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Baldeep singh
(Research scholar) Department
of physical education, C.D.L.U.,
Sirsa, Haryana, India.

Analysis of select anthropometric variable, weight of rural and urban areas athletes representing different topographic areas

Baldeep singh

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analysis Weight of rural and urban areas school boys Athletes of Fatehabad and Sirsa Districts of Haryana, Mansa and Bathinda Districts of Punjab and Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan states. The study was carried out on 600 subjects, 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Fatehabad and Sirsa Districts of Haryana, 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Mansa and Bathinda Districts of Punjab and 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan states. To achieve the objective of study, the only those sports person were selected, who was participated at district and state level competitions in volleyball, handball, kabaddi, football and kho-kho events. Only two variables were measure to collect the data i.e. Weight and Height. One way Analysis of variance was used to compare these variables. The age limit of the selected subjects ranged from 15 to 18 years.

Keywords: Analysis, anthropometric variable, rural and urban areas athletes

Introduction

Anthropometry refer to the measurement of proportions of the human body in an easy way, and is probably the best-known and is probably the best known and most widely used technique for estimating BC both in rural or urban field situations. Beside measuring weight and height, which do not provide any information about a nutritional status, other techniques are used to measure the size and proportion of body segments, (e.g. skin folds, bone breadth and length, circumference and segment depths).

Anthropometric measurement may be useful in choosing the descriptive for individual since, it is very essential for enhanced performance. For example, longer legs and longer hands are helpful to shoot in basketball. Long limbs help to clear the hurdles easily. Almost all the sports and games tall structure can be a better performance especially in volleyball, basketball, high jump, pole vault, hurdles, etc. the modern world analyses the athletes through computer. This is possible only through body measurement.

Physical educators have long realized that the performance of boys and girls is greatly influenced by such factors as age, height, and weight and body structure. It is also acknowledges that the persons of the same age will vary considerably in body size and shape; that individuals of same height will differ greatly in body weight that person may weigh the same but the relative proportion of the muscle, fat and bone will be anything but equal. It is obvious then that no single measure by itself is satisfactory for the purpose of classifying students into homogenous groups.

Topography is a field of geosciences and planetary science comprising the study of surface shape and feature of earth and other observable astronomical objects including planets, moons and asteroids. It is also the description of such surface shapes and features. (especially their depiction in maps). The topography of an area could also mean the surface shape and features them.

In general, topography is concerned with local detail in general, including not only relief but also natural and artificial features, and even local history and culture.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to “*Analysis of select anthropometric variables, weight and hight of rural and urban areas athletes representing different topographic areas*”.

Correspondence:
Baldeep singh
(Research scholar) Department
of physical education, C.D.L.U.,
Sirsa, Haryana, India.

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to analysis Weight of rural and urban areas school boys Athletes of Fatehabad and Sirsa Districts of Haryana, Mansa and Bathinda Districts of Punjab and Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan states. The study was carried out on 600 subjects, 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Fatehabad and Sirsa Districts of Haryana, 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Mansa and Bathinda Districts of Punjab and 200 subjects (100 Rural 100 urban) from Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan states. To achieve the objective of study, the only

those sports person were selected, who was participated at district and state level competitions in volleyball, handball, kabaddi, football and kho-kho events. Only two variables were measure to collect the data i.e. Weight and Height. One way Analysis of variance was used to compare these variables. The age limit of the selected subjects ranged from 15 to 18 years. Selection of Anthropometric Variables

1. Weight

Result and Discussion

Table 1: One way Analysis of variance on Weight run of rural and urban area athletes of Haryana (Fatehabad and Sirsa), Punjab (Mansa and Bathinda) and Rajasthan (Ganganagar and Hanumangarh) with reference their socio-economic status.

