

Motor Educability between Middle Elementary School and High School Boys

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the motor educability between the high school boys and middle elementary school boys. The study was based on a sample of 100 boys, 50 each from high school and middle elementary schools of Dibrugarh District of Assam. The data pretending to study were collected by administrating IOWA-Brace test. Independent t-test was employed to assess the difference in motor educability between high school and middle elementary school boys. There was not significant difference occurred in motor educability between the two groups as the calculated t (0.69) was quite less than then tabulated t (2.00).

Key Words: Motor Educability, Middle Elementary Boys, High School Boys

1. Introduction:

The term "Motor Educability" first appeared in the literature by McCloy in 1934. It has become one of the more discussed phenomena in the field of Physical Education and sports. Motor educability has been defined to as motor learning, speed of learning bodily skills, ability to learn new skills, the ability to develop high skill quickly.

One of the greatest assets of human beings is the capacity to adapt behaviour to widely diverse condition. In order to survive in a diversified environment and adapt to constantly changing situation, people have developed a multitude of basic intellectual, social and movement skills. This skill is known as learning. The ability of learning is different for individual to individual, it is said that children have better ability to grab a new skill or action than the adult people. The students those belongs to the middle elementary school i.e. those who studies class 6 to 8 may have better ability to learn to a new motor skill than the high school and higher secondary school students i.e. those who study in class 9 to 10 and class 11 to 12 respectively.

The ability to learn to a new motor skill may be known as the motor educability. The motor educability is generally defined as "the ability to learn well different motor skill quickly and easily" as is intelligence testing in education, so is motor educability testing (motor intelligence) in physical education.

1.1 Purpose of the Study:

The main purpose of the study was to compare the motor educability between the high school boys and middle elementary school boys of Dibrugarh District of Assam.

1.2 Hypothesis:

It was hypothesized that there would be a significant different in motor educability of high school boys and middle elementary school boys of Dibrugarh District of Assam.

1.3 Selection of the Subjects:

Fifty high school and fifty middle elementary school boys from Dibrugarh District of Assam were selected as subjects for the purpose of this study. The age of the subjects were ranging from 11-15 years.

2. Research Methodology:

2.1 Testing Procedure:

Motor educability was assessed by using IOWA-Brace test. High school boys (class 9 and 10) have to performed following 10 stanch of IOWA-Brace test- one foot touch head, forward hand kicks, half-knee jump to feet, stroke stand,

single squat balance, grave nine, three dips, side kick, Russian dance and jump to feet. And middle elementary school boys (class6 to 8) have to performed following 10 stanch of Iowa-Brace test- one foot touch head, three dips, half-turn jump, the top, double hill clicks, side leaning, grave nine, full squat arm circle, knee jump to feet and Russian dance.

2.2 Statistical Treatment:

To determine the significant difference if any in motor educability of high school boys and middle elementary school boys independent 't' test statistical technique was employed.

3. Result & Discussion:

To find out the significant difference in motor educability of high school boys and middle elementary school boys independent 't' test was used and have shown in the table below-

Table-1
Comparison between the Means of High School Boys and Middle Elementary School Boys in Motor Educability

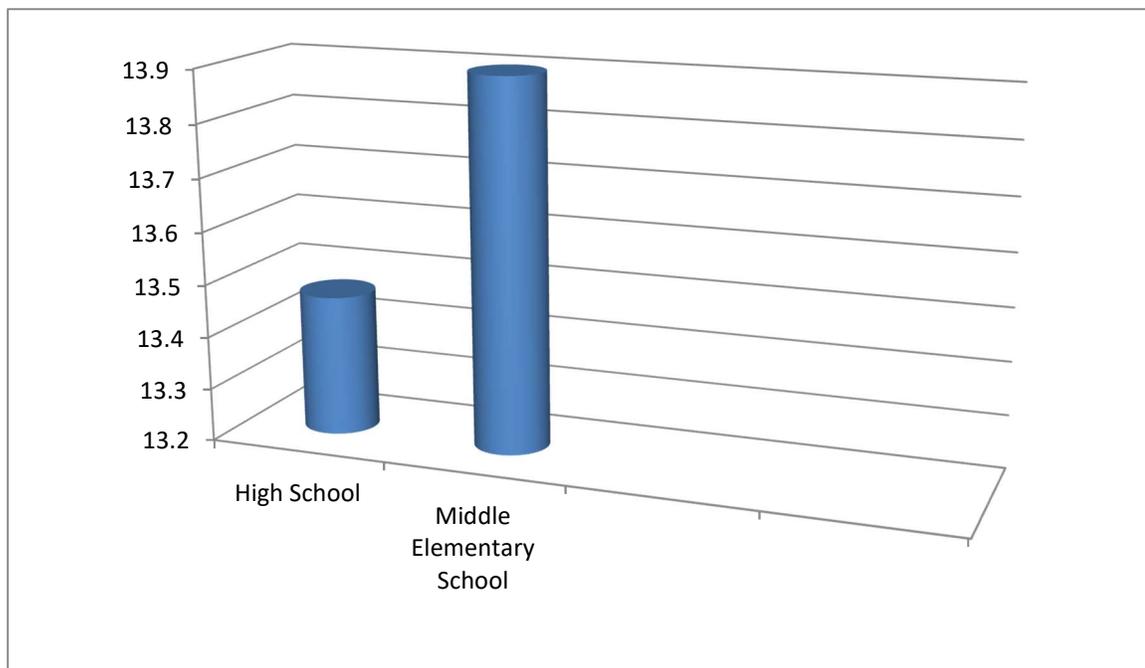
Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard Error of Mean Diff.	t-ratio
High School	13.466	2.10	0.434	0.62	0.69
Middle Elementary School	13.900	2.65			

Not significant at 0.05 level

Tabulated $t_{0.05}(58) = 2.00$

It is evident from the above table that calculated t-value of 0.69 is quite less than that of tabulated t value of 2.00 for the 58 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of confident. Hence statistically there is not significant difference in the means of motor educability of the high school boys and middle elementary school boys. The comparison of means of motor educability has been graphically depicted in Figure below:-

Figure-1
Comparison between the Means of High School Boys and Middle Elementary School Boys in Motor Educability



4. Discussion of Findings:

The finding of statistical analysis revealed that there was no significant mean difference in motor educability of high school boys and middle elementary school boys of Dibrugarh District of Assam. It may be attributed to the fact that both the high school boys and middle elementary school boys have comparatively same age and they may perform same kind of motor activities in the schools. Further they used to face comparatively similar environment which help them to develop their motor learning capacity in the similar level. Hence, there is not significant difference occurred between the two groups in this study.

4.1 Testing of Hypothesis:

In the beginning of the study it was hypothesized that there would be a significant different in motor educability of high school boys and middle elementary school boys. The result of the study revealed that statistically there is not significant different in the variable between the high school boys and middle elementary school boys. Hence the hypothesis stated earlier is rejected.

5. Conclusion:

Considering the limitations of the study and on the basis of statistical findings it is concluded that there is not significant difference in the motor educability between high school boys and middle elementary school boys of Dibrugarh District of Assam.

6. References:

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