



Effect of High Intensity Interval and Game Specific Training on Skill Related Performance Variable Among School Level Handball Players

¹N. Ashok Kumar, ²Dr. A. Sankar, ³Dr. S. Rameshkumar

¹Research Scholar, Kongu Arts and Science College, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

²Research Supervisor, Director of Physical Education, Kongu Arts and Science College, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.

³Director of Physical Education, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

The benefits of high intensity interval training include burning calories, losing weight, and building muscle. HIIT can also help you lower blood pressure and blood sugar, while improving oxygen and blood flow. HIIT may also benefit brain health by improving mental health and memory. The present study is investigated to the effect of high intensity interval and game specific training on skill related performance variable among school level handball players. The research scholar reviewed the available literature pertaining to the interval training, from books, journals, periodicals, magazines and research papers. There were studies proved that the interval had positive effects on certain components of game specific variable in front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass of school level handball players. The age group 15 – 17 and selected Dindugul region, Tamilnadu, India school level handball players. Statistically significant improvements in standard scores in front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass were comparable between the three groups of handball players. Front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass improved in game specific training group the control group. The research on short - duration intervention in establishment players may help to organize the role of game specific training in conventional handball players to maintain proper alignment and posture during movement for training.

KEY WORDS: Physical fitness, speed, front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass, Game specific training, interval training

INTRODUCTION

One method of training that allows appropriate metabolic systems to be stressed is interval training. Interval training is based on the concept of more work which can be performed at higher exercise intensities with the same or less fatigue compared to continuous training. The theoretical metabolic profile for exercise and rest intervals stressing aerobic metabolism, fast glycolysis, and the phosphagen system is based on the knowledge of which energy system predominates during exercise and time of substrate recovery.

Overall, HIIT produces many of the same health benefits as other forms of exercise in a shorter amount of time. These benefits include decreases in body fat, heart rate, and blood pressure. HIIT may also help lower blood sugar and improve insulin sensitivity.

Game based training is a training method that uses games and other interactive activities to teach learners new skills and knowledge. Trainers can create a more enjoyable learning experience, which can help learners stay motivated and engaged throughout the training process

METHODOLOGY

The Methodology for the present investigation is on the effect of high intensity interval and game specific training on skill related performance variable among school level handball players. The purpose of study 45 male handball students selected from various schools in Dindigul district, TamilNadu. Their age ranges between 15 to 17 years .the subjects were randomly assigned into two groups, namely experimental group I (interval training) Experimental group II game specific training and control group. In order to make sure the full cooperation from the subjects, the scholar had a meeting with them and explained the purpose of the research. It was made clear by explanation in order to ascertain that there was no uncertainty among the players regarding the effort, which they had to put in for the successful completion of this study. Experimental group I participated for a period of eight weeks interval training experimental group II participated for a period of eight weeks game specific training and control group have no any specific training. The subjects were tested on selected criterion variable of front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass before the training and after 8 weeks of training.

TRAINING PROCEDURE

Experimental Group-I undertake interval training experimental group II undergone game specific training and the control group were explored to any specific training programme. The experimental treatments namely interval training and game specific training were administered for duration of eight weeks and the number of session per week was confined to three alternative days and each session lasted 60 minutes.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The collected data from the two groups prior to and after the experimental treatments on selected variables were front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass were statistically analyzed by using the statistical technique of analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Whenever the 'F' ratio for adjusted post-test means was found to be significant, scheffe's post hoc test was followed as a post hoc test to determine which of the paired means difference was significant. In all the cases 0.05 level of confidence was fixed as a level of confidence to test the hypotheses.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The influence of independent variables on each of the criterion variables is analyzed and presented below.

The training period was limited to eight weeks. The dependent variables selected for this study was skill related performance variable of front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass. All the subjects were tested prior to and immediately after the experimental period on the selected dependent variables.

The data obtained from the experimental groups before and after the experimental period were statistically organized with dependent 't'-test and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Whenever the 'F' ratio for adjusted post-test means was found to be outstanding performance study. The Scheffe's Post hoc test was organised to determine the paired mean differences. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 level for all the cases.

