

## Development of Baseball Offensive Skill Tests for Sub Junior Boys

**Dr. Karanjkar R.P.**

Director of Physical Education & Sports  
Jaikranti Arts Sr. College, Latur (M.S.)

### Abstract :

*This study is mainly on baseball game offensive skills test development for sub junior boys. So many games have their own skill test batteries to assess players performance and increase their ability to demonstrate those skills in a game situation. In this study we mainly focus on four different offensive skills as a emphasis on power and speed, pressure on the defense, early lead, aggressive attitude, batting order, run and hit, run and bunt play, sacrifice bunt, etc. This type of study can also help in overall development of the baseball game. The result shows that tests are highly co-related with game performance. This particular study is aimed at development of skill tests on junior college boys students. Further it is recommended that such skill tests can be developed to for different age groups and level of participation in baseball.*

### Introduction :

The evolution of baseball from older bat and ball games is difficult to trace with precision. American baseball historian David Block suggests that the game originated in England. Today baseball is the playing at sub-junior, junior and senior category in school, college, national, interuniversity level. Baseball is a bat-and-ball sport played between two teams. The four basic skills of greatest importance in baseball are throwing, catching, batting and base running. The objective of the offensive team (batting team) is to hit the ball into the field of play, away from the other teams players, allowing its players to run the bases, having them advance counter clockwise around four bases to score what are called run.

### Statement of the problem :

The purpose of the study was to develop the baseball offensive skill test for sub junior school boys.

### Hypothesis :

The composite score of offensive baseball skills tests for sub junior students are significantly co-related with their score of playing ability.

### Methodology :

Data is collected from sub junior (14 to 17 age group) school boys. 60 sub junior students from different school were randomly selected for the study in latur city. Marking the baseball ground. The test of

offensive skills use of slugger, ball, gloves. 9 players means fielders stand in the fielding position.

### Test Administration :

The following offensive skills tests were administered to gather the data.

#### 1. Emphasis on power and speed :

**Purpose :** To measure the power and good hitting

**Procedure :** Student take a stance in a batter box. Pitcher pitch the baseball to batter. Batter hit the ball with power and run speedily to first base safely and major the time of student rich on the first base by stop watch. Speed is as extremely valuable offensively. The player with speed has a greater advantage in beating out the infield hit.

#### 2. Hitting behind the runner :

**Purpose :** Observe the students hitting skills behind the runner.

**Procedure :** When the situation is right, some managers prefer hitting behind the runner rather than employing the bunt or a hit-and-run play. This offensive tactic is usually attempted when only first base is occupied and there are less than two out. The hitter tries to hit the ball on the ground between the first and second baseman.

#### 3. Hit the ball to the opposite Field :

**Purpose :** Observe the students skill of ball hit to the opposite field.

**Procedure :** The batter who has the short, quick stroke and quick wrists is the fellow who is

likely to have the bat control necessary to hit the consistently to the opposite field. The batter is hitting away from the double play, and more important, we have runners on first and third with only one out.

**4. Getting a run with an out :**

**Purpose :** Observe the students can hit the ball at right side field.

**Procedure :**With a man on capable first or second base, he can hit the ball consistently to right field, moving the runner around. When that one run is so important, the hitter should actually sacrifice himself in order to score the run. All he has to do is hit the ball on the ground. Therefore, a hitter should know how to make himself be put out. He must be able to ground the ball to the second baseman, especially when the infield is not in. He has concentrate all the time to “Get the run”.

**5. Run and bunt play :**

**Purpose :** Observe the students bunt skill and running skills.

**Procedure :**This play is a variation of the sacrifice bunt, in which the base runner attempts a steal of the next base. To protect the runner, the hitter must bunt the ball regardless of where it is pitched. On occasion, the run-and-bunt play is used more or less as a surprise tactic. The skilled bunter and speedy runner at first can put the run-and-bunt play on with amazing results. The bunter bunts the ball to third and makes baseman field the ball. The runner just keeps in going, and if the third is not alert, or the catcher is slow in covering third, he has an occasional to go to third base with one out.

**Statistical Analysis :** After getting the composite score of skills data and average score of experts were tested for correlation at 0.01 level.

**Results :**

Data was collected to test the hypothesis. Each and every skill are considered on the basis of students performance and tested. These data are collected from repeated tests conducted and these tests are explained in methodology. And the collected data was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical package of Social Sciences). Composite score of

skills and experts rating were tested for their correlation.

**Hypothesis :**

The composite score of offensive baseball skills tests for sub junior students are significantly in correlation with their score of playing ability. In the table given below, the mean and standard deviation of composite score of skills of students and experts rating about playing ability of students in correlation with Karl Pearsons co-efficient are described.

**Table no. 1** Mean and Standard Deviations of composite score of skills of students and experts rating about playing ability of students and correlation.

	Number of Subjects	Mean	Standard Deviation	Pearson Correlations
Expert Rating (Out of 10)	60	4.2057	0.7665	0.3738
Total Score of offensive skills	60	13.8318	4.662	0.6

Correlation is significant at the  $** < 0.01$  level (2 tailed).

From the above table we can observe that , the mean and standard deviation of experts rating and composite score of skills are different. But to know , whether both the scores are significantly correlated or not. The data was put in to Karl pearson’s coefficient of correlation and found that there is significant positive correlation among the composite skill scores and experts rating. From this we can conclude that the offensive skill tests which were used to measure the skill ability are highly correlated with the playing ability of the players. So the hypothesis is accepted.

**Discussion :**

Offensive skills of the students are very important in the game. Baseball is a foreign game but playing at school, college, interuniversity, international level. Many school baseball team participate in school level tournament. So to help the teachers to evaluate students, these tests were administered and tested with the students playing ability at match situations. And found that at the playing ability and offensive skills are positively correlated with each other. So we can say that offensive skill tests measures those offensive skills in match situation.

**Conclusion :**

From this study we can conclude that the offensive skills tests which were mentioned in test battery will assess the offensive playing ability of the player. And it is highly co-related with their playing ability in match situation.

**Recommendations :**

Based on the findings and conclusions made in the present study, further researchers in this topic are recommended as follows.

1. We may extend this study for girls as well.
2. We can develop similar tests skills for other games.
3. Present research is mainly focused on offensive skills in baseball, further such researches can be conducted for defensive skill also.
4. Such skill tests can be developed for different age groups and level of participation in baseball.
5. Further it will help to build the norms, which in turn will help to evaluate students easily.

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