CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Researcher Confronted with the task of writing thesis really need to know that ‘Review of Literature’ is reduced form of exhaustive relevant Literature Located. The Research Scholar has gone through related literature is available which relevant to do present study. A brief review of the same is presented in this chapter. While studying the development of the game Badminton, leading coaches and physical educators have emphasized on its different skill and techniques such as clears, smashes, drop, shots, used for both the singles and doubles play. However, some coaches have placed more emphasis on the service skill alone. At present there are few people who continue to lay stress on the use of short service skill as tests of measuring the Badminton playing ability even though some other coaches and authors have given more importance to the need of the development of intelligence of the players.

Many Researches and experiments had been completed and are still being conducted, but there are few experimental studies on the tests are vailed or not and thereby establish confidence in their applications by the new researchers as well as the veteran instructors and coaches in Badminton.

Admin; (2011)- Badminton player Badminton is an Olympic sport in India has its roots there. It's absolutely batlet played during the later Badminton Hall of the Hall of the Royal Badminton was known as early as in name. It's your body to burn fat and calories are a good way. You ought to have a racket and play the game for the shuttle. Will light up the racket and shuttle cock and round design features a rubber base that must be contained in a tennis racket that is a must. Five feet high
web to play the game the right way with the court the total must have. Beside the physical skills to be an honest badminton player, you must also have the mental capacity. Mental strength, especially when the Tournament is very crucial. In addition to this. Sports Nutrition Preparing for the tournament player, in addition to all of that.

Akpınar, Selathattin. Et al; (2012). The aim of this study is to search whether there are variables on social skills levels, gender, age, class, accommodation, receiving education credit or not, monthly income, educational status of each parents, sibling number, occupations of each parents, sport points of students and places where they spent most of their lives of students who studies at Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, sport teaching department in physical training and sport school. A total of 142 students, who study at Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, physical training and sport school in 2011-2012 spring term questionnaires were taken under review so as to set forth social skills of students who attended the study.” Social skills inventory “which was improved by Riggio in 1986 and adapted to Turkish by Yuksel was carried out. The inventory is a Likert type scale which consists of 90 items that are marked as 1 to 5. On evaluating data statistically, using SpSS programme, for frequencies, t-test and way analysis of variance ANOVA for for independent groups and scheffe-F test for retaining variables were used. On the consequence of study, it is comprehended that students who studies at physical Training sports Teaching have social skill beyond a moderate level (-285.45).

Ali, Joawad; (2010). The empirical investigation of the influence of badminton players was to examine the relationship between body image. The
investigation 80 male subjects (40 high performers and low performers 40) For the purposes of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh held at the North Zone Badminton Championship InterVarsity were recruited. Their ages were 18 to 25 years. Evaluate and rate the performance of the players to '1 to 10 ' with 10 points on a scale of three experts on the court during a match by a panel of three experts rated each player of the obtained scores were average to measure the actual performance of the players. Body image was obtained when the parameter q on the data standard sort. The product moment correlation coefficient was used to analyze data. Results No significant elations body image and high / low performance were found between the drugs.

Amamath, k. Menon; (2011). Badminton ace Saina Nehwal, 2, 1, she wants a full-time coach as saying the veteran Bhaskar Babu, Sports Authority of India in February, a letter dashed off, the signal was clear. It's a tough taskmaster and chief national coach, Pullela Gopichand, 37 did not want to continue with the work. "This was his decision., It was abundantly clear he did not want to continue with me," the former All England champion w1io without asking why after six years as the coach stepped aside Gopichand, says.

Bedford, Anthony; (2011). The purpose of the present study and a newly developed neural networks SATB program analysis on the discrimination task was to compare the statistical capacity. Biomechanical variables SATN authenticity and accuracy to take part in the assessment and training badminton athletes commented on the effectiveness of the overall approach to scenario-based training.

Blomqvist, Minna; et al, (2001). The purpose of this study, two forms of instruction,"traditional"and"traditional"plus strategy instruction (strategy-oriented), students' knowledge, understanding of the game, the skills and the game was to
examine the effects on performance. Strategy-oriented (n = 11) and (n = 10), conventional, and the control group (n = 9): a teacher - training program, college students (n = 30) were divided into two treatment groups. Both treatment groups, the "Traditional" 20 lessons badminton notification has been received and will badminton singles for 8 lessons. In addition, the strategy-oriented group received 8 lessons for the video-based strategy instruction. Pre-and posttests badminton knowledge, understanding of the game, and game skills were on display. The strategy-oriented group, while the traditional group improved significantly in the fact that his badminton knowledge, understanding and skills in serving were able to improve Skill.

