CHAPTER- I

1.1 Introduction:-

Human beings have many needs and requirements. Food, Clothing and housing are nodoubt, the essentials in life. A part from these, one needs some entertainment or recreation during free or spare hours. Some of these entertainments are called hobbies. Hobbies include sports mean games of wide range. The main sports are Badminton, cricket, football, volley-ball, hockey, basket-ball, etc. Games are of two types, team game, individchual games, indoor and outdoor games. Both have great value.

Sports are the great means of entertainment. They help to remove our boredom and refresh our mind as well as our body. The chief utility of sports lies in the fact that they keep a person in good bodily condition. A sportsman remains healthy all the time. Sports build up ones muscles and put one in good physique. The usual diseases of the stomach or the throat, headache or minor fevers remain quite away from sportsmen. Sport provides sufficient physical movement. Sportsmen thus usually remain in good physical order. They keep them physically fit.

In addition, sportsman learns team spirit which is very important for success in later life. One can not do anything all by oneself in any field. One has to work in company with others. Many people do not mix up with other due to temperament and tastes. A sportsman acquires the quality of team-work very early, and remains a successful man in his work because he knows to keep others happy and in friendship, and how to give work to, or get work from others. The feeling of cooperation is created by sports.
Sports teach discipline too. A sportsman on the fields has always to act under certain discipline- the discipline of the game. Besides, there is the referee to regulate, watch and check. This creates a sense of discipline in the sportsman. One words under proper rules and regulations one thus develops a disciplined mode of life not only in ones sphere of work, but even in ones domestic environments.

A sportsman imbibes qualities of selflessness and fellow-feeling whether one is captain, or anything else in the field, on has to make sacrifice for fellow players. Victory in the game is not in the name of any one sportsman, however, great his performance might have been; it is the result of team effort. A sportsman tries for the good of the whole team. A part from this, a sportsman has to make allowance for others mistakes and has to compromise and reconcile with even fault-mistakes, sports thus broaden ones outlook and make one broad-minded sports also bring fame and reputation.

The term physical education is unfortunate in contemporary usage physical implies the medium through which the education takes place. One acquires an education in many ways and from many sources; not only through reading books but also the through other important experiences. The adjective physical does not imply that we are educating the physical i.e. developing physical powers or cultivating physical skills solely for their own sakes. Modern physical education sees these skills more as a means to an end than as absolute or continuing ends in themselves.

As a matter of fact there are very few movement performed, or skill developed, which are persisted in merely for their own value, even in infancy and childhood. As soon as a goal is desired the movement or skill needed to attain it is practiced. The Child learns to ride a bicycle not just in orders to ride the bicycle but to preserve status with the gang, go to school, or show off. Physical training is an older but still used term to describe training of the physical components of body
without any necessary reference to purposes which are significant in modern education. It should not be confused with physical Education.

In this dynamic age of science and technology, the human element is threatened as ever before driven to over exertion in response to the demand for maximum production and all out effort. The development and conservation of material source is constantly stressed while very little is said about protection human resources. In this competitive age no culture can survive unless its men and woman can be permitted to attain and maintain vigorous and abundant vitality, and can be helped to recuperate quickly from strain and fatigue extreme physical fitness is the demand of the day for sports.

Sport is one of the striking features of twentieth century life, as evidence by the variety and popularity of the sporting events in the most diverse part of the world. The New phenomenon in the society has attracted the interest of researchers in many filed. Sports provides us with some of the most stirring moments of our life, whether we are participating ourselves or thrilling to the deeds of others. In a world where No News in good News, the sports news provides us with an escape, we can enjoy the exploits of finely trained athletes as they strive to come out on top or to push back to barriers of achievement a little future. We can sit back in our aim chairs while excitement of a world cup or an Olympic Games is beamed to us live by satellite or we can go out and shout from the terraces for our local team, greatsporting movement come in all shapes and size. They are provided by the winner and lossers, artists and heroes, favorites and under clogs.

Sports by their very nature are enjoyable challenging all absorbing and require a certain amount of skill and physical conditions. In the orders of human values conquest in the field of sports holds an unique place. It is success victory triumph and domination of some over others. Team meets and friends because sports and friendship he competition lies.
In the loser’s acclaim for the winner, this along with the friendly handshake acknowledges both defect and triumph. Sports in many sided social phenomenon which under certain social conditions has general. Cultural ideological aesthetic pedagogical and economic significance. Hence the reason of an all increasing attention to sports in a society become understandable.

Sports have been classified as individual sports dual and the team. Individual sports are defined as those in which participants perform independently of their opponents as for example Golf that close competition in individual sports may motivate the participants to better performance is accepted. However the interaction is direct. Dual sports are defined as those in which the participants respond directly to the performance of the opponent and cannot perform in the sport without an opponent. Badminton, Tennis, Table Tennis is an example. Sports that can be played as both single and double are included in the dual sports.

Evaluation in physical education cannot be completed without the use of knowledge test in connection teaching of various activities included in physical Education program me. It is important to give pupils instruction not only in the skill involved but in various type of the activity, the requirement of the activity and its general value to the pupils. But know a day’s skill test can and should be more employed more extensively in the phase of the programmed.

Now-a-day sports have become a part and essential of life millions of fan follow different sports events all over the world with an enthusiasm bordering on devotion. Many people participate in sports and game for fun, happiness, pleasure for health and fitness. Increased participation in sports has resulted in competition which has become an important element of modern life. Competition provides the means by which one can show ones worth by competing successfully.
In the present era, the games and sports has become an integral part of mans life. In this scientific age, the man has reached the moon and is trying for the higher target in the space. Likewise, in the field of sports science we are trying to achieve a higher and higher performance through critical thinking, scientific training and even through critical thinking, scientific training and even through drugs and dopes. Now days the game and sports is not limited to the self satisfaction, but it has got the wide range of importance. Though games and sports, a nation highlights its prestige of the society and nation on the international front. This is why. So many scientific means and methods are utilized by the concerned person for the persons for the great success.

