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Comparative Study of the Students of High and Low Academic Achievement Groups in Learning Batting and Cricket

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Abstract:

The Study was conducted on learning batting skill in cricket on 30 subject, ten from each category (i.e. 10 for low academic achievement group, 10 from high academic achievement group and 10 for control group) with the purpose to compare the high and low academic achievement students in performance of batting skill learning. The selected contents related to study of the students in learning batting skill in cricket were front foot defence, Front foot drive, Back foot defence and Back foot drive. Drills used for training schedule were hanging ball practice, Shadow practice, and Manual ball feeding practice. To compare the batting skill learning ability of B.P.E. make students, of LNIPE, Gwalior of high and low academic achievement group, the analysis of co-variance was used at 05 level of confidence. It was concluded in the present study that there is no significant difference among the high and low academic achievement group in batting skills learning was found.

Key words: High Academic Achievement, Low Academic Achievement, Group, Cricket, Batting.

Objective of the Study:

The objective of the study was to compare the high and low academic achievement students in performance of batting skill learning.

Subject:

The subjects for this study were selected from LNIPE, Gwalior. A total thirty subject, ten from each category (i.e. 10 for low academic achievement group, 10 from high academic achievement group and 10 for control group) were selected. The age of the students was ranging from 17 to 25 years. To classify the students in low and high achievement groups the following criterion was followed. The students greater than $M + \sigma$ were considered as a high academic achievement group. The students less than $M - \sigma$ were considered as a low academic achievement group.

Selection of batting skills: Following batting skills were selected

- (i) Front foot defence
- (ii) Front foot drive
- (iii) Back foot defence
- (iv) Back foot drive

Selection of Drill: Following drills were used for training schedule i.e.

- (i) Hanging ball practice
- (ii) Shadow practice
- (iii) Manual ball feeding practice.

Statistical Analysis:

To compare the batting skill learning ability of B.P.E. male students of LNPE, Gwalior of high and low academic achievement group, the analysis of co-variance was used at 05 level of confidence.

Findings:

Table-1: Analysis of Covariance of the Means of Two Experimental Groups and Control Group in Front Foot Defence.



	H.A.A.G.	L.A.A.G.	Control Group	Sources of Variance		df	Sum of Square	F- Ratio
Per Test	6.20	6.90	5.70	A	7.267	2	3.633	2.20
				W	44.60	27	1.652	
Post Test	7.10	7.30	6.50	A	3.467	1	1.733	1.702
				W	27.50	27	1.019	
Adjusted Post Test Means	7.147	6.851	6.9.1	A	.497	2	.249	1.265
				W	5.111	26	.197	

A= Among means variance, W= With in the group variance, *- Significance at 0.05 level of confidence

The following of co-variance for front foot defence indicates that F-ratio (2.20) was not significant in case of pre-test means that the random arrangement of subject to the two experimental groups and control group was quiet successful. The post-test means of all the three groups yielded F-ratio of 1.720, which was not significant at 05 level of confidence. The difference between the adjusted post-test means was found insignificant as the obtain F-ratio of 1.265 was lower that required value (3.23) at level of confidence.

Table-2: Analysis of Co-variance of the Means of Two Experimental Groups and Control Group in Front Foot Defence

	H.A.A.G.	L.A.A.G.	Control Group	Sources of Variance		df	Sum of Square	F- Ratio
Per Test	5.90	6.80	5.90	A	5.40	2	2.70	2.059
				W	35.40	27	1.311	

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Post Test	6.90	7.60	6.50	A	6.20	2	3.1	3.517
				W	23.80	2	3.1	
Adjusted Post Test Means	7.108	7.183	6.708	A	1.236	2	.618	2.396
				W	6.705	26	.258	

N=30; A= Among means variance, W= With in the group variance, *- Significant at .05 level of confidence

The analysis of covariance for front foot drive indicates that F-ratio of 2.059 was not significant in case of pre-test mean. Due to this finding it is clear that pre-test means do not differ significantly and that the random arrangement of subjects to the two experimental groups and control group was quite successful. The post test means of all the three groups yielded F-ratio of 3.517, which was not significant at .05 level of confidence. The difference between the adjusted post-test means was found insignificant as the obtained F-ratio of 2.396 was lower than required value.