Blomqvist, Minna; et al, (2000). The purpose of this investigation expert (n = 1, 2) and novice (n = 14), differences in the skill game performance and game understanding of youth badminton players (13-14 years) had to be tested. 1 and defensive game in the understanding of the status of each subject took the test. LN by selecting the appropriate solution rate and 2x10 mm Played badminton singles analyzed. Results specified (n = 14) Skill tests (clean-and-drop, to serve) and a real offensive game of the clamping simulations young badminton players from 5 different video players for their strategic decisions, solve problems, and arguments for the novice. In addition, they were matches Ah video recording and postmatch game of skill and cognitive components of all of the experts from the novices. Experts, displayed significantly more talent, more effective shots in the game and played better than novices understand game situations. Eligibility is based on findings that playing games, in order to increase interest and pleasure / coaching sports, teaching must be taken into account when these all qualities that can be suggested

Cabello, D. & Padial, P; (2002). En el studio de la structure temporal de un deportee el primer factor de analysis easel volume total de trabajo que tiene esa
activated o competition, normalmente reflejado en los jueces depurativos a través del tiempo total de actividades completadas por el tiempo real de juez, y el tiempo de actuación y pausa. Como parámetros temporales representativos de la duración de la jugada y del tiempo que transcurre entre ellas, siendo indicativos del esfuerzo y recuperación media del partido. El presente estudio, trata de establecer las diferencias existentes entre el individuo masculino y femenino, y los diferentes grupos de nivel nacional (jugadores de las selecciones españolas) e internacional (los mejores jugadores del mundo). Los datos de tiempo total en relación a la modalidad y los diferentes grupos de nivel muestran valores mayores en todos los grupos. Para el individuo masculino, explicador por la diferente puntuación, exceptuando el caso del campeonato del mundo. Mantras que en las curadores de menor nivel el tiempo de actuación media en individuo masculino fue superior al de individuo femenino en masa de un Segundo, con una media en los parotidos de individuo masculino de 7, 3, 1,3 seg., y en los parotidos de individuo femenino de 6, 3, 1, 3seg. Siguiendo los datos obtenidos en reacción al estructura temporal y teniendo en cuenta el volumen e intensidad de las acciones de juez, poemas superior que el badminton sería basado en esfuerzos de tipo explosivo con predominancia del metabolismo de los fosfagenos (ATP y PC), existiendo una gran solicitud de la vía anaeróbica aláctica 90-95% del total de jugadas, y en menor porcentaje del metabolismo anaeróbico lactico, que dependerá en gran medida de la duración y número de jugadas. Con una estructura temporal del juego significativamente mayor en individuo masculino que en individuo femenino en jugadores de nivel nacional (p < 0, 05). En la muestra de máximo nivel mundial no se han encontrado diferencias entre hombres y mujeres.

Chen, Han; et al; (2011) - Aunque ha habido una investigación substancial en el desarrollo del conocimiento en pre-service teachers (PTs) y los impedimentos que PTs para aprender y mostrar habilidades técnicas como función de su
undergraduate teacher education experience. In the present study, 19 PTs were assessed on their ability to exhibit teaching skills associated with an integrated model based on the combination of Direct Instruction and health-related physical education. The PTs performed one peer-taught lesson prior to the delivery of content in a university level elementary methods class. After delivery of the course content, the PTs performed a second peer-taught lesson. Both peer-taught lessons were videotaped. The PTs also applied the integrated model in a clinical setting at an elementary school. The PTs taught lessons to entire classes of children that were videotaped. Analysis of the lessons indicated that the PTs improved somewhat in their ability to demonstrate the teaching skills associated with the integrated model, but that a large number of teaching skills were not achieved. Some teaching skills were easier and many were more difficult for PTs to demonstrate. It was hypothesized that PTs lack content and pedagogical content knowledge or their perceptions of the nature of teaching physical education obtained through their participation as students in P-12 physical education might explain the difficulty integrating teaching skills into their repertoire.

Cunningham, Phyllis; & Garrism, Joan ;(1968). One hundred and eleven freshman and sophomore university woman students were given the liba and staffs volleyball passing test and a new high wall volleyball test with a target area 3ft. wideband 10ft. from the floor and no restraining line. He high volleyball test was found to bereliable and valid when he hitter of 30- sec. trials was used. The validity of the high volleyball test as a measure of volleyball playing ability with these subjects was significantly aerator than teat for the Liba and staff passing test.

Day, James. A.P; (1957). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the reliability (temporal stability) of the Rhyming step test for prediction of aerobic capacity. Fifty two volunteer male undergraduate were tested twice each, with a
one week interval. The correlation between predicted aerobic capacity ascots on the first and second test administrations Was.795.

Feldt, Leonard. S;(1958). This article seeks to clarify the concept of test reliability and to differentiate between the theoretical definition and the methods of estimation. In the first part the plit- halves and test retest methods are critically examined in the context of a typical skill test. The brooder and more comprehensive definition of error under the test retest method is noted. In the second part, the use of analysis of variance techniques in reliability studies is illustrated by application to a badminton wall volley test. The advantage of this approach over rational approaches is discussed and possible application cited.

Gould, Daniel; and Carson, Sarah; (2008). The life skill through research summary and critical review of the game is designed to. In particular, life skills are defined, the terms of the development of life skills that need to be explored and under what conditions and why participants in the development of life skills in the game, and how the possible theoretical explanations, are discussed. Life Skills Coaching offers an innovative model. Future directions of research and findings include the need for: (a) quantitative and qualitative research; sport recognized by step life skills (B) development; sport program differences (C) an examination of: (d) evaluation research,(e) longitudinal studies; (f) participation in the game of life skill development, theoretical explanations for the link, the study focused on indentifying; (g) using the experimental design and life skills transferability of (a) a test. For reasons both theoretical and experimental research has emphasized the importance of this type.

