

A Study of Motor Fitness Components of Runners and Swimmers of Nagpur Maharashtra

Amit Arun Gajbhiye^{1*} Dr. Amit Ramesh Chand Kanwar²

¹ Research Scholar, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli

² Assistant Director, Hislop College, Nagpur

Abstract – The purpose of this study was to compare the Motor fitness of Runners and Swimmers of Nagpur Maharashtra of Nagpur District of Maharashtra. The research was a descriptive comparative method. A total of 50 samples, in which 25 Runners and 25 Swimmers of age group of 18-25 years were selected purposively from the Nagpur District Level competitions of Swimming and Running. The criterion measures adopted for this study were Agility and Speed. The data collection tools used in the study were shuttle run and 50 yard dash. Data of Motor Fitness Components of Runners and Swimmers was compared by using independent Sample ‘t’ test. The level of significance was kept at 0.05 level of significant to test the hypothesis. The researcher analyzed the collected data as per the objectives set for the research study. The statistical analysis of Motor Fitness components revealed that in the Component Agility there was no significant difference between Runners and Swimmers. But in Component speed there was significant difference between Runners and Swimmers.. In the present the results also showed that in both the Motor fitness components like agility and speed, the Runners were found to be better than Swimmers. Finally the researcher concluded that the Runners were more fit as compare to Swimmers. This clearly shows that athletes of Runners are more fit as compare to athletes of Swimmers.

Key Words: Motor Fitness, Runners and Swimmers.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

Motor fitness may be defined as the successful adaptation to stresses of one's life style. The requirement of fitness is highly specific for different sports. It is quite possible to feel fit when a few scientific states would prove that one was far from it in physiological terms. It is also possible that one is very fit is one of the sports such as Running and swimming, but when one swims a 100 meters quickly he/she gets out breath and feel quite tired. The purpose of this study was to compare the Motor fitness of Runners and Swimmers of Nagpur District of Maharashtra

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research was a descriptive comparative method. A total of 50 samples, in which 25 Runners and 25 Swimmers of age group of 18-25 years were selected purposively from the Nagpur District Level competitions of Swimming and Running. The criterion measures adopted for this study were Agility and Speed. The data collection tools used in the study were shuttle run and 50 yard dash. Data of Motor Fitness Components of Runners and Swimmers was compared by using independent Sample ‘t’ test. The

level of significance was kept at 0.05 level of significant to test the hypothesis.

RESULTS

Table No.1.1

Descriptive statistics of Agility and Speed of Runners and Swimmers

Motor Fitness Variables	Groups	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	St. Error Mean
Agility	Runners	25	6.9600	1.24097	.24819
	Swimmers	25	7.5600	1.04403	.20881
Speed	Runners	25	7.1600	1.14310	.22862
	Swimmers	25	8.0000	1.00000	.20000

Table No 1.2

Independent sample 't' test of Agility and Speed of Runners and Swimmers

Motor fitness Variables	't' value	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Agility	-1.850	48	.070	-.60000	.32435
Speed	-2.765	48	.008	-.84000	.30375

Corresponding Author

Amit Arun Gajbhiye*

Research Scholar, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher analyzed the collected data as per the objectives set for the research study. The statistical analysis of Motor Fitness components revealed that in the Component Agility there was no significant difference between Runners and Swimmers. But in Component speed there was significant difference between Runners and Swimmers. In the present the results also showed that in both the Motor fitness components like agility and speed, the Runners were found to be better than Swimmers.

CONCLUSION

Finally the researcher concluded that the Runners were more fit as compare to Swimmers. This clearly shows that athletes of Runners are more fit as compare to athletes of Swimmers.

REFERENCES

1. Berger and Paradis, John, Samuel (2010) Sports fitness & training, Rojet publication New Delhi 110002(India).
2. Chung, Joanne WY; Chung, Louisa MY; Chen, Bob (2009) The impact of lifestyle on the physical fitness of primary school children. Retrieved on April 15, 2011.
3. Donald K. Mathew's, "Measurement in physical education" (London : W.B. Saunders Company 1973).
4. Kumar R., Mishra S.K. A study on the participation of girls Athletes of Hyderabad District in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2002 to 2011. International Journal of Health, Physical Education and Computer Science in Sports 2012,6(1) pp. 58-59
5. S. Mookherjee, "A study of physical fitness of boys 13-17 years of age" SNIPES JOURNAL. I (April 1978).
6. Millar, K. David, (2002). Measurement by the physical educator. (4th edition) New York: Mc Graw Hill Companies p.144.