Table-3: Analysis of Covariance of the Means of Two Experimental Groups and Control Group in Back Foot Defence.

	H.A.A.G.	L.A.A.G.	Control Group	Sources of Variance		df	Sum of Square	F- Ratio
Per Test	6.30	6.20	5.60	A	2.867	2	1.433	1.016
				W	38.10	27	1.411	
Post Test	7.30	7.30	6.50	A	4.267	2	2.133	2.783
				W	20.70	27	0.767	
Adjusted Post Means	7.129	7.193	6.779	A	.929	2	.465	2.443
				W	4.945	26	.190	

N= 30; A= Among means variance, * Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

The analysis of covariance for back foot defence indicates that F-ratio 1.016 was not significant in case of pre-test mean. Due to this finding it is clear that pre test means do not differ significantly and that the random assignment of subjects to the two experimental groups and control group was quite successful. The post-test means of the three groups yielding F-ratio of 2.783, which was not significant as

.05 level of confidence. The difference between the adjusted post-test means was found insignificant as the obtain F-ratio of 2.443 was lower that the required value at .05 level of significance.

Table-4: Analysis of Covariance of the Means of Two Experimental Groups and Control Group in Back Foot Drive.

	H.A.A.G.	L.A.A.G.	Control Group	Sources of Variance		df	Sum of Square	F- Ratio
Per Test	5.80	6.50	5.90	A	2.867	2	1.433	8.60
				W	45.00	27	1.667	
Post Test	6.80	7.20	6.60	A	1.867	2	.933	.948
				W	28.60	27	.948	
Adjusted Post Means	6.985	6.90	6.716	A	.379	2	.189	1.241
				W	3.968	27	1.53	

N= 30; A= Among means variance, W= With in the group variance, * Significant at .05 level of confidence.

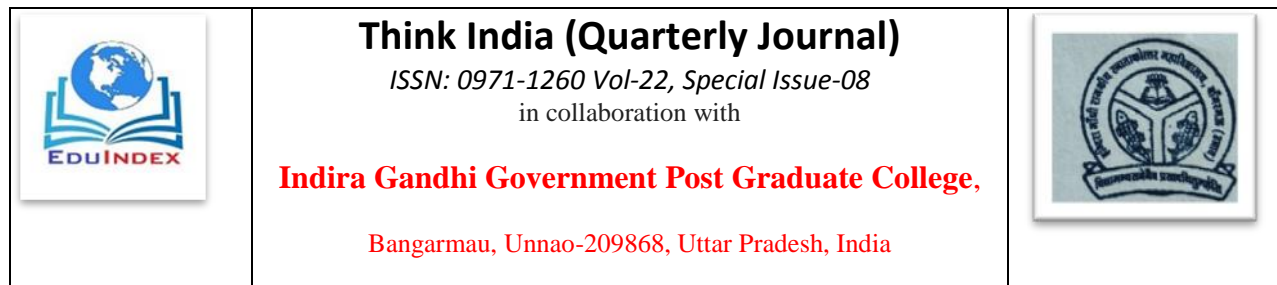
The analysis of covariance for back foot drive indicates that F-ratio of 8.60 was not significant in case of pre-test mean, due to this finding it is clear that pre-test means do not differ significantly and that the random arrangement of subjects to the two experimental groups and control group was quiet successful. The post test means of all the three groups yielded F-ratio of .948 which was not significant at .05 level of confidence. The difference between the adjusted post test means was found insignificant as the obtain F-ratio of 1.241 was lower than the required value at .05 level of significant.

Discussing of Finding:

Present study indicates that there is no significant difference between the high and low academic achievement groups. This insignificant difference might be due to the reason that it is not necessary that one who posses high academic achievement got the sake achievement in learning skill because the skill is related with the con-coordinative function of the body and mind.

Conclusion:

It was concluded in the present study that there is no significant difference among the high and low academic achievement group in batting skill learning was found.



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