Guangyi, Jiang; (2009) .The socialization of badminton has prompted the development of social economy; in the meantime socio-economic development has also promoted badminton to be. Socialization, commercialization and industrialization. The article analyzes the connotation feature and contents from the
angle of sociology and puts forward the important social function of badminton is to promote the development of the harmony of human’s body and psychology in the aspect of its social function and points out social space of further scientific development, and explores the development approaches of badminton.

Hagemann, Norbert. et al; (2006). Expert performance in sports, especially racket and ball games, the main element is a great anticipatory skills. Overhead shot of prestudy bad Minton players anticipating the direction of the stimulus which key to use to verify the temporal and spatial occlusion was attached tables. The main study, a program evaluation for the anticipatory skills training; 200 video clips orient attention to the key stimuli were working on. 63 participants’ badminton novices, 20 National League players, and 21 local league players. Prior to actual contact and scandal from 80 MS, contact the MS 160 to 80 ms of the hands, a bright red patch (exogenous orienting) 1 60 MS before the scandal - the shuttle approached the trunk was used to orient attention. The results of this program with the training and retention of a badminton novices test compared with significant restrictions on the improvement of their anticipatory skills. Local league players improved from pre-to posttest, the training had no effect on their National League players. The perceptual training programs to highlight the most informative signs with red transparent patches a promising way to improve the anticipatory skills that are concluded.

Hastie, Peter. A,& Huynh, Minh.Vu; et al.; (2009). They finished the season as one of badminton sport in the education of the features of this study, we develop the skills and capacity of 41 eighth-grade students (mean age 13.6 years) strategic knowledge of the investigation. Badminton skills and strategic knowledge tests his mettle on the students' performance using data from the shuttle only his ability to control the students made significant improvements, but more aggressive, it was decided to hit the. The choice (what to shoot) and execution (the ability to produce
the required shots) resulted in improvements in both aspects of their game play. In addition, students select strategic solutions and badminton sports video recording displays the arguments for those decisions to their ability showed significant improvements.

Hashimoto, Tatsunori; & Toda, Masashi; (2012). A lot of researches that detect the difference of the proficiency are reported for the dynamic scene of sports. Athlete population increases in late years. However, coach same as before population. In this research, it aimed at eh helpful information in the beginnera skill improvement by using the dynamic scene to play badminton for the clearing shot and aimed to acquire it. We compare standard deviation and average time from Ragging-back of stroke in beginner group and expert group to shot. It pretends and it compares it the detection of tracks of the joint part of the racket head to the shot from the Lagging-back begging- back beginning. Beginner and experta€™s difference and common features are clarified by comparing images of the shot in the there is a shuttle state and the state of pretense. As a result, the feature and the beginner who drew yen while swinging to expertas tracks got the feature such as gradual seen from the lowest part of tracks to the shot compared with the expert. Moreover, it has been understood that there is a difference between the beginner group and the expert group also at time that hangs the shot and stability of the shot.

Huynh, Minh. Vu; & Bedford, Anthony; (2011). The purpose of the present study and a newly developed neural networks SATB program analysis on the discrimination task was to compare the statistical capacity. These statistical tools, we badminton players of different skill level groups identified the classification accuracy of the SATB. Advanced, intermediate, or skilled level of classified Forty-one participants took part in this study. Neural networks are more effective predictors of group membership results, and analyze the differences in the
recognition of higher than predicted. Using these results, participants in conjunction with physiological and biomechanical variables, scenario -based training approach to training badminton athletes commented on the overall effectiveness of the authenticity and accuracy of the assessment of the SATB ad. Beside the physical skills to become a good badminton player, you must also have the mental capacity. Especially when the tournament comes to mental strength is very important. In addition, sport nutrition, especially preparing for tournament players is also important.

Hooda, Bs; etal; (2008). The purpose of the study was to find out relationship between Basketball skill test scores, stature, and physical fitness variables. The subjects for this study were 81 male Basketball players, in the age group of 15-18 years, who participated in junior national or school national championships from Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Height, Standing broad jump. Standing vertical jump, Basketball put test, 20 m Run, 6 x 10 Agility run, 400 m run, Forward bend and reach test, 1500 run, Speed spot shooting test, Control dribble test, Defensive movement test, and Passing test scores were collected. The mean, standard deviation, along with correlation coefficient between the stature, Physical fitness variables and selected skill tests performance score, were computed to establish the relationship of Basketball skills with stature and physical fitness. A probability value of 0.05 was accepted as significant.

It was found that body height, forward bend and reach and 1500 meter run have no significant relationship with skill test. Leg strength tests, agility, 400 m run, and Basketball put test showed a significant relationship with Basketball skill tests.

Kammeyer, Shireley.J; (1956). The fifth high school girls humiston motor ability when used to test the reliability and validity of an adaptation of a study to
determine. The reliability of new and second game was decided by the administration of the four experiments. The validity of the criteria athletic skills test battery performance and participation in extracurricular activities was based on the other two criteria, it was decided by. In this test, a high school for girls in a reliable and valid general motor ability test was found.

