Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The evaluation of student achievement is tantamount to the evaluation of the instructional process, and so it is a vital part of that process. Evaluation often follows measurement, taking the form of a judgement about the quality of a performance.

Evaluation can be subjective: The judge uses no set standards or each classification and/or evaluates during the performance without recording any measurements. The objectivity of evaluation increases when it is based on defined standards.

The achievement of sports skills can be measured by three general means: skill tests, rating scales, and performance itself. Skill tests are an objective, often used means of evaluating a variety of psychomotor objectives. These tests can be standardized or developed individually. Rating scales are instruments that standardize and define a performance that will be subjectively evaluated by a teacher. Finally, in some instances the performance itself can be used to evaluate achievement.

The purpose of the study was to develop criteria for evaluation of specific skills and strategy in badminton through subjective and objective techniques.

The subjects were sixty male badminton players of Madhya Pradesh State who participated in 31st Madhya Pradesh Inter District and 45th Senior State Badminton Championship held at Indore.

For objective evaluation of the specific skill tests namely high serve, low serve, forehand overhead clear, forehand overhead smash, forehand
overhead drop shot, backhand overhead clear, backhand overhead drop shot and a strategy test were developed.

For subjective evaluation of the specific skills and strategy, rating scales for high serve, low serve, forehand overhead clear, forehand overhead smash, forehand overhead drop shot, backhand overhead clear, backhand overhead drop shot and strategy test were developed.

The criterion measure was the average of the playing ability scores of badminton players assigned independently by three badminton experts.

Data for objective evaluation was collected on all the sixty badminton players who participated in 45th Senior State Badminton Championship held at Indore by administering the specific skills and strategy tests.

Data for subjective evaluation was collected on fifteen randomly selected subjects by administering the prepared rating scales for specific skills and strategy tests.

For assessing the scientific authenticity of the test items product-moment method of correlation was used to establish the reliability, objectivity and validity of the specific skills and strategy tests for subjective and objective evaluation.

The multiple correlation (Wherry-do-little method) was used to find out the combined contribution of all the specific skills and strategy tests to badminton performance. The results of the study showed that strategy test, forehand overhead drop shot and low serve contribute much to playing ability (C) $R_C = 0.895$ among specific skills and strategy tests.

The multiple regression equation was worked out to assess the relative contribution of specific skills and strategy tests in badminton.

The multiple-regression analysis resulted in the following equations:

$$Z_C = 0.762 \ Z_8 + 0.4317 \ Z_5 - 0.3083 \ Z_2$$
\( Z_C = \) Proposed Specific Skills and Strategy Scores

\( Z_B = \) Strategy Test

\( Z_5 = \) Forehand Overhead Drop Shot

\( Z_2 = \) Low Serve

The results revealed that the specific skills and strategy of a badminton player depends upon the strategy to a greater degree, followed by forehand overhead drop shot and low serve in a diminishing order.

Further the differential validity was found when the scores of badminton and non-badminton players were computed with each test item separately and the ‘t’ values found were strategy test (t=10.65), forehand overhead drop shot (t=8.08) and low serve (t=10.38). All these values were significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

**Conclusions**

Within the limitations of the present study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The multiple correlation yielded strategy, forehand overhead drop shot and low serve tests.

2. The battery of tests developed by the researcher has the ability to predict the specific skills and strategy of badminton players.

3. All the three tests (strategy test, forehand overhead drop shot and low serve) showed highly significant relationship with badminton playing ability.

4. The newly developed specific skills and strategy tests meet the criterion of scientific authenticity i.e. the test items were reliable, objective and valid.

5. The strategy, forehand overhead drop shot and low serve are deemed to be meaningful in representing the specific skills and strategy of badminton players.
Recommendations

In the light of the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations were made:

1. The badminton coaches may use the specific skills and strategy tests periodically to evaluate the effectiveness of the skills and strategy and the progress made by the players.

2. A similar study may be taken up by involving both sexes of the badminton players at different levels.

3. A similar study may be conducted by involving psychological and sociological variables for different age groups and for both sexes.

4. Similar studies can be conducted in other sports also.

5. The results of the study can be used by coaches as an aid to screening and selection of the players.

6. The badminton coaches may use the rating scales prepared for subjective evaluation in detecting the faults and thus correcting them for improvement in their technique/skill.