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Physiological variables of medalists and non-medalists of Inter-University Kho-Kho players

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Abstract

Kho-Kho is primarily an outdoor team sport popular in Asia's tropical regions. Several nations, including Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Malaysia, England, and many others, have adopted these native games of India.

This study compared the physiological characteristics of male South-Zone Inter-university medalist and non-medal winners in Kho-Kho. For the purpose of the study, information was gathered from 60 players who competed in the South-Zone Inter University Kho-Kho Tournament, 30 of whom won medals and 30 of whom did not. The participants' ages ranged from 19 to 29. The South-Zone Inter-university medalists' selected physiological factors did not differ significantly, according to statistical analysis of the data using the "t-test" technique.

Keywords: Physiological characteristics, Kho-Kho, Medalists, Inter University

Introduction

The physiological capacities of the athlete, motor control and biomechanics, perceptual and visual skills, tactical intelligence, and psychological elements are among the topics studied in studies of skilled players in team sports. Sports and sports-related activities are present in every civilization in the world. The physiological factors are the mainstay of science and a crucial component of the investigation.

Records and great athletic accomplishments require the highest level of performance and unwavering resolve to meet those standards. Through training and competition, those with exceptional physiological potential, excellent knowledge of their sports' techniques and strategies, and a track record of success are continually pushing the boundaries of physiological performance.

A player should be subjected to the highest training loads possible to build physiological performance at the best possible level. Yet, in order to achieve this, the player must adjust his way of life to the demands of his sporting pursuits in a way that will best enable him to enhance his performance. As a result, training becomes an essential component of the player's lifestyle and, at critical points in life, might be the deciding factor. The players should be included in the organisation of the training.

Kho-Kho, an ancient game from pre-divided India, was presumably inspired by the many tactics and strategies used in the "Kuruksheetra" war in the Mahabharata. When the fighting was raging, zigzag paths were pursued.

Kho-Kho, which is founded on natural physical development principles, encourages a healthy combative attitude of word understanding and develops all of a person's motor skills. A team is made up of 12 players, a manager, a coach, and other staff members. The match will, nevertheless, kick off with 9 players on the field. There are two innings in the game. Chasing and defending turns, which last 9 minutes each for junior boys and girls and men and women, make up an innings. The time limit for sub junior boys and girls is seven minutes. Each game will have two innings. For Men, Women, Junior Boys/Girls, and Sub Junior Boys, there shall be a 6 minute break after an inning and a 3 minute rest between two turns.

Objectives of the study: This study compared the physiological characteristics of male medalists and non-medal winners in the South-Zone Inter-University Kho-Kho competition, including BMI and bone mass.

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Methodology

Data from sixty players, of which thirty (30) are from medalists and thirty (30) are from non-medalists, was gathered to fulfil the study's objectives. These were chosen as subjects from the universities of Kuvempu, Mysore, and Mangalore. The subjects for the data collection were chosen at random. The participants' ages ranged from 19 to 29.

Statistical technique

To achieve the purpose of the study data collected was analyzed by using statistical technique 't'-test with the help of SPSS 28th version.

Results

Data collected were put into statistical treatment and results are presented in the following tables.

Table 1: Shows the mean, standard deviation, t-value of BMI of the Medalists and Non-Medalists of Inter-University Kho-Kho Male Players

Sl. No.	Subjects	N	Mean Value	Std. Dev.	'T' Value
1	Medalists	30	21.41	2.41	1.023
2	Non-medalists	30	22.21	3.28	

*Level of significance 0.05

The above table shows that the BMI of the medalists and non-medalists of inter-university Kho-Kho male players. The obtained t-value is 1.023 which is lesser than the table value 2.04 (DF = 29) at 0.05 level of significance. So, there was no significant difference in BMI between medalists and non-medalists of inter-university Kho-Kho players. When mean values are compared non-medalists are having more BMI than the medalists.

Table 2: Shows the mean, standard deviation, t-value of Bone Mass of the Medalists and Non-Medalists of Inter-University Kho-Kho Male Players

Sl. No.	Subjects	N	Mean Value	Std. Dev.	'T' Value
1	Medalists	30	2.55	0.21	0.674
2	Non-medalists	30	2.59	0.26	

*Level of significance 0.05

The above table reveals that, the obtained t-value is 0.674 which is lesser than the table value 2.04 (DF = 29) at 0.05 level of significance. There was no significance difference in Bone mass between medalists and non-medalists of inter-university Kho-Kho male players. Bone mass of non-medalists are more than the medalists Kho-Kho game.

Findings of the study

The above results show that there was no significant difference in the selected physiological variables of South-Zone Inter-University medalists and non-medalists of Kho-Kho game.

When mean values of the variables compared Non medalists Kho-Kho players are having more BMI than medalists. In Bone mass Non medalists Kho-Kho players are having more Bone mass than medalists.

The above results found because of the training plan, diet and biological reasons of each individual. To test the authenticity of the result further study is recommended on more number of subjects.

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