Kimbrough, Sandy; et al ;( 2001). The Athletic coping Skill Inventory (ACSI-28) was completed by twenty – six collegiate baseball payers. Performance statistics were collected, including batting average (BA) , number of errors committed (ERR), and earned run average (ERA) for pitchers. Regression analysis was carried out using the save areas of the ACSI-28 (peaking under pressure, freedom from worry, coping with adversity, concentration, goal setting and mental preparation, confidence and achievement motivation, and `coachability`) as the independent variables, and the current season`s performance statistics as the dependent variable. Correlation coefficients revealed no significant relationships ith BA or ERR and any of the psychological variables. Many of the psychological variables were highly related. While sequential linear regression did not reveal statistically significant relationships between the performance statistics and the psychological variables, large effect sizes indicated a strong degree of practical significance. Specifically, peaking under pressure and `coachability` appeared to be strong predictor variables for ERA, concentration for ERR, and `coachability` for BA.

Krongvist, Roger. A; (1965). In an effort to devise a simple but effective test to indicate the overall volleyball playing ability of high school boys a thorough review of published tests was made. From this review it was determined that there were four important as pacts of a wall volley fest preliminary studies investigated each of these aspects and as a result a test similar to Brady test was devised. Data regarding the finalized form of the test were gathered by administering it to three
classes of abrade 10 and 11 boys (total N=71). The test of validity produced a correlation coefficient of .767. The reliability test yielded a coefficient of .817. It was concluded that the test gave evidence of being worthy of further experimentation and use in its present form.

Lee, Sang-Cheol; & Mo Goo, Hae; (2007). Many different types of measurement devices are used to study the motions of athletes. Among them, those that use recorded videos are widely used because they are relatively convenient to use and can store a large volume of information. However, it often happens that general video equipment such as video camera cannot be used depending on the subject of study; the development of devices with features appropriate for the purpose of study is frequently needed. Accordingly, this study investigated the development of the multi-channel video & sound integration system as part of a research on development of specialized devices. The system developed from this study has the feature to receive images simultaneously from four cameras and display them on one screen and record them, and the feature to accurately capture the hitting moment of the badminton shuttlecock and display it as an integrated image. To minimize the time and cost for manufacturing it, the COTS (Commercial off the Shelf) technique, which is widely used in the system development field, was used. The manufactured system was used in an experiment to study the strategies to improve the ability of single badminton players to predict the shuttlecock hit by the opponent, and the video data for about 35 players were created and used as the basic data of the study.

Li, Weidong; (2006). Capacity and understandings of the meaning of this study attempts to examine the relationship between concepts were designed. Participants’ novel work practice and instruction and practice work try conceptions of ability to complete the questionnaire by means of a survey. The majority of participants believed in the efficacy of effort, no matter what they look for
potential support. Partial support to strengthen the capacity of participants watched a hard trying to gain permission to use them for their ability to support the view that this proposal was provided. It promotes active engagement and education to increase skills, teachers, students' effort by focusing on their motivational strategies attempt to capitalize on the belief in the efficiency, which suggests.

Liubieva, V. A; (2010). Technique of badminton players - a record for the strategic tasks of the system.. Russian experts and badminton of the International Federation (IBF) used by the software, is analyzed. Strategic actions badminton players’ techniques and semantic interpretation of the classification results are presented. Based on the classification of competition in the single digit to modify the actions of the players, the game allows you to record operatively worked out special systems are valid. Systematization effective technical tasks as classification and training process, organized competitions for players to forge closer estimate of activity helps.

Malina, Robert. M; (1968). 62 high school males throwing accuracy of a performance test and retest sessions were obtained. Each throw five dimensions - centered circle, and the direction of deviation from the horizontal, and vertical deviation and direction of each of the scoring process, the accuracy of reliability estimation procedures for the different scoring method to estimate the reliability of the product moment correlation techniques to achieve the distance was derived by the analysis to, and estimate the The concentric circle method yielding the highest reliability of the scoring system.

Maniazhagu, D. et al; (2011). The purpose of the present investigation is to, find out effects Of strength training on speed leg explosive power and mu’ color endurance of college men students To achieve these purpose 30 men students were selected from Govt Alagappa Arts college Karaikudi
Tamil Nadu as subjects. Their age ranged from 17 to 20 years. They were divided into two equal groups of 15 subjects each and assigned to experimental group – I and control group. In a week the experimental group-I underwent strength training and control group was not given any specific training. All the subjects underwent the test of speed, leg explosive power and muscular endurance. They were assessed before and after the training period of 8 weeks. The analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data. The study revealed that the speed, leg explosive power and muscular endurance were significantly improved due to the influence of strength training.

Menon, Amamath. K; (2011). Badminton ace Saina Nehwal, 2, 1, she wants a full-time coach as saying the veteran Bashkir Babu, Sports Authority of India in February, a letter dashed off, the signal was clear. It's a tough taskmaster and chief national coach, Pullela Gopichand, 37 did not want to continue with the work. "This was his decision, It was abundantly clear he did not want to continue with me," the former All England champion who, without asking why after six years as the coach stepped aside, Gopichand, says. Maniazhagu, D., et al. (2011). 17 to 20 years, each of the 15 subjects assigned to the experimental group was divided into two equal groups. Explosive power and muscle endurance exercise sped off significant performance improvement was due to the strength training.

