Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

 Vol- VI
 ISSUE-X
 OCTOBER
 2019
 PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL
 IMPACT FACTOR 5.707
 ISSN 2349-638x

Delineation of the Aerobic Capacity Norms of All India Inter University level Volleyball Players

4.

Researcher Mr. Sujan Barman M. P. Ed. Supervisor Dr. Avinash C. Shahare M. P. Ed., Ph.D. Shri Nashikrao Tirpude College of Physical Education, Nagpur

1.0 Introduction

The main advantage of sports for people is that they help people be healthy, and be fit. Moreover, the overall health of the sportsperson is a very good indicator about his/her ability to perform well in the tournaments conducted at different levels like. University level tournaments. In addition to above, the knowledge of the health status can help the coaches to design the training schedules in such a way that maximum effectiveness of the same (i.e. can be achieved. Also, the better training) performance of the players can be a real boost to their careers in the respective sports fields. All in all, one can state that there are several advantages and benefits of knowing health status of the sportspersons. However, this study has been carried out with focus on volleyball players.

Physical capacity of volleyball players is an important element of success in sports achievements at tournaments organized at various levels. Aerobic capacity has been accepted as its (physical capacity) major component. Maximal oxygen uptake (VO₂max) has been regarded by majority of authors as the best indicator of aerobic capacity of an individual, and at the same time, the best indicator of an sportsperson's physical capacity. In view of the above, this study has been carried out to delineate the norms for volleyball players participating in University level tournaments with respect to their aerobic capacity and some physiological parameters.

1.1 Delimitations of the Study

- 1. The study was delimited to All India Inter University Volley Ball Players.
- 2. This study was further delimited to the All India Inter University Volley Ball Players belonging to age group between 18 and 28 years.

3. The study only considered 300 male volleyball players for delineating the norms.

The study was delimited to the following Aerobic capacity parameters, such as Heart Rate, Blood Pressure and Lung Capacity.

1.2 Limitations of the Study

- 1. Lack of control over the environmental factors was a limitation.
- 2. Lack of control over the socio-economic status of the volleyball players was a limitation.
- 3. No incentive was offered to the volleyball players for providing data.

2.0 Research Methodology

2.1 Selection of Subjects

Three Hundred (300) volleyball players participating in the All India Inter University tournament were selected as subjects for the purpose of this study.

2.2 Criterion Measures

The criteria measures chosen for collection of the data with respect to assessment of the aerobic capacity of the volleyball players are as follows:

1) Resting Pulse Rate

When the subjects reported for the testing, they were asked to rest themselves for 15 minutes down the line. The pulse rate was counted by palpating the left redial artery with the fingertips to count the pulse per minute using stopwatch.

2) Resting Blood Pressure

A sphygmomanometer and a stethescope were used to measure the blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) of the subjects. Each subject was asked to lie relaxed on a bed. Extreme care was taken so that the subjects achieve a comfortable position. These measurements were recorded as the systolic and diastolic measures denoting the resting blood pressure.

3) Lung Capacity

Lung capacity is the amount of air that can be forcibly expired after the deepest possible

	-					
	TEELE	OCTOPED	2010	PEER REVIEW	IMPACT FACTOR	ISSN
VOL- VI	13506-X	OCTOBER	2019	e-JOURNAL	5.707	2349-638x

imputation, lung capacity, sometimes called vital capacity, is related to one's size and, to a lesser extent, the strength of one's respiratory muscles. It was measured with the help of Wet-Spirometer.

2.3 Design of the Study

A random group design was used for the study.

2.4 Statistical procedure employed

The collected data was analysed statistically with the use of mean, standard deviation, standard error, skewness, kurtosis, etc. The percentiles were also determined for the various aerobic capacity parameters.

3.0 Analysis of the Data and Results of the Study

In this chapter of the thesis all the results obtained after critical analysis of the data are presented. The results are presented by using appropriate tables and graphs.

3.1 Pulse rate - Descriptive Statistics

Table 1. I unse face of the volicy ball players	Table 1:	: Pulse rate	of the vol	leyball	players
--	----------	--------------	------------	---------	---------

	Statistics 5	Pulse Rate
SS	Mean	67.4
istic	Standard Deviation	±4.4
Stat	Standard Error	0.25
9 Minimum		56
ipti	Maximum	78
esci	Skewness	.022
Ă	Kurtosis	395
	N =	= 300

The descriptive statistics (**Table 1**) revealed that the pulse rate of the volleyball players is 67.4 ± 4.4 beats per minute (bpm) while standard error was 0.25. However, total variation in the pulse rate of the volleyball players was observed between 56 and 78 bpm and skewness and kurtosis values are .022 and -.395 respectively. Overall, the skewness and kurtosis values indicated that the data is consistent and the techniques used for data generation are reliable.

