

Effect of Continuous Running Fartlek Training and Interval Training on Selected Skill Related Performance Variables Among Male Football Players

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Abstract- *The present study was undertaken to analyze the Effect of Continuous Running, Fartlek and Interval Training on Selected Skill Related Performance Variables (Kicking for distance) of Male Football Players.. The investigator has selected sixty inter collegiate football men players at random, their age ranged from 18-25 years. The subjects chosen for the study were divided into four equal groups and designated as experimental group 'A' experimental group 'B' experimental group 'C' and control group 'D'. Continuous running were given to group 'A' Fartlek training group 'B' Interval training given to group 'C' and the control group 'D' were restricted to participate in any activities. The trainings were given for a period of twelve weeks. The data were collected before and after the training. The obtained data's were analyzed by Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). The level of significant was fixed at 0.05 levels. Where ever the 'F' ratio was found significant scheffe's post test was used for find out the significant differences among the paired mean. The results of the study showed that continuous running, fartlek training and interval training are significantly improved than control group.*

Keywords:- Continuous running, Fartlektraining, Interval training, Kicking for distance

I. INTRODUCTION

Continuous training as the name implies, involves continuous activity, without rest intervals. This has varied from high intensity, Continuous activity of moderate duration to low-intensity activity of an extended duration, i.e. long, slow distance, or 'LSD' training. LSD training is probably the most widely used form of endurance conditioning for jogger who want to stay in condition for health-related purpose, the athlete who participate in team sports and endurance-trains for general condition, and the athlete who wants to maintain his endurance condition during the off-season. *Ajmer Singh et al., (2003)*

Fartlek training is running with various intensity according to requirement of the athlete and dictates of the terrain. The athlete will use a terrain which undulates and makes varying demands upon him. (Ex. Hills, Woodland,

Ploughed land, sand) like the alternating pace method, anaerobic period provides a strong stimulus for the improvement of VO_2 maximum. In addition, the demands of terrain stimulate strength endurance development and proprioceptive balance adjustment of ankle, knee and hip. (*Dick 1980*)

Interval training is a form of progressive conditioning in which the intensity of the activity, the duration of each bout. The Number of bouts, the time or kind of resting period between bouts, on the order of the bouts is varied *Baby (1927)*. According to *Mathews and Fox (1974)*, Interval training as work or exercise followed by the property of prescribed relief interval.

Skill related performance of football players

The principal technical skills are shooting, passing, ball control and dribbling (*Reilly & Holmes, 1983*). *Reilly et al., (2000)*. Indicated that a number of physical and anthropometric prerequisites are necessary to compete at the elite level in football. *Sheppard et al., (2006)*. Specifically, players are expected to possess well developed aerobic fitness and anaerobic power, coupled with good agility to be capable of maintaining high power during fast movements over the entire match (*Mohr et al., 2005*).

Russel & Kingsley, M. (2011). Founded that the quality of skill performance is dependent on cognitive, perceptual and motor skill, which interacts in rapidly changing environment. According to *Thomas et al., (2009)* "dribbling appears to be the single most important skill when compared to passing, first touch, and defense". There are a number of important dribbling skills necessary to play soccer. Players need to be able to change speeds with the ball such as accelerating and stopping. *Huijgen et al., (2010)* contended, "Dribbling speed is considered critical to the outcome of the game. Dribbling in soccer can be categorized into dribble actions while accelerating and dribble actions with quick changes of directions". Players need to be able to use the inside, outside, sole, and instep of their feet to change directions. Another important dribbling skill is shielding the

ball while stationary and on the move. Players must also be able to dribble while looking up to assess the game developments. These dribbling skills are important to being an effective soccer player.