Messersmith, Lloyd. L; (1967). A measuring instrument was developed consisting of an electrical pursuit apparatus which provided for numerical registration of unit distance traveled by basketball players. Data were collected on 200 individuals playing basketball in game situations on basketball courts of three different sizes: 94’x50’ (college intermodal players), 74’x50’ (secondary school ‘A’ and ‘B’ players), 70x40 (college intramural plays). The mean distance traversed by players included in the Study per game was 3.34 miles for college.
players 2.45 miles for Secondary School A players 183 miles for Secondary School B players and 2.10 miles for college intramural players. 4. The mean distance traversed by players included in the study per minute of player time was 441 feet for college players 404 fret for Secondary School A players 405 feet for Secondary School B players and 345 fret for college Intramural players. 5. Differences in dint aces traversed between players in the various positions e, forward guard, and center, were not significant. 6. The inclusion of the ten Second rules and the rule elimination the center jump increased the activity traversed by fifty per cent.

Ming,, shu- Wang, ;(1993). Basic physical fitness can be promoted through recreational Badminton. The aerobic and anaerobic powers, strength, flexibility, speed, and provides players with a good measure of the physical demands of the game. Sports skills (Samuel, 1991) are relatively easy to learn because of the badminton and physical education, extracurricular school activities, and for the lifetime of the game is ideal for all applications. Badminton practice and training, usually a number of indoor courts, depending on availability. Many courts are not available, this limits the time a few people (usually four players on a court) and traditional physical education activities as effectively as the rules of badminton sizes have to say. Shuttle's flight, the game less enjoyable and more frustrating translation. Under such circumstances, the player / student interest and to maintain a strong partnership, physical education and sport programs for coaches and teachers for two important factors that are difficult to maintain. Thus, coaches and teachers to enable a large number of players eligible to participate in the indoor facilities available for use should increase.

Mohar, Dorothy. R; & Haverstisk, Martha. J; (1956). One hundred and two female students at the University of Maryland, eight-week courses Wally bullas enrooted 3ft and 7ft test was repeated volleys. Restraining lines. Their high state, and the hose and the differences in the correlation between the total weight of their
significance in relation to the total differences were significant, the correlation between the tests and other factors volleys from the study were calculated agility and vertical correlation test was jumping and jumping and agility volleying between the height and volleying and volleying between 3 feet distance between the existence can be found.

Nelson, Dale. O; (1956). After a three-day activity was one hour. The standing broad jump and the shot effect. The standing broad jump is based on non-activity days and days on the best basketball in the shot put was. Performing tests in order to start and run, standing broad jump and had to be significantly different. Jumping Jumping negative is considered an important one to rest before any further consideration should be given to the impact of different land and water activity seems to be affected by the activity of the part.

Ong,K., et al; (2010) . A study between the cognitive and motivational skills to open and close the seed was to work. The study includes a variety of game flied 128 Malaysian athletes from Malaysia's national sport organization, Self Talk Questionnaire (S-TQ) {7} participated in the cognitive and motivational work indicates that as a result of the assessment tool was used, although there is a cognitive and impulsive action game.

Paul, Stewart; (2006). The first part of this series of articles badminton skills, a different style of player o search. In Part 2 I share my thoughts on indentifying the type of energy audit of your opponent is doing. The third and final part of the series is to bring the pieces together and how the winning team and how your opponent (s) to beat badminton strategy to understand himself as a player to help in time.

Pandit, Madhura; (2011). Mind you, is the question of how to play badminton, then it is a novice in this article, that is accurate, tips and techniques to get you to play badminton. Read on .. Well, first let’s get to the basics. Badminton
is a racket and birdie two of the four players is known as a shuttle between the parts of the world, a shuttlecock (a game played with. The men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, as was introduced in the Olympics in 1992, and Mixed Doubles Badminton badminton and tennis are many similarities between the indoor game has., but an equal number of differences, however, many will disagree but playing badminton, tennis is considered to be easier than you would want to know how to play. Badminton, then it will be useful for beginners who have some simple bps.

Phillips, Marjorie; (1946). Towers as well as the study of the need to provide a tool which sates group will contribute to the education sector was conducted in phases to allow adequate measuring devices are required. The primary objective of the study is suggestive of a level can be used in different classes, the college badminton women construct knowledge testing and has been certified.

Sakural, S. et al; (2000) . The purposes of this study, muscle activity in the temporal -spatial relationships and skilled badminton players smash stroke and distance to establish the accuracy of the assessment of the performance of the ellipse. During the badminton smash -flexor Carpi ulnalis, extensor Carpi radialis, triceps brachii (lateral head), biceps brachii and trapezius (upper) - We choose the superficial muscles of the shoulder, hand and stroking the surface electromyography (EMS) activity recorded. The first part of the study, we are working musicians and skilled and unskilled individuals during badminton amash to investigate the performance characteristics of accuracy. No experience with badminton badminton players and five students trained hard as a shuttle was told that they are breaking away from the vertical stroke of 30 repetitions, 4 meters square to the target may be. Generally, a skilled player more time to the top of the electromyography amplitude effect was seen consistently. Immediately after impact, skilled players Brachial triceps and flexor Carpi radials of the
electromyography activity has decreased, unskilled participants, however, a good distance from the affected area of the ellipse and the close distance to the target, which continued until the for skilled than for unskilled participants were small, were used as indices of accuracy performance. The second part of the study, skilled and unskilled participants in the 100 trials a day for 6 days was performed. Badminton smash in the distal muscles of control appears to be important to achieve a particular effect.