3.2 Percentile scores of resting pulse rate

 Table 2: Percentile scores of Volleyball players for

resting	nul	lse	rate	test
resung	pu	ISC	raic	iesi

S.N.	Percentile	Pulse rate
1	10 th	63
2	20^{th}	63

3	30 th	64
4	40^{th}	66
5	50 th	68
6	60^{th}	68
7	70^{th}	70
8	80^{th}	72
9	90 th	72
10	99 th	78
т ·	C (1 (1	1, ,1 1,

In view of the study results, the data for pulse rate test was further analyzed to determine the percentile scores with respect to pulse rate of volleyball players, which is indicative of the health of heart. The 10th to 99th percentile scores for pulse rate of volleyball players were determined from the collected data. The results are provided in above **Table 2.** The 99th percentile value for the pulse rate was 78 beats per minute (bpm), while that of 90th, 80^{th} , 70^{th} , 60^{th} and 50^{th} percentile, it was 72, 72, 70, 68 and 68 bpm respectively, furthermore, for the 40th, 30th and 20th percentile score was 66, 64 and 63 bpm respectively and for 10th percentile it was 63 bpm. The overall spread of data shows that the difference between the pulse rate of volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 15 bpm. The low variations in pulse rate values show that all the volleyball players have a fit heart.

3.3 Blood Pressure - Systolic - Descriptive statistics

3.4

 Table 3: Systolic Blood Pressure of the volleyball

 10
 players

		plujelb
	Statistics	Blood pressure in mm of Hg
	Mean	115.8
atistics	Standard Deviation	±7.7
e St	Standard Error	0.44
otive	Minimum	100
scrip	Maximum	135
Des	Skewness	003
	Kurtosis	216
		N = 300

The descriptive statistics (**Table 3**) revealed that the systolic blood pressure of the volleyball players is 115.8 ± 7.7 mm of Hg while standard error was 0.44. However, total variation in the systolic blood pressure of the volleyball players was observed between 100 and 135 mm of Hg and skewness and kurtosis values are -.003 and -.216

	Aayushi	i Internatior	nal Inte	erdisciplinary	<u>Research Journal (</u>	(AIIRJ)
VOL- VI	ISSUE-X	OCTOBER	2019	PEER REVIEW	IMPACT FACTOR	ISSN

respectively. Overall, the skewness and kurtosis values indicated that the data is consistent and the techniques used for data generation are reliable.

3.4 Blood Pressure – Systolic

Table 4: Percentile scores of Volleyball players for systolic blood pressure test

S.N.	Percentile	Blood Pressure - Systolic
1	10^{th}	105
2	20 th	110
3	30 th	110
4	40^{th}	114
5	50 th	118
6	60 th	118
7	70 th	120
8	80 th	121
9	90 th	125
10	99 th	135

In view of the study results, the data for blood pressure test was further analyzed to determine the percentile scores with respect to systolic blood pressure of volleyball players, which is indicative of the health of heart. The 10th to 99th percentile scores for systolic blood pressure of volleyball players were determined from the collected data. The results are provided in above **Table 4**. The 99th percentile value for the systolic blood pressure was 135 mm Hg, while that of 90th, 80th, 70th, 60th and 50th percentile, it was 125, 121, 120, 118 and 118 mm Hg respectively, furthermore, for the 40th, 30th and 20th percentile score was 114, 110 and 110 mm per Hg respectively and for 10th percentile it was 105 mm Hg. The overall spread of data shows that the difference between the systolic blood pressure of volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 30 mm Hg.