Now days the modern physical education has totally changed and given an new mode. It is now recognized a integral part of education and can no longer be divorced from it. Thousands of young boys and girls of Olympic caliber and millions of men and women practiced sports for its own sake. Sports in which more than two players compete an each team are classified as team sports. In these sports, the teams complete directly against each other and react to play of the opposing team as football or handball participants in individual and dual sports may be identified with a team. In such circumstances, the team score is sum of the points awarded to the team members.

Badminton is a popular sport in the world. They appeal to different age groups and skill of all men and women to play inside or recreation and competition. The shuttle does not bounce and air hose, work fast game requiring quick reflexes and fitness must be played to some degree. Recreationally and mental benefits of playing social badminton badminton can participate in and implement lean. Played by experts actually shot during a rally on the smash mails per hour to 200 miles per hours on the bullet drop can be very different, it is considered the world's fastest sport. In a recent United States Open men's actually
a net rate of 89 shots in the second half as the doubles final match! However, in both singles and doubles play in our lives for physical activity to meet individual needs and abilities can handle. Badminton with its increasing popularity, in addition to the physical conditioning of the demand for highly skilled players has become extremely competitive. The present serious Badminton players Negros and various training program to get themselves into. The training programs, and fitness, strength, flexibility, cardiovascular and respiratory endurance, agility, balance, speed and coordination for the development of the necessary components to be designed. Strength, power, flexibility, coordination and sports-related games and agility; skill and technique of the players complete training in general practice and the development of effective exercise of the right to rely more on the road. The material we predicate their own sakes modern physical education, developing physical education is that it does not have to mean the end of the current full or in part as a means to the end rather than as a skill in this regard.

Badminton has many attractions. It is simply that there may be a few games are really easy to play. People new to the game but enjoying the long rallies and can be viewed using a variety of strokes. The exercise of the shuttle to and from hitting the floor to create the picking, but it's also a challenge appears. Most players find it difficult to pinpoint a certain standard and that standard is a challenge arrived. To strive to focus.

1.2 History and Development

How to start a game of badminton and has a different account. Rackets and shuttlecocks generally accepted account of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire in the 1860s. With the game as it is played, and so the game was called Badminton.
The origin of Badminton is somewhat cloudy; documents show evidence of the game having been played in several countries. A version of Badminton in China used wooden paddles and a ball. There is some mention of the game as far back as the twelfth Century in the royal court records of England; there is also evidence that a member of the royal family of Poland played it in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. In India it was played at Poona and called by that name for some time in the 1870s. It has not been clearly established whether English army officers took the game to India or brought it from India to England. What is definitely known is that the name badminton comes from the town of Badminton, home of the Duke of Beaufort.

M.R. H.A.E. Scheele, present secretary of the international Badminton federation (IBF), offered the following information about the origin of the game. The game was first played at the situated in a town called Badminton in Gloucestershire, which is not very far from Bristol. There is even some uncertainty as to the date of the invention. One or two books written many years ago have given certain dates of about 1870, but the present Duke told me himself a few years ago that he was quite convinced that the date must have been 3-4 years earlier than that. Where the first club was is also quite a mystery and this is not particularly surprising. In the old days of about 100 years ago such things as clubs did not exist for anything as they do now and the game will have been restricted all together in early ears to being played in the enormous drawing room possessed by the aristocracy.

There exists nothing in the way of printed historical information and the earliest book written on to game was not the earliest book written on the book called Badminton by S.M. Massey, a well-known player early in the he century and a man of some important at the time in the administration such as it as the game. The original rules of the game were drawn up in 1877, revised in 1887, and again in
1890. The present rules of the IBF differ only slightly from the 1890 draft. Prior to 1901, when the present court dimension and shape were adopted, court varied considerably, although most were of the hourglass shape. This shape can be traced back to the Duck of Beaufort’s room in which badminton was played. As the former size of the court, one at Ealing in west London measured 60’ by 30’, and it is believed that local players on this court had some advantage over their visitor in matches.

The first All-England championships were held in 1887 and were completed in one day, in contrast to the elaborate arrangements and four days now required to finish the meeting. The Badminton Union of Ireland was founded in 1889 and promoted its first championship in 1902. The first International match between England and Ireland was played in 1903. The Scottish championship was first played at Aberdeen in 1907 and union was formed in 1911. The Badminton Gazette, which is still the official journal of the Badminton Association of England, was founded in 1907 and is now nearing its fiftieth volume.

These early tournaments did much to encourage the game and were very popular with the players. Players from other countries came to England to play and to learn the game and teams played matches in Europe. In 1925 and 1930 in English team toured Canada, and influenced in increase of badminton in the United States and Canada. The Canadian Badminton Association was formed in 1931, and the American Badminton Association (ABA) in 1936. The founding of the international Badminton federation in 1934 helped to faster international play sir George Thomas, a famous English player and administrator of the game, presented to Thomas cup (run on almost identical lines as tennis Davis cup) to be challenged for by the member of the IBF. After a setback caused by the outbreak of war in 1939, the first International Competition for the Thomas cup was inaugurated in
1948-49. In 1950 Mrs. H.S. Uber, still considered by many to be the finest lady mixed doubles player the game has ever known felt it was time that the ladies be included in international competition. She donated the magnificent trophy bearing her name and the ladies international Badminton Championship, for Uber cup competition was born. The first competition for the cup was played in 1957; subsequent competitions are at three year intervals. The First competition was won by to United States.
**Badminton in India:**

Organized shuttle Badminton in India started in the year 1934 with the formation of, ‘All India Badminton Association’. This has been subsequently renamed as, “Badminton Association of India”. Most of the state formed their Associations and got affiliated to the National Association. Today there are more than 35 Associations and the Railways sports control Board and P and T sports control Board affiliated to BAI. Association of Indian University too started organizing annual events among its universities. The first all India Badminton championship was held at Calcutta in 1934. Mr.V.A.Aadgavkar won the honors of being the first Badminton champion of India; subsequently the nation saw a lot of brilliant players in out writting action ensurging fertile future for India. They are George Lewis, Prakash Nath, Devinder Mohan, Amrit Dewan, Manoj Ghu, T.N. Seth, Nandu Natekar, Suresh Goel, Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwall, Mrs. Sushi Kapadia, Mrs. Prem Parashar, and Miss. Meena Shaw and so on. Some of these distinguished players represented India on several occasions, Ms.Nandu Natekar not only won Arjuna Award but was honored by Thailand as an Immortal player of Badminton, Most of our players withstood the test of fine sportsmanship often liking today in several countries.