Sardar, Biswajit; and Mishra, Rajesh; (2009). The study participants aged between 14 and 17 of the 108 participants (54 men, 54 women) of the mental skills and high school hockey player concerned 'interpreation was conducted to examine the relationship between the three secondary schools in the average age of the athletes is 15. 17 (SD 1.18) in male and female athletes are among the concerns interpretation direction, but the players can predict based on mental skills (cognitive anxiety interpretation of the direction of physical anxiety and self-confidence) suggests that the motivating factor in terms of intensity or facilitative for performance athletes and mental skills that are related to differences in the recognition of the self-e (m = 1. 54 F or males and M = 1. 06 for women) has been found that further research was concluded before the intensity of the anxiety and self-confidence. The recommendations also suggested to

Shyyan, N.V; and Shamardin., V, N; (2011). Badminton players, this article evaluates the potential capabilities of the technology is reflected in the 12-14 years. Badminton players became sportsmen developed analytical models of the functional component parts are finding pedagogical criteria. Criteria for the
quantitative estimation of perspective offered. The initial basis badminton players on stage, perspective projection allows for a 9-TI-point scale. Sarshin, Amir, et al. (2011). Effect on dynamic postural control in a simulated operational activities Badminton players is to examine the relative effects of fatigue. At least two years (21.4 ± 1.63 years, weight: 72.1 ± 5.2 kg, Height: age, 175.12 ± 3.5 cm) played badminton for physical education in the twenty healthy students eligible to participate in the study voluntarily Balance Test (YBT) of the Pretest, functional composed of six stages, fatigue, and YBT of a test protocol was. A multi-variable analysis of variance (MONOVA) and paired t-test was used to analyze the data. These findings demonstrate the dynamic postural control in three directions and functional decline is a sign that the YBT He showed significant differences between the two groups of subjects. Badminton players in dynamic postural control study results and the impact of fatigue on the functional support of the hypothesis. Therefore, they may be in danger of lower extremity injuries.

Simbrough, Sandy; Et al (2012) The Athletic Coping Skill Inventory (ACSI-) was completed by twenty-six college baseball players. Performance figures batting average (BA), (ERR), including the number of errors committed, collected, and for pitchers run average (era) were earned. Regression analysis of the ACSI-28 in seven areas (about adversity, goal setting and mental preparation and achievement, and inspired confidence, "the coach the ability to focus under pressure to cope with the increased freedom) was conducted using As independent variables and the dependent variable is the performance statistics of the current season. The importance of a good relationship with a BA or ERR and psychological variables were related to any of the coordinates, concentration, confidence, and age were significant between. Many mental; variables were highly related. Sequential linear regression and performance statistics do not reveal statistically significant relationships between psychological variables, the practical
significance of the effect size indicated a strong degree. In particular, the ability to coach under pressure and to increase the age appeared to be a strong predictor variables, and the concentration ERR BA Ability to coach.

Singh, Gurmeet. Et al;(2010). Badminton fastest racket sport and play great changes in the pattern and speed of technological innovations in the game of badminton is a great influence in the days of the paper illustrates the influence of technology. The game now has more badminton skills and technology, technology-oriented technology and the court, racket, shuttle, such as shoes, clothing, equipment and materials used in the construction of the new standard has changed how the game .. Batter on the court, according to the power-point cushion presser shoe shoes are now used for better grip. Light weight and titanium are used in very powerful racquet now. A lot better in terms of aerodynamic shuttles are used. Video technology skills alleged improvement of the technique is very useful for the player, video recording and analysis made by the full analysis of the most important of the day. Technology has evolved so much in the sport of badminton.

Singh, Agya Jit; and Kajir, Parmjit, (2005) :- An attempt has been made in the present study to find out the relationship between Soccer skills and the self-concept of the female college players. The four soccer skills taken in the study are dribble, wall volley, heading and juggling. The hypotheses were: (i) the different soccer skills may be having a significant and positive correlation with each other and (ii) there may be significant differences on four skills of soccer between three groups of female college soccer players formed on the basis of self-concept. Three hundred female college level football players in the age range of 16 to 25 years were selected from the different colleges of Punjab and were administered Soccer Battery of Yeaglay (1972) and Self Concept test of Sherry, Verma and Goswami (1988). The subjects were categorized into three groups on the basis of their mean + 1/2 SD scores of total Self-Concept. In this way, 91,110 and 96 players were
classified in high, average and low groups. The significant difference between three groups of college players in the case of four soccer skills were formed out by applying one way analysis of variance. The mean scores of four soccer skills of these three groups of players were formed out and compared. The results reveal that there were no significant differences on four Soccer skills between three groups of soccer players formed on the basis of self-concept which means that there was no relationship between four soccer skills and self-concept.