3.5 Blood Pressure - Diastolic- Descriptive Statistics

 Table 5: Diastolic blood pressure of the volleyball

players

	Statistics	Blood pressure in mm of Hg
e Mean		77.2
scriptiv tatistic	Standard Deviation	±6.4
S De	Standard Error	0.37

Kurtosis	086
Skewness	028
Maximum	93
Minimum	63

The descriptive statistics (**Table 5**) revealed that the diastolic blood pressure of the volleyball players is 77.2±6.4 mm of Hg while standard error was 0.37. However, total variation in the diastolic blood pressure of the volleyball players was observed between 63 and 93 mm Hg and skewness and kurtosis values are -.028 and -.086 respectively. Overall, the skewness and kurtosis values indicated that the data is consistent and the techniques used for data generation are reliable.

3.6 Blood Pressure – Diastolic

Table 6:	Percentile scor	es of	V <mark>o</mark> lleyball	players	for
	diastolic blo	od pre	essure test		

S.N.	Percentile	Blood Pressure - Diastolic
1	10^{th}	69
2	20^{th}	70
3	30 th	74
4	40^{th}	76
5	50 th	78
6	60 th	29
7	70^{th}	80
8	80 th	82
9	90 th	85
_ (10°	99 th	<u> </u>

In view of the study results, the data for blood pressure test was further analyzed to determine the percentile scores with respect to diastolic blood pressure of volleyball players, which is indicative of the health of heart. The 10th to 99th percentile scores for diastolic blood pressure of volleyball players were determined from the collected data. The results are provided in above Table 6. The 99th percentile value for the diastolic blood pressure was 93 mm Hg, while that of 90th, 80th, 70th, 60th and 50th percentile, it was 85, 82, 80, 79 and 78 mm Hg respectively, furthermore, for the 40th, 30th and 20th percentile score was 76, 74 and 70 mm Hg respectively and for 10th percentile it was 69 mm Hg. The overall spread of data shows that the difference between the diastolic blood pressure of volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 24 mmHg.

	Aayushi	Internation	nal Inte	erdisciplinary	Research Journal ((AIIRJ)
VOL- VI	ISSUE-X	OCTOBER	2019	PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL	IMPACT FACTOR 5.707	ISSN 2349-638x

3.7 Lung capacity - Descriptive Statistics

Table 7: Lung capacity of the volleyball players

	Statistics	Lung capacity
	Mean	6520
	Standard Deviation	±468.4
tive ics	Standard Error	69.4
Descrip Statist	Minimum	5100
	Maximum	7880
	Skewness	1.004
	Kurtosis	0647
	N = 300	

The descriptive statistics (Table 7) revealed

that the Lung capacity of the volleyball players is 6520±468.4 ml while standard error was 69.4. However, total variation in the Lung capacity of the volleyball players was observed between 5100 and 7880 ml and skewness and kurtosis values are 1.004 and -.0647 respectively. Overall, the skewness and kurtosis values indicated that the data is consistent and the techniques used for data generation are reliable.

3.8 Percentile scores of Lung capacity

 Table 8: Percentile scores of Volleyball players for Lung capacity test

S.N.	Percentile	Lung capacity	
1	10^{th}	5110	
2	20 th	5520	
3	30 th	5970	
4	40^{th}	6230	
5	50 th	6590	2,
6	60 th	6880	
7	70^{th}	7060	
8	80^{th}	7200	ir
9	90 th	7540	11
10	99 th	7880	

In view of the study results, the data for Lung capacity test was further analyzed to determine the percentile scores with respect to Lung capacity of volleyball players, which is indicative of the health of heart. The 10th to 99th percentile scores for Lung capacity of volleyball players were determined from the collected data. The results are provided in above **Table 8**. The 99th percentile value for the Lung capacity was 7880 ml, while that of 90th, 80th, 70th, 60th and 50th percentile, it was 7540, 7200, 7060, 6880 and 6590 ml respectively, furthermore, for the 40^{th} , 30^{th} and 20^{th} percentile score was 6230, 5970 and 5220 ml respectively and for 10^{th} percentile it was 5110 ml. The overall spread of data shows that the difference between the Lung capacity of volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10^{th} percentile is of 2770 ml (**Fig.8**).

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions related to delineation of norms for aerobic capacity parameters

The percentile norms of 12 selected test items indicate that the distribution of scores of almost all the test-items resides in the normal range of a probability curve. The final norms obtained for all the test items are presented hereunder

4.1.1 Pulse Rate - Norms for the Volleyball Players

• On the basis of the study results, it is concluded that the overall spread of data for the pulse rate shows that the difference between the volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 15 bpm.