Rajkumar Amrit Kaur coaching scheme gave considerable boost too. Badminton to The National Institute of sports, Patiala was making efforts to give a fillip through its regional coaching centers as well as hurling a set of trained coaches all over the Country. The first Asian championship in Badminton was successfully organized by the Badminton Association of India at Lucknow during 1965. Dinesh Khanna was honored in the first meet proved that India was on the top of Asia in individual event of Badminton. Prakash Pudukone won prestigious All England Badminton championship in 1980, after gap of almost 21 years,
pullela Gopichand also won all England Badminton championship, and both of them have written history of Badminton in golden words.

**Why Badminton?**

There are at least half a dozen good reasons! Played indoors, mainly in winter, it provides exercise and fun despite the snow, fog, rain and darkness of winter, wielding a 5 ounce racket and hitting a ¼ -ounce shuttle provide no problems for anyone. It is a game at which any person with even a modicum of ball sense can soon be having rallies. And clubs have a flourishing social side. It is played in almost every town and village throughout the length and breadth of this country. More evening classes are run to teach badminton than to teach any other game. And when your first faltering steps become eager strides, you find badminton is so well organized that the excitement of competitive league and tournament play is available everywhere. If you like to be in the swim, know that Badminton has Background. If you have not played before, clubs will naturally not be quite so eager. Let’s face it, even the pleasantest or prettiest bunny spoils and experienced four. Never worry! Use this book intelligently and you will soon reach an acceptable club standard. So go to it. There is a life time of pleasurable exercise ahead of you in Badminton.

Knows itself as a research scholar, about to play Badminton, Badminton player can be helpful to have the necessary skills to express the importance of stroke. Variance in actual practice the basic strokes in Badminton, such as service, clear, smash, Toss, net return, as a play-and-drop, and it will be presented to the relevant players in the game, the situation is then and developed during the competition. However, Badminton is also one of the best leisure sports.
Tools: -

A player is not a good tool, but it certainly helps. So shop wisely—a little extravagantly Scandal: -

**Badminton Racket**: 

4 oz to 5 1/2 oz weights is very light. The most important consideration in selecting Readout of fraud 'feeling' is. The scandal of the effect depends on the sarcasm size and weight distribution. A racket handle, or the handle in relation to the head of the light in relation to the head can be serious. Some of the racket head and handle are equally balanced. Weight is distributed evenly. The choice of a scandal, one that is equally likely to try some out. A racket is selected, an evenly balanced and comfortable to hold it in until the work of many to try. Completed at the start of this medium is wise to buy a racket. The more you do, then you want to start with top quality racket, the most expensive racket feel like you would be a good choice. Any good sports shop will advise you. This scandal is so light it can be easily damaged by misconduct. When not playing a press always keeps your racket. The racket from warping head. See our scandal and you will receive a better service.

**Shuttle Coke:**

This is the shuttle or shuttlecock 'Bira' or 'Feather' is defined as a substance used in the game. It is very delicate work. Only a small fraction of a shuttlecock weighs one ounce. Weight 73 grams and 85 grams weight and its weight varies. Weight affects the flight. A shuttlecock from slow flight speed (fast 85 g 73 g) is
different in The base is covered by a leather insert Cork figures 14 to 16 are made of goose feathers. The feathers of the shuttlecock flight is affected, is damaged in any way, you always take care of shuttlecock and they become distracted during the game easier for the feathers out.

**Dress: -**

Badminton requires a wide range of physical movement is fast, energetic game. Dress for comfort and freedom of movement should be selected. White clothes worn during a game.

**Foot wear :-**

Receives a significant amount of foot wear during the game. To prevent blistering of the feet and thick Socks buy good quality shoes.

**Object of the Game: -**

The game of two halves by a net derided is played on a rectangular court. The game is played by opposing players. Two players make a game. Four players make up a double play. The payers Court against the leak stops. Doubles court is wider than the singles court. Doubles court is wider than the singles court. A competition consists of five three games and the best of the best. All games are played to 11 points, the Ladies singles, up from 15 points or 21 points are played. At the conclusion of each game, players change. All the new rules of the game of 21 points or 27 points Men and women in the singles and doubles, Mix Doubles are played.
The skills of the Game:-

Sport performance has four components: - physical skills, technical skills, mental skills and tactical skills. To perform well at badminton demands a reasonably accomplished percentage of each, though this will naturally vary with the level of play required. Understanding of the vertical and practical meaning of the skill, technique, tactics and strategies is important for the badminton player from the performance point view.

Skill:

Skill is a sequential movement, which is the productivity in ratio of all motor abilities. Further, skill, may be understood as an art of coordinated use of hands or any other part or parts of the body to perform a specific job, in playing badminton every stroke/shot is a continuous movement, the perfection depends on the fitness of various motor components. The grace and beauty depends how one has practiced the particular skill.

Mental Skills:-

Mental skill are the abilities required to help promote a successful attitude and thus to win matches.

Tactical skills:-

Tactical skills are the abilities required to organizer the moves in the game (of players and shuttle) in such a way that the chances of winning are increases.

Technique:-
Technique is the productivity of all activities in which sequence of movement with minimum input, get maximum output; while playing game one has to perform all strokes one after the other, how well one executes all the skills with minimum effort in order to win the rally is known as technique.

