Study of Eye-Hand Coordination among the Racket Games Players of Manipur

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Abstract

The study drive was to find the eye-hand coordination among the racket games players. Thirty (30) male each players of racket games viz. badminton, lawn tennis and table tennis were selected those participated in Inter-collegiate and State level tournament of Manipur whose age ranged from 19-21 years. Coordination test was tested by ball transfer between eyes and hands. To analyse and interpreted the study, ANOVA was used at 0.05 level of significant. From the statistical analysis it was concluded that that there were significant differences between the means of badminton, table tennis and lawn tennis players of Manipur to eye-hand coordination.

Keywords: Eye-hand Coordination, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis

Introduction

Vital aimed at everyday being actions is eye-hand coordination progressing with age. Visual skills show a significant part in permitting us to achieve events of day-to-day competently. Visual evidence is acquired by the high-resolution images on retina and eye movements. Capability to incorporate muscles movements into an effective arrangement of effort is coordination. It marks the variance concerning good and poor presentation of an individual's actions reflecting in the talent to execute a movement efficiently, exactly, hastily, and competently. Coordination skill consents players to accomplish a cluster of activities by enhanced feature of movement. This requires for extreme operation of provisional skills, practical skills. The role of eye-hand coordination (EHC) is toward organise visual inward information, compute and regulate the body situation in the situation and so implement guide responsibilities like i.e. text, holding, sketch and flinging. Players resolve continuously aspiration to enhancement a lead concluded the challenger. EHC is usually acknowledged equally an imperative influence in diverse sports and the aforementioned significance aimed at virtuous sports presentation is incontrovertible, also observed equally
a crucial sponsor to accomplishment in visual skills and essential skills such as grasping and postural stability as well as in explicit interceptive targeting sports such as badminton, tennis and table tennis.

EHC involves pushing, hitting, throwing or pulling skills. It chains the capacity to see and the capacity of the hand consequence in control and accurateness. Badminton, table tennis and lawn tennis are widespread sport international that needs fast and powerful shots. Thus aim of the study was to eye–hand coordination among the Racket Games (badminton, lawn tennis and table tennis) players of Manipur.

**Methodology**

The descriptive method was used for the study. Purposive survey was adopted to find the problem of eye-hand co-ordination among the racket games players’ viz. badminton, lawn tennis and table tennis of Manipur. Thirty (30) male each selected players of racket games were those participated in Inter-collegiate and State level tournament of Manipur whose age ranged from 19-21 years. Coordination test was tested by ball transfer between eyes and hands and the score was recorded in seconds. To analyse and interpreted the study among the selected players, ANOVA was used at 0.05 level of significant.

**Result**

Aimed at the study, the data concerning were collected from the Inter-collegiate and State level players of different games viz. badminton, lawn tennis and table tennis of Manipur to eye-hand coordination. The statistical outcome of the commenced eye-hand coordination of among game players were highlighted on Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Variance</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Group</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.18</td>
<td>14.09</td>
<td>18.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Group</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*0.05 level of significance, $F_{0.05} (2, 27) = 3.355$

Table-1 revealed that there were significant differences between the means of badminton, table tennis and lawn tennis players of Manipur of eye-hand coordination. The calculated ‘F’ was 18.06 whereas tabulated ‘F’ was 3.355. Calculated ‘F’ was larger than the tabulated ‘F’, which revealed significance in badminton, table tennis and lawn tennis of Manipur players to eye-hand coordination. Thus, there needed of Post-hoc test to assess the significance of paired mean difference between the groups of eye-hand coordination (Table 2).
Table 2: Significant of difference between the paired means of Eye-hand coordination among the badminton, lawn tennis and table tennis players of Manipur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Critical Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>Lawn Tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05 level

From Table 2 showed that the mean of eye-hand coordination significantly varied in badminton and table tennis players (MD = 2.3). Lawn tennis and table tennis (MD = 1.67) as the mean difference value were higher than the critical difference value of 0.8 at 0.05 level of confidence. The mean difference value of badminton and lawn tennis (MD = 0.63) was less than the critical difference value of 0.8 hence the difference was insignificant statistically.

Discussion and Conclusion

It is moreover created that there are significant differences in the eye-hand coordination of different game players. Coordination is the important term particularly in sports where levels of coordination are at work. The level of coordination between different players is sport specific and depends upon the sports skills. The coordination of person’s individual physique structures is an overall motor aptitude which is mostly one’s distinctive value.

Thus, in what way the role of reflection when the player hits must be acknowledged, as well as the influence of eye-hand coordination which plays an exact main part in hitting the competitor and must too be identified by the player and the coach himself. Uncertainty a player previously obligates good eye-hand coordination; good hitting preparation is unique means. The player's level of coordination, the player's accurateness skill will progress swiftly.

Bibliography