Skill related variables

The abilities of skill related fitness are not the skill associated with any particular sports, such as running, catching, tackling or kicking, but are the underlying skills which are brought to bear when participating in sports

Statement of the problem

The purpose of the study was to find out the Effect of Continuous Running, Fartlek and Interval Training on Selected Skill Related Performance Variables(Kicking for distance) of Male Football Players.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to find out the influence of effect of continuous running fartlek training and interval training on selected Skill Related Performance Variables, namely Kicking for distance. To achieve the purpose of this study sixty inter collegiate football men players were selected at random from in and around the Guntur district Andhra Pradesh. Their age ranged from 18 to 25 years. The subjects chosen for study was divided into four groups and designated as experimental group A, experimental group B, experimental group C and control group D. Each groups consisted of fifteen players. Continuous running was given to group A, Fartlek training given to group B, Interval training given to group C and control group C was restricted to participate in any of the training programme other than their regular activities. Training was given three days in a week for twelve weeks. The subject were tested on at the Kicking for distance beginning (Pre-test) and at the end of the experimental period (Post-test). To measure the, Kicking for distance , (Warner Test) respectively because of their simplicity and availability of necessary facilities, instrument and equipment's.

Kicking for distance (Warner Test)

Purpose:-The purpose of the test was to measure the kicking ability for distance with a degree of accuracy using the right foot

Facilitates and Equipment:-Soccer balls and field markings.

Procedures:-The Players run to kick a stationary ball. The ball must stay within a lane that is is 25 yards wide. The distance the ball advances in the air is measured. Three trails are given.

Instructions:-Take running start and kick this ball with your right or left foot as far as you can down this mark –off lane. It will be measured at the first bounce. You will have three trails and the best one will count.

Scoring:- Measure the distance of the kick to the first bounce. Record the best of three kicks measured to the nearest yard (Barrow and Gee 1979).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of data on Kicking for distance has been examine by ANCOVA for variables separately in order to determine the differences if any among the group at pre and post test when the differences was found to be significant by ANCOVA, the Scheffe's post hoc test was applied to assess the significant differences between the adjusted mean

Table-I

Analysis of Covariance of data on kicking for distance between pre and post test of Continuous running group, Fartlek training group, Interval training group and control group

	CRG	FTG	ITG	CG	Sources of variance	Sum of square	df	Mean Square	'F' ratio
Pre -test Mean	46.47	47.87	48.00	48.53	B	34.98	3	11.66	0.692
SD	4.340	4.357	4.071	3.602	W	943.2	56	16.84	
Post -test Mean	48.67	50.00	50.00	47.53	B	63.78	3	21.26	1.56
SD	3.867	3.873	3.566	3.440	W	763.06	56	13.62	
Adjusted post-test Mean	49.77	49.86	49.74	46.80	B	99.40	3	33.13	109.53*
					W	16.63	55	0.302	

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

(The table value required for significant at 0.05 level with df 3 and 56 & 3 and 55 are 2.77 and 2.77 respectively)

The table I Shows that the pre- test mean values on kicking for accuracy for Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group (FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and control groups (CG) were 46.47, 47.87, 48.00 and 48.53 respectively. The obtained 'F' value of 0.692 for pre test scores on Kicking for distance, which was lesser than the table value of 2.77 for significance with df 3 and 56 at 0.05 level of confidence.

The post test mean values on kicking for distance for Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group

(FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and control groups (CG) were 48.67, 50.00, 50.00 and 47.53 respectively. The obtained ‘F’ value of 1.56 for post test scores on kicking for distance, which was lesser than the table value of 2.77 for significance with df 3 and 56 at 0.05 level of confidence.

The adjusted post test mean values on kicking for distance for Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group (FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and control groups (CG) were 49.77, 49.86 49.74 and 46.80 respectively. The obtained ‘F’ value 109.53 for adjusted post test scores on kicking for distance, which was higher than the table value of 2.77 for significance with df 3 and 55 at 0.05 level of confidence.

The result of the study showed that there was significant difference among Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group (FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and control groups (CG) on kicking for distance.