**Tactics:-**

Tactics means the art of man oeuvre. In Badminton this involves man oeuvreing wring yourself and your opponent into positions which allow you to defend your own court and attack your opponent’s court. In order to achieve overall strategy or win a point particular stoke is played; e.g., service rushes and net shots to test the woman in mixed- double; attacking clears to the backhand after a shot wide to the forehand; alternating attacking clears and cut drop shots in singles to elicit a short; smashable return or known as tactics.

**Strategy:-**

General overall plan for a game or match is known as strategy, e.g. to attack or defend, to go for quick winners or a war of attrition, to attack the backhand.

**Figur No.1.1**

**Fundamental Skills in the game of Badminton**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Forehand</td>
<td>i) High Lob Serve</td>
<td>Forehand Strokes</td>
<td>Backhand Strokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Backhand</td>
<td>ii) High Serve for Doubles</td>
<td>1. Forehand Underam</td>
<td>1. Forehand Underam</td>
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<td>iii) Frying Pan.</td>
<td>iii) Short Serve</td>
<td>Strokes</td>
<td>Strokes</td>
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iv) Flick Serve  
   i) Net Shots (downward)  
   ii) Net Shots (upward)  

v) Drive Serve  
   i) Net Shots  
   ii) Net Shots  

2. Forehand Sidearm  
2. Backhand Siderm  

Stokers  

i) Parallel/Drives  

3. Forehand Over Head  
3. Backhand Over Head  

Strokes  

i) Lob  
ii) Toss  
iii) Clear  
iv) Drop  
v) Smash
1) Grip:-

Grip connects player, racket and the shuttle, A correct quip is necessary for correct strokes. The conventional forehand and backhand Grips used are, with the thumb and Fore finger pointed more toward the head of the racket.

Type of Grip.

There are three main grips. Though all strokes can be played with the basic grip.

(i) Forehand Grip:

1. This is a snake-hand, and finger grip with, the handle held at the bottom for maximum leverage, power and reach, though a number of Eastern players do use a shorter grip.
2. The Fingers spreads out, not bunched;
3. The ‘v’ between index finger and thumb roundly in line with shaft and frame.

(ii) Back hand Grip:-

The racket is rolled by the fingers thirty decrees (30o) to the right so that the thumb is flat along the back bevel for added poker and control.

(iii) Frying-pan Grip:-

It is so called because of its similarity to that adopted by cooks. Grip in which the racket is held square to the net with the palm on the main back level. Because it somewhat inhibits the use of the wrist, it should be used only at the net.
There it has the advantage of being able to be used on forehand of backhand without change of grip. Often out somatically adopted by beginners.

(2) Service:-

The opening stroke of a rally, in serving, the striker must stand behind the service line, and hit the shuttlecock so as to give it an upward trajectory, and send it over the opposite service line into the opposite diagonal court. There are no fault allowed in serving as Lawn-tennis, in badminton various types of serve are employed. In singles the high serve was, until the last couple of decades almost invariably used. More recently, the low serve has been much more used the high serve gives the opponent to hit down, to attack. The accurate low serve forces him to lift, to give the chance of attack to the server.

TYPE OF SERVE

i. High Lob serves: -

Mostly used in game of singles. It is played with a sideways stance and the weight on the rear foot. The shuttle is held at shoulder height to drop about a foot in front of the leading foot with arm bent and wrist cocked back, the racket is held upraised just to rear the body. The heel of the racket hand leads a downward, underhand throwing action.

ii. High serve for Doubles :-
Procedure remains the same except the shuttle is to fall 2 1/2 ft. short of back boundary line.

iii. **Short serve or low serve** :-

Shuttle is very delicately guided over the net. The shuttle, held less high, drops just beside the toe of the leading foot; the racket, head downwards, is generally held just beside the rear leg. The arm is bent as much as possible. So that the shuttle is struck when it is just below the waist. The racket is then pushed forward with the wrist cocked back throughout to give the flattest possible, tape-skimming trajectory. As with the high serve, the body turns, weight sways forward and the follow through (to waist height is on target lines) the shuttle is guided rather than hit.

iv. **Flick serve**:-

For the sake of deception, at the last fraction of a second before the impact, serve is like a low serve. The cocked wrist is crisply uncorked to flick the shuttle just above the receiver’s reach to the back doubles service-line to gain an outright winner (rarely) or a weak clear (more usually). If it is hit along the longer line of flight to the side-line, it can be struck more crisply without so much fear of overshooting the back service-line.

v. **Drive Serve**:-

A fast low serve often used for deception in double competition. Sometimes in singles game also as variation.

(3) **Forehand strokes**:-

i) Forehand under Arms strokes:-
Net Shots

These are shots played from, or to near the net. They require either delicacy of touch or quick reflexes- or both, each net-shot starts with beginning of the new line. They may roughly be divided in to two simple categories.

a. Downwards
b. Upwards.

ii. Forehand side Arm strokes

1. Parallel / Drives :

   A fast low serve often used for deception in double competition. Sometimes in singles game also as variation.

iii. For hand over head strokes.

   ➢ Lob :

   A stroke that lifts the shuttle over the opponents head in a high are so that it comes down near the back of the court. Defensive, underhand stroke played from the forecourt when the shuttle is low after opponents drop or net shot. The shuttle is returned high and deep to the base-line with a lunge and well timed wrist flick.

   ➢ Toss :

   A shuttle that is tossed at the back boundary line with maximum height and length.
Clear :-
A overhand power stroke used mainly in singles. It is played generally from between the two long services lines to the some area at the other end.

Drop :-
A soft shot that just clears the net and then drops suddenly. The third of three basic overhand strokes. Unlike the other two, clear and smash, it is a delicate, stroke, relying on tough and deception, not power, for its success. There are two types, the slow and the fast, and both may be played conventionally or sliced.

