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ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED SCORING SKILLS OF JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL MEN TEAMS IN THE FIVB WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS DURING THE YEAR 2013

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to analyse the selected scoring skills of Junior Volleyball Men teams in the FIVB World Championships during the year 2013. To achieve the purpose of the study, top eight teams of FIVB Junior World Championship during the year 2013 were selected. The top eight teams were from Russia, Brazil, Italy, France, Iran, Turkey, Argentina and India. The scoring skills such as spike, block and serve were selected. To test the significance of the mean difference among the top eight teams, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. In case of any significance of mean difference on the criterion measure, to find out which pair of group was better among the others, the Scheffe's post – hoc test was applied. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level. The results reveal that the Iran volleyball players are having the better spike followed by Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Italy, France, Argentina and India. The results reveal that the Brazil volleyball players are having the better block followed by Russia, Iran, France, Turkey, Argentina and India. The results reveal that the Russian volleyball players were having the better serve followed by Iran, France, Brazil, Italy, Argentina, India and Turkey. From the analysis it was concluded that the scoring skills such as spike, block and serve were showed no significant differences among the top eight teams.

Key Words: Spike, Block, Serve, Volleyball & Analysis

Introduction:

Volleyball too involves various factors for the success and high level performance. But physical, anthropometric and skill variables have been realized as a vital trios which constitute as the excellence of this sport. Various studies have been conducted on these aspects, which in turn have contributed at a large on sports and games. The history of Volleyball in the Olympics can be traced back to the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris, where volleyball was played as a part of an American sports demonstration event. After the foundation of FIVB and some continental confederations, it was considered for the official inclusion. In 1957, a special tournament was held at the 53rd IOC session, in Sofia, Bulgaria to support such requests. The competition was success, and the sport was officially included in the program for the 1964 Summer Olympics. The Olympic Volleyball tournament was originally a simple competition, whose format was paralleled to the one still employed in the World Cup: all teams, played against each other and they were ranked by the wins, set average, and point average. One disadvantage of the round-robin system is the medal winners could be determined before the end of the games, making the audience to lose the interest in the outcome of the remaining matches. To cope with this situation, in 1972 the competition was split into two phases in addition to of a "final round" elimination tournament consisting of quarterfinals, semifinals, and finals matches. The numbers of teams involved in the Olympic tournament have grown steadily since 1964. Since 1996, both

men's and women's events count on twelve participant nations. Each of the five continental volleyball confederations has at least one affiliated national federation involved in the Olympic Games (McGown, 1994).

Methodology:

The purpose of the study was to analyse the selected scoring skills of junior volleyball men teams in the world championships during the year 2013. To achieve the purpose of the study, top eight teams of the FIVB Junior World Championships during the year 2013 were selected. The top eight teams were from Russia, Brazil, Italy, France, Iran, Turkey, Argentina and India. The scoring skills such as spike block and serve were selected as the scoring skills. To test the significance of the mean difference among the top eight teams, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. In case of any significance in mean difference on the criterion measure, to find out the pair of group was better among the others, the Scheffe's post – hoc test was applied. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level.

Results and Discussions:

The results are presented in the following tables,

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of selected scoring skills of junior volleyball men teams in the fivb world championships during the year 2013

S.No	Country	Variables	Mean	SD (±)
1	Russia	Spike	31.41	2.14
		Block	7.91	0.85
		Serve	5.00	0.35
2	Brazil	Spike	31.33	2.35
		Block	8.58	0.68
		Serve	3.00	0.56
3	Italy	Spike	30.83	1.98
		Block	7.66	0.39
		Serve	2.66	0.12
4	France	Spike	29.50	1.58
		Block	6.25	0.47
		Serve	3.25	0.34
5	Iran	Spike	37.58	1.65
		Block	6.58	0.81
		Serve	3.66	0.46
6	Turkey	Spike	32.50	2.01
		Block	5.50	0.84
		Serve	1.66	0.12
7	Argentina	Spike	26.16	2.41
		Block	4.91	0.87
		Serve	2.16	0.24
8	India	Spike	25.00	1.41
		Block	4.25	0.93
		Serve	2.00	0.25

The mean and standard deviation of selected scoring skills of the junior volleyball men teams in the world championships during the year 2013 were numerically presented in the above table. The table reveals that the mean scores of spike of Iran (37.58) was higher than the other countries and the block score of Brazil

(8.58) was higher than the other countries and the serve score of Russia 5.00 was higher than the other countries.

Table 2: Analysis of variance of selected scoring skills of junior volleyball men teams in the fivb world championships during the year 2013

S.No	Variables	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F-value
1	Spike	BG	1270.00	7	181.42	0.14
		WG	107023.83	88	1216.18	
2	Block	BG	196.00	7	28.00	0.69
		WG	3555.83	88	40.40	
3	Serve	BG	96.57	7	13.79	0.89
		WG	1359.91	88	15.45	

* P < 0.05 Table F, df (7,88) (0.05) = 2.11

The results of analysis of variance was presented in Table II. The obtained F-ratio on spike, block and serve were 0.14, 0.69 and 0.89 respectively. The obtained F-ratios were lesser than the table F-ratio of 2.11. Hence, it was insignificant (P<0.05) for the degrees of freedom (7, 88) at 0.05 level of confidence. Since the F value of spike, block and serve were insignificant; there is no need to calculate the Scheffe's post-hoc test.

Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the means of spike of the junior volleyball men teams in the fivb world championships during the year 2013

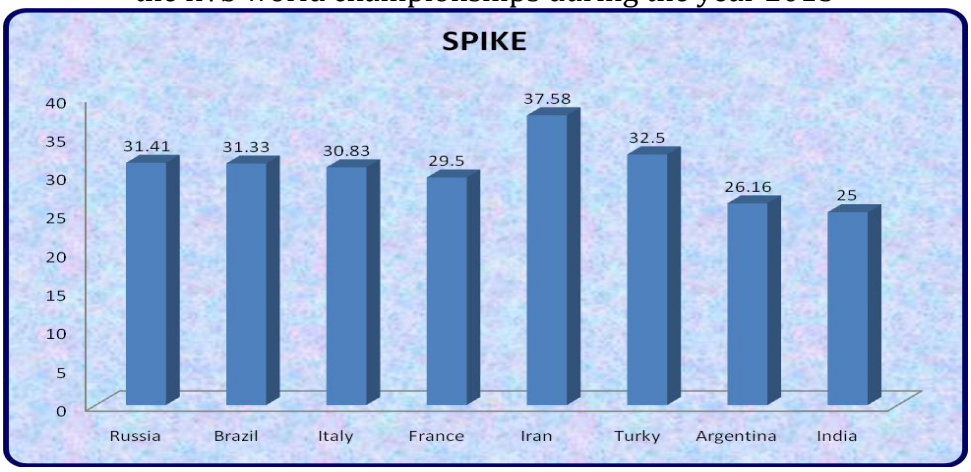


Figure 2: Bar diagram showing the means of block of the junior volleyball men teams in the fivb world championships during the year 2013

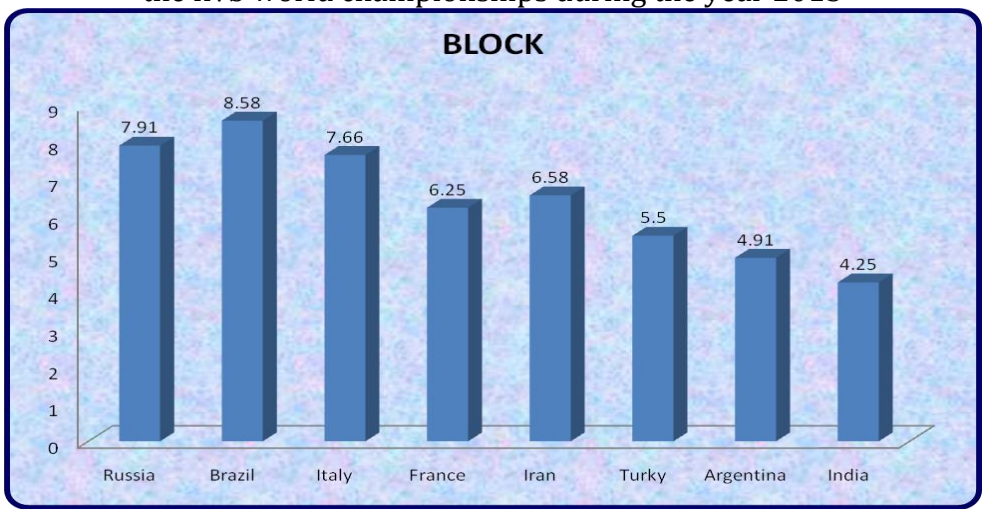
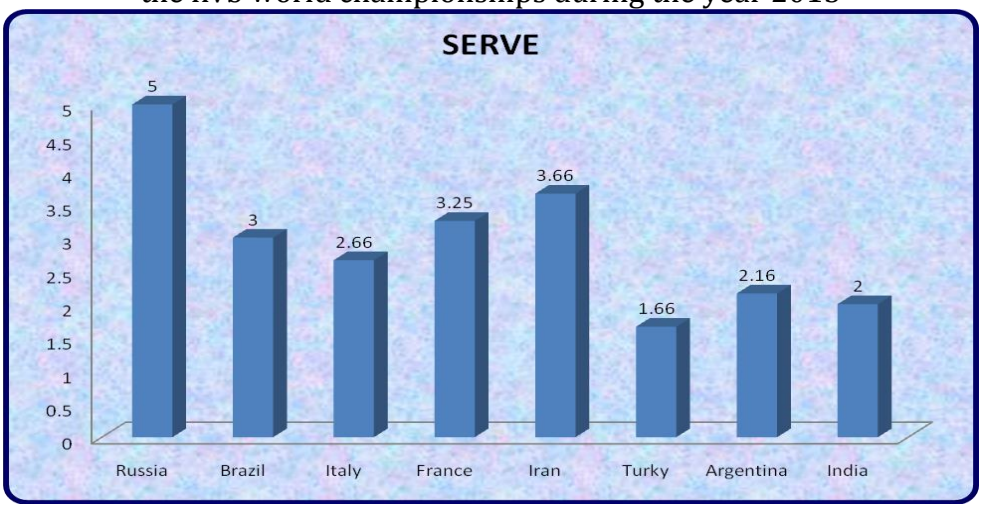


Figure 3: Bar diagram showing the means of serve of the junior volleyball men teams in the fivb world championships during the year 2013



Conclusions:

From the analysis of the data, the following conclusions were drawn.

- ✓ The results reveal that the Iran Volleyball Players were having better spike followed by Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Italy, France, Argentina and India.
- ✓ The results reveal that the Brazil volleyball players were having better block followed by Russia, Iran, France, Turkey, Argentina and India.
- ✓ The results reveal that the Russian Volleyball Players were having better serve followed by Iran, France, Brazil, Italy, Argentina, India and Turkey.
- ✓ From the analysis it was concluded that in scoring skills such as spike, block and serve there were no significant differences found among the top eight teams.

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