Area	SES level	Mean	SD	SOV	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	"F"	Sig.
Haryana Rural	Low	63.85	5.68	Between Groups	476.75	17	28.04	.97	.49
	Middle	64.52	5.57	Within Groups	16796.12	582	28.85		
	High	63.88	4.68	Total	17272.87	599			
Haryana Urban	Low	65.16	5.50						
	Middle	63.05	4.96						
	High	64.88	5.80						
Punjab Rural	Low	62.37	5.39						
	Middle	62.29	5.63						
	High	62.35	5.33						
Punjab Urban	Low	63.44	5.63						
	Middle	62.69	5.32						
	High	62.20	4.82						
Rajasthan Rural	Low	63.96	5.86						
	Middle	63.90	5.11						
	High	64.37	5.26						
Rajasthan Urban	Low	63.84	5.68						
	Middle	64.51	5.57						
	High	63.88	4.68						

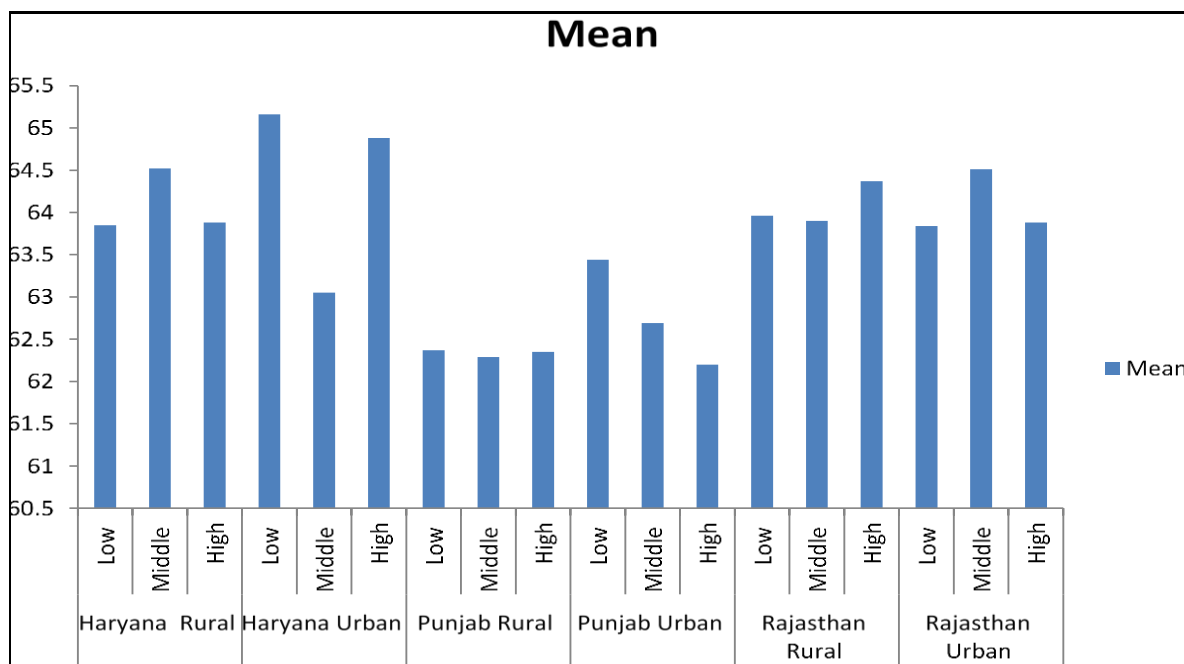
*Significant at 0.05 Level.

The mean value of the Weight in case of Low level, Middle level and High level SES of Rural area athletes of Haryana is 63.85, 64.52 and 63.88, Urban area of Haryana is 65.16, 63.05 and 64.88, Rural area of Punjab is 62.37, 62.29 and 62.35, Urban area of Punjab is 63.44, 62.69 and 62.20, Rural Area of Rajasthan is 63.96, 63.90 and 64.37 and Urban area of Rajasthan is 63.84, 64.51 and 63.88 respectively.

The obtained F-ratio value is .97. The obtained significant

value of table is .49, which is not significant at 0.05 level. The result of study shows that there is no significant difference on Weight of Rural and Urban areas athletes of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan states with reference their Socio-Economic conditions.

The mean values of Table 1. are graphically represented by Figure 4.1. Meme



Mean value in Kilogram

Conclusion

The obtain result show that, there was no significant difference in weight of all selected topographic areas of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

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