Smash:-
Known as king of the entire stroke. A Great stroke, fascinating alike in its sheer power and as a means of uncorking bottle up inhibitions and ill temper. The exciting rally-ending, power stroke of a game generally it is used to hit down any lifted reply falling short of the doubles long service line. Vary strong players will smash from the base-line but weaker ones will find that their stroke lacks sting because of the swift deceleration of a shuttle and they may be caught out of position by a quick, well placed return.

It is played like the clear, with the basic throwing action, but the point of impact is 18 inches in front of the head; a powerful wrist action brings the racket head over the shuttle and a strong downward follow through maintains that trajectory and power.
Round the head stroke:

An orthodox stroke. The stroke is played in order to avoid backhand over head stroke that is comparative a week stroke in comparison to back hand stroke.

Backhand Strokes:-

The same range of strokes may be played backhanded as forehanded. The action employed is not however, a natural throwing action in which the body as well as arm can play its full part.

The basic technique for all backhand strokes is briefly, as follows. The forehand grip may be used but most players change, quickly and automatically, to a special backhand grip. For this the grip is slightly relaxed and the racket is rolled some thirty depress to the right so that the thumb lies flat roughly along the back bevel. In over head strokes it lies more towards the narrower bevel in defense, care should be taken to turn the wrist back, to angle the racket slightly upwards and open the face.
5) Footwork:-

In a sport where the shuttle must be volleyed and where, in order to attack, the shuttle must be taken at least at tape Height (five feet), speed to the shuttle is essential when waiting to return serve, the receiver is poised for instant movement backwards or forwards. In a widens, sideways stance, knees bent, body weight a little forward in a slightly crouched position be is ready for quick, aggressive action. Even in between strokes static body inertia is never allowed to take over. Players, knees slightly bent, on the balls of the feet, with a little bounce or shuffle, are more easily be able to accelerate forward or backward in a split second. Feet are never still.

No matter, whatever its origins, the game of battledore was quite widely played in English country houses in the 19th century. The Somerset family had lived in the Badminton House in Gloucestershire, since the time of Charles II and the head of the family had the title of Duke of Beaufort. The 10th Duke was the Patron of the Badminton Association and he kept remarkable collection of antique battledore and shuttle cocks.

The game at that time in India developed chiefly as a social pastime rather than as a competitive indoor game. In England too, it was chiefly a sociable garden recreation game for first two decades.

"The Anglo-Indian game of Badminton” was highlighted by J. Buchanan in his book “Lawn Tennis and Badminton”, he quoted the game’s advantages over cricket (fewer players needed and women can take part) and then goes on to enthusiastically described it, as a pleasant and invigorating alternative to croquet.

The crude but entertaining outdoor form of Badminton, sometimes known as “hit and scream” was the dominant form in the 1870s and 1880s. Even with very
heavy shuttlecocks with wind blowing around the gardens of country the game must have been a very hit-and-miss, unscientific sort of pastime in outdoor.

More serious Badminton developed very gradually as many of the Indian veterans returned of England. An officer’s club was formed at Folkston in 1875. Colonel S.S.C. Dolby, was the first President of the Badminton Association. Mr. J.H.E.Hart was one of the pioneers in India.

The rule of the game were compiled in Karachi in year 1887. But no certain date or month are known as and when battledore changed decisively into Badminton. Badminton was still played on the hourglass court, Courts were four feet narrower at the net than at the base lines and the sidelines still dipped inward from the service line till 1890. In April, 1901, it was abolished at the meeting of Badminton Association.

In the year 1893, meeting was held at South sea at Hampshire, at which the delegates form 14 clubs formed the Badminton Association of England and standard Laws of Game were devised. The game grew popular in London, and many more clubs were formed. Progress was steady.

The first All England Championship was organized in 1899, which was a VERY PRESTIGEOUS CHAMPIONSHIP. The best players from all over the world felt honored in participating in this championship.
Table No 1.1
**Arjuna Award in Badminton**
Players who have been honoured with different award are as follows:

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nandu Mahadeo Nalebar</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meena Shah</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dinesh Khanna</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suresh Goel</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dipu Ghose</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Damyanti Tamber</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shobha Moorthy Mehta</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prakash Padukone</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Roman Ghose</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Roman Ghose</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ami Ghia</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kanwal Thakur Singh</td>
<td>1977-1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Syed Modi</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhumita Bisht</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Partho Ganguly</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Padamshir</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sandeep Singh Dhillon</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pullela Gopichand</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>George Thomas</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rajeev Bagga</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Abhinav Shyam Gupta</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Arpana Popat</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table No1.2
**Padmashree Award in Badminton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Meena Shah</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prakash Padukone</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pullela Gopichand</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Madhumita Bisht</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table No1.3
**Dronacharya Award in Badminton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>S.M. Arif</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table No1.4
**Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in Badminton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pullela Gopichand</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following table presents the name of the association with secretaries affiliated with Badminton Association of India.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Name of Organisation/Association/Board</th>
<th>Name of Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Air India</td>
<td>Mr. Dilip Pinge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. M.Punnaiah Chaudhary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. E.Kalyan Dutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assam Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Omar Rashid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Association of Indian Universities</td>
<td>Mr. Gurdeep Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bihar Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mrs. K.N. Jaiswal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chandigarh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. T.P.S. Puri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chhatisgarh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Deepak Patel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Delhi Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Sushil Patel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Goa Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Riohard Vaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Gujarat Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Ajay Nayyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Harayana Badminton Association</td>
<td>Dr. Manjit Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Devinder Saraswati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir Badminton Association</td>
<td>Dr. O.D. Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jharkhand Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. S.K. Khanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Kerala Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. S.Muralidharan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Karnataka Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. V.Y. Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Anil Chaughule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Maharashtra Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Shrikant Vad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Manipur Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. M. Ramchandra Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Meghalaya Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Balbir Dutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Mizoram Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. N. Lungmuana, MFAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nagalad Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Tali Jamir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Orissa Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. syed Iqbal Rahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Petroleum Sports Control Board</td>
<td>Mr. Dinesh Khanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pondicherry Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. D. Gopalkrishnan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Punjab Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Rajinder Kalsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Railways Sports Promotion Board</td>
<td>Mr. N.R. Chaudhary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. L.C. Gupta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sikkim Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Kiran Kumar Pradhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Ashok Bajaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tripura Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. Sanjib Saha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Badminton Association</td>
<td>Dr. Vijay Sinha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. B.P. Pandey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>West Bengal Badminton Association</td>
<td>Mr. C.C. Das</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Badminton at the world Level:-**

Badminton is a worldwide game with most of the countries playing it with great enthusiasm. England can be proud of her contribution to international badminton. Although the game was played in a few other countries to a small extent in an early part of the century, it was in London in 1934 that the game was put finally on an international basis.

