.

Methodology

The information regarding researcher design, population, sample, tools used and statistical techniques used to analyses the data are given in this chapter.

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 Aurangabad district level Cricket and Football 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 Aurangabad District level player it is sample through simple random 48 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

Tools and Materials Used:

The researcher has used the following equipments for Collection of data during the test.

Dr. Yashevir Sing and Mahesh Bhargava’s emotional maturity scale, Test paper and pencil.

Procedure and Collection of Data:

The purpose of the study was to compare Emotional maturity among the Aurangabad district level Cricket and Football players.
Dr. Yashevir Sing and Mahesh Bhargava's Questionnaire of The emotional maturity scale

Conclusion
After going through the whole study, the researcher came to know that there are emotional maturity differences between district level Cricket and Football players.

The Cricket and Football players of Aurangabad have more facilities related to the game available in their college as compared to college. Many things were found responsible for the badminton players' emotional maturity as there may be weather, coaching, training, technical staff.

It can be concluded that the coaches train their skills to train the students and they must be given advanced techniques to build and train Mental power by doing yoga and meditation of the players.

Recommendation
The discoveries of the present study would prompt the accompanying suggestion

1) Study may be taken in other areas of India also.
2) Similar study may be undertaken for other physical components also.
3) A player who reacts more perfectly can be trainer to those areas was we need more quickness.
4) The can use for Rifle Shooting players also.

References

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