Sing, Nandalal.N.D; et al. Al; (2011). The present study aims to compare the relief effort (trunk flexibility) and inter-college level anatomy between male football and badminton players (body fat percentage, total body fat and lean body mass) of. Between 17 to 25 years with a fifty (50) Male in college football players (n = 25) and badminton players (N = 25), Punjab University, Chandigarh for this study were selected randomly from different colleges. The average difference between the inter- collegiate level football and badminton players compare, t tests were calculated using SPSS software. Flexibility (bend relief) and body composition (body fat and total body fat percentage)) was not found to be statistically significant statistical

Singh. M.K; (2007). A badminton (singles) or two (doubles) contestants with a badminton shuttlecock (bird) hit all the age groups (males / females) that can be played inside or outside the court game: aok and Next, touch the ground, the net without permission is a shuttlecock. The game begins with a service. Legal Services Court of boundaries is diagonal to serve. Shuttlecock racket ball at speed zooms. Contrastingly delicate drop shots with powerful cuts and fast footwork around, dashes around the court with the players on the floor just inches from the shuttle to lunges, game tactics and strategies that demand a great deal. The player must be an Acrobat agility. A Marathoner of tolerance - the player racehorse power, speed, and made a runner, should be accurate marksman.
Singer, Robert N.; (1968). Four required physical education classes in volleyball, basketball, volleyball skills taught in four different sequential order. Learned this skill, service, set up, dig, and spike and differences between the three different occasions during the quarter were in the administration of the tests within the group.

Singer, Joy; (2008). Of particular note, in general enthusiasts and Olympic ticket Leathers thick hundreds of games. Beijing 2008. Playing to the official website of the Olympic ticket. Users on-line Visa credit rating as the all-important C/tarts can be employed, Master Payment American Express II. Tickets to the 2008 Summer Olympic Games mess carefully Program 2008 29A by a close study of China's more than 1,000 branch bank is sold, so that surplus peijing of people buying tickets at the Olympic Games. The summer Olympic Games in order to be 302. Peijing the athletes of the world's surplus for the 2008 Olympic Games, various competitions will compete with plated and bronze of the gold medal.

Srinivasan, M.et al; (2011). In the present investigation, the college badminton players selected physical and psychological. And psychological variables on the effects of two different badminton training packages to find. Badminton players for the 40 men Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore, and Tamil Nadu subjects associated with colleges were selected. Their ages were from 17 to 25 years. Each of the 20 subjects, divided into two equal groups and were assigned to the experimental group II land. One week I discovered badminton training package and the experimental group, the experimental group underwent conventional badminton training package you have. The resting pulse rate test all levels, cognitive anxiety and physical discomfort have three areas. The twelve-week training period before and after the assessment. No analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data. The criterion variables in this study, college
badminton players were improved due to the impact of revised training packages

Srivastava, A. K; (2006). player to practice and play, other reasons for the

popularity of the game with a fix soon becomes clear. Movements' sprints, leaps,
lunges, ridicule, turns, stretches and strength, endurance, speed and flexibility, and
the ability to hit softly or power shuttle hitting action which is necessary to
perform a large range of opportunities. Appeal to a variety of player movement for
the sheer joy of movement appeal. This game is a challenge. The study is required
to play well, play some games, get some physical work that can and will do. There
is also the challenge of an opponent. To win this game the player must defeat their
opponents. Intelligence test their skills against other players and the game as a
battle of wits becomes. Terest here, then there is a player who outwits the other
way during the game must be able to solve difficulties and problems that may be
present.

Stan, Bishchof; (2011). “Speed” in badminton is not as difficult to learn as it
appears to be. Young players are in awe of the better players, especially the
international, because they appear to move effortlessly, never racing, always
getting to the shuttle. Yet, of course, that is the skill to learn and try as they may;
the amateurs can never seem to avoid being ruWJ1o5ting by Start Logic The secret
lies riot in generating speed, but in generating momentum. Think about it. One
only really has but a few steps to take in any direction in order to return a shuttle.
The court is quite small, especially when the player starts from a central base, or
close to it. Initiating movement is the skill to be practiced. Leaving your mark.
Exploding from the base. A player who “explodes” from the base with 1 or 2 rapid,
short steps will have rio difficulty in reaching the shuttle (in theory). Simple, eh?
Practice moving in and out of the central singles base. Avoid rushing back to the
base each time. Time the return so that ONE foot only touches into the base area at
the same time as the imaginary opponent hits the shuttle, push off with 1 or 2 quick, short steps and slow down as you get closer to the corner. It’s tough to get that momentum going when both feet are rooted on the floor.

Taimouri, A. et al; (2012). The aim of this study was to diagnose the Sports Clubs and complexes in Zanjan city and present improvement methods to increase their effectiveness. The statistical population. However, only 66 managers returned their questionnaires. The research method was analytic-descriptive and was of a survey research. To collect data, EFQM Questionnaire was used. The Kolmogrove-Smirnoff Test was used to check the normality and the Pearson Test was used to determine the correlation between variables. The result showed that there was a significant and positive correlation between Enablers and Results sectors. Also the average of the excellence in the sports Clubs and Complexes was in the low level the average of the excellence in the Enablers sector was in the middle level and in the Results sector was in the low level. Results of the excellence level showed that the Sport Clubs of Mokhaberat, Shahrdari, Rooeantan, Badminton Academy and Medicine sciences had first to fifth digress, respectively. The Pareto analysis chart determined that the first % 20 reasons from the low score in Enablers sector were caused by the low score in process, people and leadership, respectively and in result sector was caused by the low score in process, people and leadership, respectively, and in results sector was caused by the low score in people results, customer results.