Since four groups were involved the Scheffe’s post hoc test was applied to find out the paired mean differences if any, and it is presented in table II

Table- II

Scheffe’s post hoc test for the differences between paired adjusted post test means of kicking for distance

CRG	FTG	ITG	CG	MD	CI
49.77	49.86	-	-	0.09	0.57
49.77	-	49.74	-	0.03	
49.77	-	-	46.80	2.97*	
-	49.86	49.74	-	0.12	
-	49.86	-	46.80	3.06*	
-	-	49.74	47.07	2.67*	

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

The table II Shows that the adjusted post-test mean differences of Continuous running group (CRG) and Control group (CG), Fartlek training group (FTG) and Control group (CG) and Interval training group (ITG) and control group (CG) were 2.97, 3.06 and 2.67 respectively. They were greater than the confidence interval value 0.57 at 0.05 level, which indicate that there is a significant differences among the group of Continuous running group (CRG) and Control group (CG), Fartlek training group (FTG) and Control group (CG) and Interval training (ITG) group and control group.

The adjusted mean difference of Continuous running group (CRG) and fartlek training group (FTG), Continuous running group (CRG) and Interval training group (ITG) and

Fartlek training group (FTG) and Interval training group (ITG) were 0.09, 0.03 and 0.12 respectively. Hence it shows that they were lesser than the confidence interval value 0.57 at 0.05 levels, which indicate that there is no significant differences exist among the group of Continuous running group (CRG) and fartlek training group (FTG), Continuous running group (CRG) and Interval training group (ITG) and Fartlek training group (FTG) and Interval training group (ITG).

The Comparison of pre, post and adjusted post mean values of kicking for distance for Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group (FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and Control group (CG) on kicking for distance are graphically presented in figure 1.

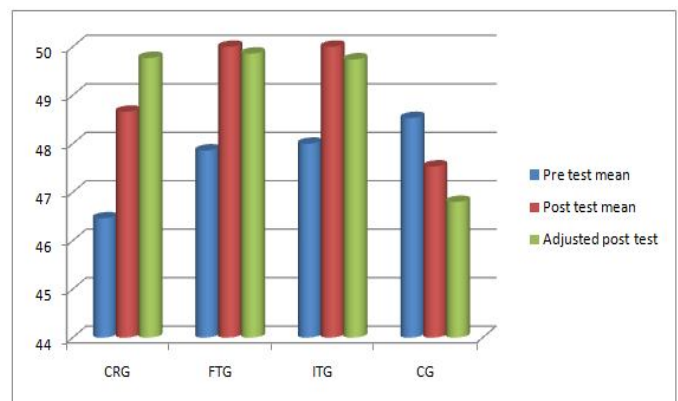


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the pre, post and adjusted post test mean values of Continuous running group (CRG), Fartlek training group (FTG), Interval training group (ITG) and control group (CG) on kicking for distance

IV. DISCUSSING ON FINDINGS-- Kicking for Distance

The present study revealed that the effect of continuous running Fartlek and interval training significantly improved the kicking for distance performance. Rubley et al., (2011) founded that kicking for distance is significantly improved due to impact of sports training programme. Nazrul Islam Mallick et al., (2013) effect of harness running, sand running, weight-Jacket running and weight training significantly improved the kicking performance among the soccer player. Sedaw et al., (2011) founded that after six week of training kicking speed increased when compared with control group.

Discussion on hypotheses

1. In the hypothesis it was stated that the there would be significant improvement on selected skill related performance variables due to the effect of Continuous running, Fartlek training and interval training. The result

shows that due to the effect of continuous running, Fartlek training and interval training on selected skill related performance variables such as kicking for distance, has significantly improved. Hence it proved that the research hypothesis was accepted and null hypothesis rejected.

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. Kicking for distance was significantly improved by the Continuous running group, Fartlek training group and Interval training group when compared with control group.
2. There is no significant improvement in kicking for distance between Continuous running group, Fartlek training group and Interval training group

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