"New days " to join the international Badminton federation (IBF) were India in 1934, Australia followed in 1936, Malaya in 1937, and the United States of America in 1938. thereafter affiliation to the international body were rapid until 1958 they had reached 34 national organization.
While at the beginning Malaya dominated the play in men's section followed by USA, and Indonesia, China entered the Badminton Arena exploding all the leading counters in both men’s and women's section. During 1940s and 50s USE and England dominated play in women’s section.

These days, India, China, Indonesia, England, S. Korea, Denmark, Sweden, Malaysia are the leading countries in the Badminton world in men’s.

**Denmark**

The Denmark Badminton Fogbound in 1930 and was a founder member of IBF. The association consists of six affiliated provincial associations. The Kobenhavns Badminton kreds being the largest. Among the most famous in Copenhagen alons-are the Amager, Kobehawn, skowhoved and charlothenlond klubs, all with five courts, the Gestate with seven courts and the more exclusive Val by, with two courts.

**United States of America**

Although the American Badminton Association was not founded until 1936, the United states claims to have the oldest Badminton Club in the world.

**Sweden**

Organized badminton is Sweden dates for 1936. Nils Jenson who became known as the Borotora of badminton represented his country 26 times between 1945-55 and was once a single point away from as all England title in 1947.
Indonesia

Indonesian Badminton is of a late vintage but threatens Malayan supremacy in the Asian Zone. There election of the IBF dates only form 1953 and the national body is made up of District Associations.

Malaya

Malayan badminton became organized officially in 1934. Malaya dominated of many years and won prestigious championships at work level.

Japan

Has been organized badminton only since 1947, but it gained popularity there to an astonishing extent. They snatched Uber cup title from USA in 1966. once again they won it is 1981

Leading Players:

Leading players come form India, Indonesia, China, Denmark, England, South Korea, Malaysia, Sweden and Japan.
International & Prestigious Tournaments:

Badminton was included in various international and prestigious tournaments because of its popularity and acceptance world over as given below:

Table No.1.6
International & Prestigious Tournaments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. All England Championship</th>
<th>-1899</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Thomas Cup (Men)</td>
<td>-1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Uber Cup (Women)</td>
<td>-1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Asian Games</td>
<td>-1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Commonwealth Games</td>
<td>-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Olympic Games</td>
<td>-1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Cup Championships

1. World cup junior
2. World Grand Prix
3. Subhuman (mix doubles)

Modern Trends & Development in the Game:

The trend in badminton has been changed retrospectively and prospectively from the recreation pastime game to highly competitive game because of the following factors:

1. Modernized equipments


2. playing surfaces
3. scientific and systematic training method
4. perfection in strokes
5. superb physical fitness of the player
6. Extra-ordinary Qualities of players
7. Advance technique, tactics and strategies.
8. Awareness about drug abuse
9. Concept of wellness, health and hygiene.
10. Knowledge about the latest laws of the game.

1. Modernized Equipments: racket and shuttle cock

   In comparison to old days the equipments now have been modified by modern technology. The wooden battledore, heavier rackets are being replaced by single piece carbonex, graphite boron or ceramic models with high pure sheep guts of lighter weights with greater resilience than synthetic string. Gut string is always tighter and maintain tension longer.

2. Playing surface: HOVA Courts

   The playing surface has also changed with the time. Basically the game was played on grass and mud courts and the on to concrete, cemented, synthetic, wooden courts and now on to HOVA courts. Altogether these technologies made this game a very fast game through the years.
3. Scientific and Systematic Training method

The training methods to train a badminton player have undergone a great change. It has become all the more scientific and systematic in approach. The player of high calibrate and ambitions have realized that techniques, tactics and strategies will not yield and result without proper fitness. Scientific and systematic training methods are based on the principles of laws of various sciences. Sports training principles like principle of continuity, progression, individualized load, clarity, cyclicity and ensuring of results are to be followed strictly. In addition player has to undergo weight-training schedules, circuit training programme and on and off the court training besides the individualized training schedule.

4. Perfection in Strokes

The modern changes in the game demands perfection in every faculty of players including excellent foot work, semi-modified shots, jump smash, sliced diagonal hairpin drops, chops and dab shots with variation and deception in height and angles.

5. Superb physical fitness of player

The latest phenomenon demands combination of superb physical fitness in proper proportion in motor components like speed, strength, stamina, suppleness, mental alertness along with perceptual sense, reflex action concentration, accuracy, fast mobility (speed) neuromuscular co-ordination and automatization of highest order.

6. Extra-ordinary Qualities of players
To cope up with the demands, the player has to display uncanny anticipation, superb flexibility, hawk liked eye sight, excellence in faking feinting and highly technical skills. With all theses prerequisites, the player has to possess skiing power as a three game match between the two equally endowed players in the international contest requires the endurance for running almost 20kms at fairly good pace.

7. Advance Technique, Tactics and strategies

The game of badminton is this millennium is more technical, tactful and strategical. The player of international caliber need the agility of gymnast, the endurance of a marathoner, concentration of a chess player, speed of a sprinter, and the determination of rock climber. In addition to tremendous amount of devotion, dedication, discipline and determination, will to win killer instinct is required of every point in the highly competitive match.