Temchenko, V.A.& Maltseva, T.N ; (2011). Students in the development of evaluation criteria questions are considered in this article. Sectional form of educational process, possible indications that a condition for credit module systems disciplines (Physical Education) in the tined. Rules on general and specific physical preparation has resulted. Inspired by the positive nature of the game selected by students for employment are open. Currently evaluating the progress of
students in a system that absents Underline. Employments are emphatic focus on the exploitation of the department under the form of model.

Thomas, Jaitner, and Weinz, Stefan; (2010). According to qualitative analyses the activation-relaxation-pattern of the grip forces seems to be a crucial factor of performance in many Badminton techniques. Especially for the backhand net shots it is assumed that experts exert high pressure on the racket handle within a short period of time to utilize the elasticity of the racket whereas athletes on lower level of performance tend to maintain grip forces over a longer period during the final phase of the smash. This is partly supported by EMG analysis [1]. To analyze the movement coordination by the pressure applied on the racket a specific device has been developed. A specially designed handle bar contains two FSR sensors and an analog amplifier (TLV2460). The FSR sensors (0: 18.3 mm! accuracy: 3-15% within a range of 100 to 1 ON) were placed at the upper and lower area of the handle bar to allow the player to grip at different positions of the handle bar. Specific pressure points ensure that all pressure applied by the player is transferred to the sensors. The total pressure is then derived by the sum of the pressure measured at each sensor. The measure device is connected via cable and an analog digital converter to a portable data logger, where the data can be stored or transferred via WLan to an external computer [2]. By the integration of the racket device to the mobile system, accelerometer data of the racket and the arm segments can be derived synchronously. A prototype of the measure device has been established. First data were taken from an expert (national level), an advanced (regional level) and a recreational player. Grip pressure as well as racket acceleration were measured while subjects performed backhand net shots. The results indicate that experts increase pressure at an early stage to support the forward acceleration of the racket and therefore achieve higher velocities of the
racket head. Further research will focus on individual feedback training of elite youth Badminton players

Thorpe, Joanne; (1967). Information and games to supply a significantly higher ratio resulted in a much more important. Interaction factors were generally significant none. Skill, badminton and tennis success correlation between the coordinates and the coordinates, respectively, were .65 and .60

Watanabe, Eiji; et al (2011). College badminton athletes present study investigated the potential identification index. Subjects is associated with the University of whom badminton athletes (10 men and 10 women from 18 to 22 years old), said. The men who participated in intercollegiate athletes and other athletes into badminton championships. The best result of the intercollegiate women badminton championships and 16 other athletes and the athletes were more divided. We physique (3 items) and motor skills (6 items) state. Consequently, the result of a positive relationship between competition and pro-agility test, men, and women were seen between the vertical jumps. Our findings with high scores juvenile badminton badminton athletes are expected to advance their career suggests.

Wilson, Robot; Et al; (2006). key skills in numeracy and literacy in sports studies students had expressed concern. Developments of communication and mathematics educations studies have identified barriers to the development of these skills. Mathematics anxiety and communication apprehension level students studying sports education before the student at the beginning of the first year were measured. Following the outcome of the game students were compared with students in other disciplines.

Woods, John B., (1967). The study on the speed and accuracy enables a variety of instructional tennis forehand stroke will have an impact on acquisition was undertaken in an attempt to determine. Ball velocity and ball - placement
accuracy predetermine the maximum recovery period was encouraged. Age height, weight, grip strength, coordination, and reaction to the movement of physical action. Getting time off as a result of the speed and accuracy and statistical means, to further analyze the relation between velocity and mean accuracy between the experimental groups were compared. The most desirable results achieved by focusing on the speed and with the same instructional did accrue. Followed by a precision load by4 maximum least beneficial to speed up the load.

Yadav, S.K, et al; (2007). Badminton is a competitive game. They won the competition is the primary importance of the game to go to court when the players compete against each other, then gives players the game performance is a critical factor in winning. The competition test his skills against their opponents a player has a gymnasium. 'Care, concentration, technique or lack of tactical awareness' resulting from the Unforced errors. Top class players, they are forty or fifty consecutive shots practice routines, because such errors are very few. Thus, unless an equal or better player, he is under constant pressure and constant offers from virtually any point. To get the finer points of their opponents to play, and therefore limited in doing so, the pressure errors are perhaps themselves.

Yousif, B. F; yen, kok. Soon; (2011) .In the current work, the new machine was fabricated for the purpose of training and badminton. In the design process, CATIA software was used to simulate the design and machine components. Designee as the source of this effect using the shuttle to launch was based on the direct method. Hook and springs to determine the maximum length of the initial rule was used for the theoretical. The main feature of the machine control system (up and down, left and right.) Can move in two corners, that is, an infra-red sensor in microcontroller and touch Smith were accepted. The final product can be locally fabricated, and the machine is working properly which was proved.