TABLE - 1

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE AMONG INTERVAL TRAINING GROUP GAME SPECIFIC TRAINING GROUP AND CONTROL GROUP ON FRONT SHOOT

	Game specific Training Group	Interval Training Group	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F-value
Pre test Mean	4.33	4.46	4.40	Between	0.133	2	0.067	0.26
				Within	10.667	42	0.254	
Post test Mean	6.13	6.06	4.46	Between	26.711	2	13.356	21.24*
				Within	26.400	42	0.629	
Adjusted post mean	6.19	6.01	4.46	Between	26.918	2	13.459	29.51*
				Within	18.693	41	0.456	

FIGURE - 1

THE ADJUSTED POST TEST MEAN VALUES OF INTERVAL TRAINING GROUP I GAME SPECIFIC TRAINING GROUP II AND CONTROL GROUP ON FRONT SHOOT



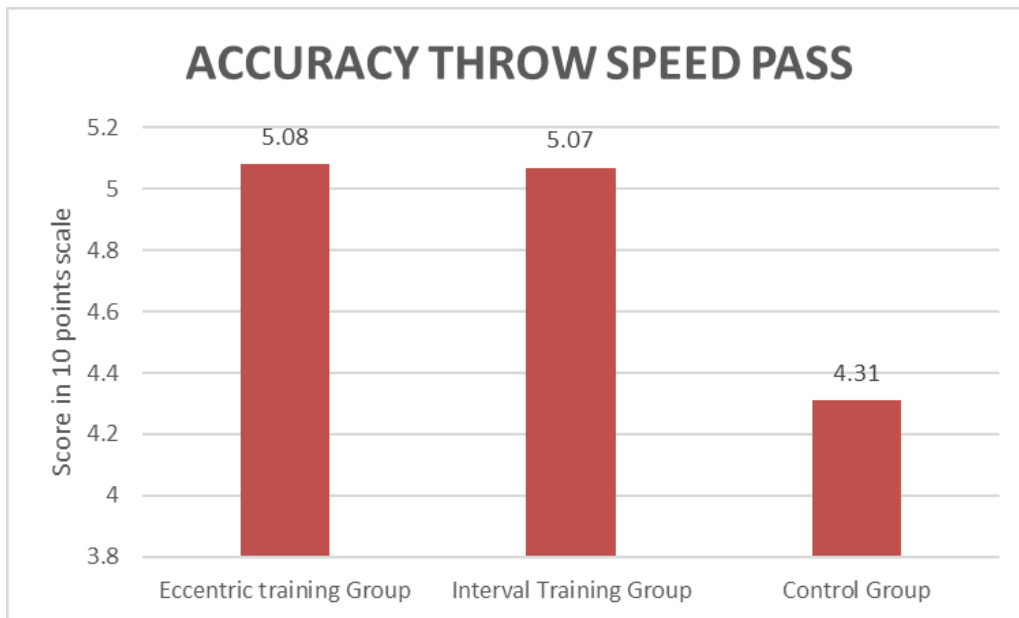
TABLE - 2

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE AMONG INTERVAL TRAINING GROUP GAME SPECIFIC TRAINING GROUP AND CONTROL GROUP ON ACCURACY THROW SPEED PASS

	Game specific Training Group	Interval Training Group	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F-value
Pre test Mean	4.40	4.40	4.46	Between	0.044	2	0.022	0.08
				Within	10.993	42	0.260	
Post test Mean	5.8	5.06	4.33	Between	16.133	2	8.067	18.15*
				Within	18.667	42	0.444	
Adjusted post mean	5.08	5.07	4.31	Between	16.552	2	8.276	19.31*
				Within	17.567	41	0.428	

FIGURE – 2

THE ADJUSTED POST TEST MEAN VALUES OF INTERVAL TRAINING GROUP I GAME SPECIFIC TRAINING GROUP II AND CONTROL GROUP ON ACCURACY THROW SPEED PASS



CONCLUSION

The findings of the study showed that there was a statistically significant improvement in the physical fitness variable of front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass as compared to control group.

