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Analysis of unforced and forced errors in relation to the performance of women junior volleyball national

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to see the correlation between forced & unforced errors with the performance of junior women Volleyball players of India. Total 96 players of 8 teams from quarterfinal round on the basis of purposive sampling were taken into consideration, their age was ranged from 18-21 years old. Forced & Unforced errors of all the teams of quarter final were recorded by researcher. To see the correlation between forced & unforced errors with the performance of junior women Volleyball players of 8 teams from quarterfinal round the Pearson correlation coefficient was employed and found significant relation at 0.05 level of significance.

Keywords: Unforced errors, forced errors, quarter final

Introduction

The scoring framework in volleyball implies that it is a round of slip-ups. The constrained and natural mistakes in the present game merit a point for the inverse group. This is a significant change in the sport of volleyball when a blunder by the serving group used to be just a side-out and presently it is a highlight the rival group. The psychological strength of players and mentors can make the distinction when playing in close games and urgent meetings. To get ready intellectually, players should have the option to imagine them playing out ability accurately, and when ability is performed mistakenly they should adequately change dependent on their own perceptions or criticism from their mentor. The players should have the option to assess the circumstance where they find themselves and, if important, utilize an unwinding procedure to proceed in a positive way. The players should figure out how to accept the actual substance of game and relish the chance to test their abilities and mental strength against that subtle ball.

A forced error is one where the player who commits the error is seems to have a ball that was not returnable. An unforced error is one where a player has a playable ball and commits a fault or hits the ball into net or outside the court with his return with no mitigating circumstances.

However, the notion of an unforced error is truly problematic when you are in pressure from your opponent. The term "unforced error" attributes nets or faults to the shot maker, but the player's court coverage and aptitude on the other side of the net might have a lot to do with actually causing the error. The top players benefit from more "unforced errors simply because their opponents are under such pressure to keep the ball low, well-paced, out wide and/ or deep, plays that all increase risk. In other words unforced error is where you lose a point by making a mistake in a situation where you should be in full control.

A forced error is like a winner, except you get to it and can touch it, but you cannot successfully get it back in play. It is caused by the aggressive play of your opponent. It can be caused by placement, or by spin, or by pace or a combination of all above. The difference between a forced and unforced error is exactly as it sounds; one you can't help but making an error and the other you can. A forced error is when someone smashes a ball that is strong enough to force you to miss your reception or not touch it at all. A forced error is a smash from opponent that you aren't expected to make back.

Procedure

Selection of Subjects

Total 8 teams (96 players) on the basis of purposive sampling right from quarterfinal matches were selected for the present research from the junior women volleyball nationals.

Selection of variables

Unforced errors

1. Floating service
2. Jump service
3. Counter attack
4. Centre attack
5. Double block
6. Back court attack foul
7. Net touch foul
8. Rotation foul

Forced errors

1. Counter attack
2. Centre attack
3. Double block
4. Under hand
5. Defence error zone 4 & 1

Criterion Measures

The forced & unforced errors among teams of quarterfinal in

junior women volleyball at quarter finals matches by consulting two experts of volleyball in India on the basis of type of error committed by players in the matches.

Statistical Procedure

The collected scores on each variable offorced & unforced errors among the teams of quarterfinal matches of junior women volleyball were analyzed by SPSS version 28.0. The level of significance was 0.05. The analysis of data pertaining to each selected categories have been presented in the tables.

Results

Table 1: Impact of forced and unforced errors on the result of the women volleyball game in junior category

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Performance	5.2500	2.87228	4
Forced_errors	31.7500	23.38625	4
Unforced_errors	27.0000	4.96655	4

Table no. 1 shows the descriptive analysis of forced and unforced errors in winning and losing of the volleyball match in women junior nationals.

Table 2: Correlations of forced and unforced errors on the result of the women volleyball game in junior category

Correlations				
		Performance	Forced_errors	Unforced_errors
Performance	Pearson Correlation	1	.994**	.981*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006	.009
	N	4	4	4

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

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table no. 2 shows the correlation of forced and unforced errors on the performance of volleyball match in junior women nationals. If the errors are more the team will lose the match, and the team which performed well and won the match committed less forced and unforced errors in comparisons of the losers.

Table 3: Correlations Confidence Intervals of forced and unforced errors on the result of the women volleyball game in junior category

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)
Performance – Forced errors	.994	.006
Performance – Unforced errors	.981	.009
Forced errors – Unforced errors	.993	.007

Table no. 3 shows the correlation confidence interval of forced and unforced errors with the performance of volleyball match in junior women nationals

Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to see the correlation between forced & unforced errors with the performance of junior women Volleyball players of India.

In the analysis of correlation of forced & unforced errors among all the teams of quarterfinal matches and found the significance relation in all the forced & unforced errors of tams. As the P value is lower than the level of significance i.e. $p < 0.05$ in all the forced & unforced errors it shows the significant relationship between the performance of women junior volleyball in quarterfinals of volleyball national.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion, drawn in this study, the following recommendations have been made:

1. It is furthermore recommended that extraordinary getting ready arrangement be prepared for brace impeding techniques and underhand pass for the gathering to restrict the most notable obliged botches being perceived for the victorious and losing gathering of senior and junior women volleyball public.
2. It is furthermore recommended that specific planning program be expected for the senior and junior public gatherings for restricting most typical regular missteps and compelled bumbles.
3. It is also recommended that more complement in getting ready of volleyball capacities be given in junior and senior women volleyball.
4. It is also recommended that a relative report be embraced on sub-junior, Junior and senior men volleyball public players and to refresh the readiness programs for advancement.
5. It is furthermore proposed that a relative report be driven on All India Inter-zonal intervarsity title in individuals fragment and the delayed consequences of the examination be given to the coaches and Directors of Physical Education of specific universities.

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