

# Study of Anticipation Time Medallist and Non-Medallist Boxers of Sirsa District of Haryana.

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**Abstract:** *Present study of anticipation time medalist and non-medalist was conducted on 50 medalist boxers and 50 non-medalist boxers of boxers of Sirsa district of Haryana. Non-Probability sampling method was used for present study. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling method was used. was used as tool of data collection. It was administered on School and university teachers. Likert type scale in English language. After collection of data, it analyzed and presented in percentage form.*

**Keywords:** time medalist

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 ANTICIPATION TIME

In sport and exercise psychology, anticipation usually refers to the ability to quick and accurately predict the outcome of an opponent's action before that action is completed. Skilled athletes can use bodily cues to anticipate outcomes at earlier moments in an action sequence than can unskilled athletes, allowing them more time to perform appropriate response in time-stressed tasks.

Anticipation timing has been defined as the ability to correctly estimate the arrival of stimulus at a point in time in which a response can be programmed to occur and executed simultaneously (Sharma, 2022). Also termed coincident timing behavior, anticipation timing has been defined as the ability to make a motor response coincide with the arrival of an object at a designate end point in time and space (Kenyon, 1979).

### Objectives of the Study

The study is based on the following objectives:

1. To study the anticipation time of medalist and non-medalist boxers of Sirsa district of Haryana.

### Hypothesis

#### Delimitations of the Study

- The study was delimited to Boxers only.
- The study was delimited to 50 Medalist Boxers and 50 non-medalist boxers only.
- The study was delimited to male boxers only.
- The study was delimited to School of Sirsa district of Maharashtra only.

#### Limitations of the Study

- The study was entirely dependent upon the Performance of samples/ subject. Whatever the performance was taken as the final data for the study.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

The aim of the present research was to investigate effect of Job Satisfaction physical education teachers of schools. For the present study descriptive research design was used. Descriptive Survey method was used to collect the data from the respondents by using standardized questionnaire. After collection of the data percentage was used to analyze the result. Sample Design and Sampling

**Sample Design**

Non-Probability sampling method was used for present study. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling was used. Total N-100 subject was selected for present study.

**Tools of Data of Collection.**

Bassin Anticipation Timer Model: 35575 of Dr. Stanley Bassin is used as tool for data collection.

**Administration of the Tests**

Dr. Stanley Bassin originally developed the Bassin Anticipation Timer at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. One of the applications of the unit is to test the area of human visual acuity related to eye-hand coordination and anticipation. The subject is instructed to watch a light as it travels down the runway. They must anticipate the light reaching the target and press a pushbutton, or perform some other action, to coincide with the arrival of the light at the target.

Table: Mean score of anticipation time of elite male medallist and non-medallist Boxers

Wrestler	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	T	Significance
Elite Male Medallist Boxers	50	0.1904	0.03670	0.00519	2.086	1.66
Elite Male NON-MEDALLIST Boxers	50	0.2042	0.02900	0.00410		

\*Significance at 0.0 5% level

The above table shows that mean of elite male medallist boxers are 0.1904 whereas elite male non-medallist boxers are 0.2042. Standard deviation of elite male medallist boxers is 0.03670 and elite male non-medallist boxers are 0.02900. Standard error of elite male medallist boxers is 0.00519 and elite male non-medallist boxers are 0.00410, which shows the mean difference between elite male medallist and elite non-male medallist boxers. The t-value is 2.086 which is greater than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

**III. CONCLUSION**

This data indicates a significant difference found on level of confidence in anticipation time of elite medallist and non-medallist boxers. It confirms better anticipation time among medallist boxers in comparison to non- medallists.

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