4.1.2 Norms for the pulse rate of Volleyball Players

S.N.	Performance	Percentile	Pulse rate (nos.)
1	Excellent	<40 th	<66
2	Good	40^{th} to 70^{th}	66 to 70
3	Average	70^{th} to 90^{th}	70 to 72
4	Below Average	<mark>>9</mark> 0	Above 72

4.1.3 Blood Pressure – Systolic- Norms for the Volleyball Players

• On the basis of the study results, it is concluded that the overall spread of data for the systolic blood pressure shows that the difference between the volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 30 bpm.

4.1.4 Norms for the blood pressure – systolic rate of Volleyball Players

S.N.	Performance	Percentile	BP mm of Hg
1	Excellent	<40 th	<114
2	Good	40^{th} to 70^{th}	114 to 120
3	Average	70^{th} to 90^{th}	120 to 125
4	Below Average	>90	Above 135

4.1.5 Blood Pressure – Diastolic- Norms for the Volleyball Players

• On the basis of the study results, it is concluded that the overall spread of data for the diastolic blood pressure shows that the difference between the volleyball player at 99th percentile and 10th percentile is of 24 bpm

4.1.6 Norms for the blood pressure – diastolic of Volleyball Players

S.N.	Performance	Percentile	BP mm of Hg
1	Excellent	<40 th	<76
2	Good	40^{th} to 70^{th}	76 to 80
3	Average	70^{th} to 90^{th}	80 to 85
4	Below Average	>90	Above 85

5.0 Bibliography

- Annesi, J. J., Westcott, W. L., Faigenbaum, A. D and Unruh, J.L.(2005). Effects of a 12-week physical activity protocol delivered by YMCA after-school counselors (Youth Fit for Life) on fitness and self-efficacy changes in 5-12-year-old boys and girls, *Res Q Exerc Sport*, 76(4), pp. 468-476.
- Eryılmaz, S. K and Kaynak, K. (2019). Relationship between Repeated Sprint Ability and Aerobic Fitness in College Volleyball Players, Universal Journal of Educational Research, 7(5), pp.1198-1204.
- 3. http://www.healthychildren.org/English/healthyliving/fitness/Pages/Aerobic-Capacity-and-Training-Ability.aspx
- 4. http://www.indianetzone.com/19/volleyball_india .htm
- 5. http://www.sports-information.org/volleyball.htm
- Johnson L. Barry and Nelson K. Jack, "Practical Measurements for Evaluation in Physical Education" 3rd ed. (Delhi: Surjeet Publication), P-180.
- Kansal, K. D. (1966). "Test & Measurement in Sports and Physical Education", (Delhi D.V.S. Publications), p-174.
- Kyröläinen, H., Santtila, M., Nindl, B.C and Vasankari, T. (2010). Physical fitness profiles of young men: associations between physical fitness, Obesity and health, 40(11), pp.907-20.
- Lazic, J. S., Tadic, M., Antic, M., Radovanovic, D., Nesic, D., Rakocevic, R and Mazic, S. (2019). The relationship between right heart and aerobic capacity in large cohort of young elite athletes, The International Journal of Cardiovascular,35(6), pp.1027-1036.
- 10. Loizou, G and Karageorghis, C. I. (2014). Effects of psychological priming, video, and music on anaerobic exercise performance, *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine & Science in Sports*, online

version of record published before inclusion in issue.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/sms.1 2391/abstract

- McArdle, W. D., Katch, F. I., & Katch, V. L. (1991). Exercise physiology: Energy, nutrition, and human performance (3rd ed). Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger.
- 12. Nindl, B. C., Castellani, J. W., Warr, B. J., Sharp, M. A., Henning, P. C., Spiering, B. A and Scofield, E.(2013). D. Physiological Employment Standards III: physiological challenges and consequences encountered during international military deployments, Eur J Appl Physiol. 113(11), pp.2655-72.
- Pennathur, A and Lopes, A. (2005). Aerobic capacity of young Mexican American adults, *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, 35(1), pp.91-103.
- 14. Smith, D.J., Roberts, D and Watson, B.(1992).Physical, physiological and performance differences between canadian national team and universiade volleyball players, Journal of Sports Sciences,10(2), pp.131-138.
- 15. Zerf, M and Louglaib, L. (2019). Maximal aerobic speed as prior reference point skills fitness capacities among elite male volleyball players, Physical education of students, 23(3), pp. 160-166.