8. Drug Abuse

Awareness about the banned drugs is must for the players of the high caliber to avoid unnecessary complications in their sports career and also the harmful effect in ones body.

9. Concept of Wellness, Health and Hygiene

Deliberates attempt to keep it and to continue to keep fit adapting healthy life style. Avoidances of smoking, alcohol, high calorie diet, safe sex, prevention of accidents etc. emotional balance and spirituality plays important role if one wishes to maintain top form throughout sparing life.

10. Knowledge about the Latest Laws of the Game
Playing according to the latest laws of the game will further enhance the confidence of the player. It will also help the player not to commit faults and give negative points to opponent. Instead knowledgeable player may force the opponent commit mistakes and give negative points.

In addition, knowledge of prevention of injuries, diet and nutrition, safety measures, stress management and emotional well being goes long way in maintain constant performance at the national and international level.

**LAWS OF THE GAME:**

1. **Court:**
   - The court shall be a rectangle (44x20) and laid out as in the diagram on (except in the case provided for in Law 1.5) and to the measurements there shown, defined by lines 40mm wide.
   - The lines shall be easily distinguishable and preferably be coloured white or yellow.
   - To show the zone in which a shuttle of correct pace lands when tested (Law 4.4), an additional four marks 40mm by 40mm may be made inside each side-line for singles of the right service court, 530mm and 950mm inches width of the lane from the back boundary line.
   - All lines form part of the area which they define.
   - Where space does not permit the marking out of a court for doubles, a court may be out for singles only. The back boundary lines become also the long service lines, and the posts, or the strips of material representing them (Law 2.2), shall be placed on the side-lines.

2. **Posts:-**
The post shall be 1.55m in height from the surface of the court. They shall be sufficiently firm to remain vertical and keep the net strained as provided in Law 3, and shall be placed on the doubles side-lines as shown in Fig. 10.1.

Where, it is not practicable to have posts on the side-lines, some method must be used to indicate the position of the side-lines where, they pass under the net, e.g. by the use of thin post or strips of material 40mm wide, fixed to the side-lines and rising vertically to the net cord.

On a court marked for doubles, the posts or strips of material representing the posts shall be placed on the side-lines for doubles, irrespective of whether singles or doubles is being played.

3. Net-

The net shall be made of fine cord of dark colour and even thickness with a mesh not less than 15mm and not more than 20mm.

The net shall be 460mm (2 \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft ) in depth.

The top of the net shall be edged with a 75mm white tape doubled over a cord or cable running through the tape. This tape must rest upon the cord or cable.

The cord or cable shall be of sufficient size and weight to be firmly stretched flush with the top of the posts.

The top of the net from the surface of the court shall be 1.524m (5') at the centre of the court and 1.55m (5'1") over the side-lines for doubles.

There shall be no gaps between the ends of the net and the posts. If necessary, the full depth of the net should be tied at the ends.

Figure No. 1.2 Badminton Court
**Strategies, Tactics & Techniques:**

When a player can perform the fundamental skills, he or she must learn techniques, tactics, and strategies of the game. This involves overall strategy and knowing how to benefit from an opponent's weakness.

Strategy is the process of using shots in a deliberate way either to win appoint earlier. With the game's first serve or even earlier. With each stroke, the player wants to do the following:

a) To play the shuttle into the opponent's court in a way that –
   1) Prevents the opponent from making a dangerous return,
   2) Forces the opponent to miss a return or to make a weak return that gives the player a chance to make a decisive stroke.

b) Weaknesses in badminton are of two kinds –
   1) Those common to all players (such as shots hit to the deep backhand); and,
   2) Those peculiar to the individual.

c) For any strategy to be effective a player must always know –
   1) The position of the opponent.
   2) The position of the lines.

d) Players should consider the following when hitting –
   1) Hit to the part of the court where the opponent can do the least.
   2) Hit to weak points.
   3) Hit to an area where the opponent cannot see the shuttle clearly.
   4) Maintain own position combination.
e) The choice of return to an opponent's shot depends on the degree of perfection of the shot.

**The Aim is to Win:**

To win, it is necessary to hit the shuttle to the ground in the opposite court. At the same time you must prevent the shuttle reaching the ground on your court. The ability to earworm the basic strokes allows you to achieve these ends. Knowledge of tactics gives you greater opportunity to play the strokes.

Tactics are logical plans, based on experience, enabling players to win rallies or games without having to use as much physical skill or effort. There are few dogmatic fruits applicable to tactics and any advice, though valid in principles, will always be subject to adaptation according to individuals and circumstances. The fascination of the game lies in the various ways of beating an opponent, for not only, there is a tremendous variety of winning strokes and tactics but these very in themselves intrinsically in each different event.

When your opponent hits the shuttle, you must stand in the best possible position on the court to reach all his shouts. When you hit the shuttle, you must know where to hit, to make the best possible advantage of the situation. Certain basic tactics have involved because of:

(i) Size of the court.
(ii) Height of the net,
(iii) Varying flight of the shuttle, and
(iv) Type of game, (the singles, doubles or mixed).
These factors are constant. There is not one correct tactic in any one particular situation, but the following may be a basis from which to begin.

The Single Game (Tactics)

The single court is long and narrow. The emphasis is one the players moving forwards and backwards rather than side to side. The most common strokes are clears and drop shots. The idea is to move the opponent out of position:

(i) To the back of the court with clears;
(ii) Towards the net, with drop shots.

As research scholar herself related to Badminton Game.

1.3 Selection of the problem:-

Researcher herself basically is excellent badminton player and having full interest in badminton. The researcher is imparting coaching to badminton players boys and girls in her own town and also accompany university badminton teams for inter university tournaments and observed that SGB Amravati university players are login behind in the skill performance of badminton therefore the researcher had curacity to examine the skill of badminton girls and boys. Players of the SGB Amravati university RTM Nagpur university. This problem for study which is staled as below.

1.4 Statement of the problem:-
This study was related to the skills status of the intercollegiate badminton players of University. Researcher selected two university Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University and Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University inter collegiate player to examine the skill status of the players by applying Miller wall volley test.

1.5 Purpose of the Study: -

When scholars select any study for the research. The scholar has certain purposes to undertake a research study. For this study scholar had following purposes to undertake this study.

1. The purpose of this study was to judge the skill status of badminton
2. Players of inter collegiate.
3. To compare the skill status of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University and Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University boys and girls players skill status.
4. To findout the coefficient correlation of the inter collegiate girls badminton players of SGB Amravati University and RTM Nagpur University girls badminton players.
5. To find out the coefficient of correlation between the skills statuses Judged by Miller wall volley test of boys badminton players of inter collegiate standard of SGB Amravati University and RTM Nagpur University.
6. To give suggestions to the badminton boys and girls players how to improve their skills to improve their standard in badminton.
7. To give suggestions to coaches and physical education to improve the badminton skills of the players participating in inter collegiate badminton
corpetitions. Keeping in mind the above purposes the scholar had undertaken this study.

When the scholars select the study for research then there are certain importances of the study. Because due the study the scholar can give certain suggestions to the society and players how to keep them physically, mentally and society fit to face the emergency situations. Here for this study the following were the importance of the study.

1.6 Importance of the study:-

1. Due to this study the scholar can find out the skill status of girls badminton player of SGB Amravati University. Hence this study was important.
2. The skill status of Girls Inter collegiate badminton players of RTM Nagpur University can be for studied. Hence this study was important.
3. The skill statuses of boys inter collegiate badminton of SGB Amravati University players can be found out Hence the study was important.
4. The skill status of boys inter collegiate badminton players of RTM Nagpur University can be found out therefore the study was important.
5. The comparison of skill status of SGB Amravati University and RTM Nagpur University inter collegiate badminton players can prove which University is having higher skill status of badminton and the players whoa€™s status is less can be given suggestions to improve the status.
6. The coaches and physical education teacher can be given the suggestions how to improve the skill status, therefore the study was important.

The above are the importance of the study.
1.7 Hypothesis: -

Hypothesis, chambera’s Twentieth century Dictionary defines hypothesis as a Supposition; a proposition assumed for the sake of argument; a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts a provisional explanation of anything. From the view point of research, hypothesis is not nearly a wild conjecture. It is an ‘Intelligent guess ‘a formal question which the researcher puts to himself and acts out to resolve through established researcher procedure.

Clarke & Clarke (1970) remark, the hypothesis is a statement tentatively accepted in the light of what is known about a phenomenon at the time. It is employed as the basis for action in the research for new trutha€. It is considered as the principle instrument of research. As there is no smoke without fire, there is no hypothesis is without certain information already existing and available. By formulating hypothesis researcher puts himself on the right track. It enables him to narrow down the focus of his energies on a specific point. Research without a testable hypothesis is like a blind man’s bluff. Therefore it is a duty of the researcher to make the hypothesis for his study to put him on the tight track and reach the conclusions of study after testing the hypothesis.

As this study is related to skill status of inter collegiate boys and girls badminton player the main hypothesis of this study was the skill status of the SGB Amravati University boys and girls inter collegiate players and RTM Nagpur Uni. Player are not differing much.

1.8 Sub Hypothesis: -
The following sub-Hypothesis were:

1. The coefficient of correlation of the inter collegiate girls badminton players of SGB Amravati University players and RTM Nagpur University. In skillStatus is same.
2. The coefficient of correlation of skill status of SGB Amravati University inter collegiate badminton boys players and coefficient of correlation of skill status of RTM Nagpur University is same.
3. The skill status tested by the Miller wall volley test of SGB Amravati inter collegiate boys badminton players is less than RTM Nagpur University players when compared by ‘t’ test.
4. The skill status of Girls badminton players of inter collegiate standard of SGB Amravati University and RTM Nagpur University is same when compared by ‘t’ test. Above were the hypothesis made by the scholar for the study.

1.9 Delimitation of the study:

When scholars select any problem for the study the scholar has to delimit the study to reach the conclusion. This study was delimited in the following factors.

1. The study was delimited to skill status of the boys and girls inter collegiate badminton players only.
2. The study was delimited to the miller wall volley skill test of boys and girls players.
3. The study was delimited to the miller wall volley skill test of boys and girls players.
4. The study was delimited to coefficient correlation statistical analysis between boys and girls skill status of badminton of SGB Amravati University and RTM Nagpur University.

5. The comparisons of skill status of inter collegiate boys and girls players were done by calculating ‘t’ values between scores of Miller wall volley test. Above were the delimitation of the study.

1.10 Limitation of the scholar:

    In the study of the problems the scholar has certain limitations. In this study also scholar was having his own limitations which are given below.

1. The scholar did not know the social-economic background of the boys and girls badminton players of both the universities.

2. The family environments of boys and girls players were unknown to the scholar.

3. The boys and girls badminton players practice schedule was not known to the scholar.

4. The extra nutritious diet boys and girls players of both university players take was not known to the players.

5. Coaching background of the boys and girls badminton players of the universities was unknown to the scholar.

Above was the limitation of the scholar.

1.11 Definition of the Terms:-
Skill:-

Neuro-muscular cocondition to execute the performance of the performance of the game is known as skills.

Skill: - Expertness practiced ability, facility in an action, dex.

Physical skill:- Let’s start with the most fundamental of badminton skill’ ie: strokes, steps/footwork, stamina, and strategy.

Standardization: - Standardization means such thing that has been used in any condition for certification.

Game:- Game means rascal of future activities.

Study:- Study means getting the Knowledge and information.

Players:- Those who are participating in games is known as players.

Agility:- Agility is the ability to change the direction quickly and control the body movement.

Flexibility:- Flexibility has been defined as the possible range of movement at a particular joint or a combination of joint without any external restriction or aid.

Co-ordination:- The ability of the performer to integrate type of the body movement in to specific pattern.