1. The results of the study shows that the experimental group-I that had undergone game specific training group and interval training group, improved skill related performance variables in front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass of handball players on control group.
2. The results of the study shows that the experimental group-I that had undergone game specific training group better than interval training group improved by skill related performance variables in front shoot, accuracy throw speed pass of handball players.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that coaches and physical educators in the game of handball should give due to include game specific training in their training schedules.

In the physical exercise, while designing the training programme the effect of varied training modalities is explained on positively on physical fitness variables of handball players, the physical education teachers and coaches can prefer this type of training so as to achieve aim in time.

REFERENCES

1. Gorostiaga EM, Granados C, Ibanez J, and Izquierdo M. Differences in physical fitness and throwing velocity among elite and amateur male handball players. *Int J Sports Med* 2005; 26(3), 225-232. doi:10.1055/s-2004-82097
2. 2. Pereira LA, César C, Abad C, Kobal R, Kitamura K, Orsi RC, Ramirez-Campillo R, and Loturco L. Differences in speed and power capacities between female national college team and national olympic team handball athletes. *J Hum Kin* 2018; 63:1,85-94. Doi : <https://doi.org/10.2478/hukin-2018-0009>.
3. 3. Izquierdo M, Hakkinen K, Gonzalez-Badillo JJ, Ibanez J, Gorostiaga EM. Effects of long-term training specificity on maximal strength and power of the upper and lower extremities in athletes from different sports. *Eur J Appl Physiol* 2002; 87(3), 264-271. doi:10.1007/s00421-002-0628-y
4. 4. Moran J, Sandercock G, Ramirez-Campillo R, Clark CCT, Fernandes JFT, and Drury B. A Meta- Analysis of Resistance Training in Female Youth: Its Effect on Muscular Strength, and Shortcomings in the Literature. *Sports Med* 2018 ; 48(7):1661-1671. doi: 10.1007/s40279-018-0914-4.
5. 5. Douglas J, Pearson S, Ross A, and McGuigan M. Chronic adaptations to eccentric training: a systematic review. *Sports Med* 2017; 47(5), 917-941.
6. 6. Elmer S, Hahn S, McAllister P, Leong C, and Martin J. Improvements in multi-joint leg function following chronic eccentric exercise. *Scand J Med Sci Sports* 2012; 22(5), 653-661.
7. 7. Jones PA, Thomas C, Dos'Santos T, McMahan JJ, Graham-Smith P. The Role of Eccentric Strength in 180° Turns in Female Soccer Players. *Sports (Basel)* 2017; 17:5(2). doi: 10.3390/sports5020042.
8. 8. Al Attar WSA, Soomro N, Sinclair PJ, Pappas E, and Sanders RH. Effect of Injury Prevention Programs that Include the Nordic Hamstring Exercise on Hamstring Injury Rates in Soccer Players: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Med*, 2017; 47(5), 907-916. doi:10.1007/s40279-016-0638-2
9. 9. Morin JB, Gimenez P, Edouard P, Arnal P, Jiménez-Reyes P, Samozino P, Brughelli M and Mendiguchia J. Sprint acceleration mechanics: The major role of hamstrings in horizontal force production *Front Physiol* 2015; 24:6:404. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2015.00404.
10. 10. Ishoi L, Holmich P, Aagaard P, Thorborg K, Bandholm T, and Serner A. Effects of the Nordic Hamstring exercise on sprint capacity in male football players: a randomized controlled trial. *J Sports Sci* 2018;36(14), 1663-1672. doi:10.1080/02640414.2017.1409609
11. 11. Bourne MN., Timmins RG, Opar DA, Pizzari T, Ruddy JD, Sims C, and Shield AJ. An Evidence-Based Framework for Strengthening Exercises to Prevent Hamstring Injury. *Sports Med* 2018; 48(2), 251- 267. doi:10.1007/s40279-017-0796-x
12. 12. Mjolsnes R, Arnason A, Osthagen T, Raastad T, and Bahr R. A 10-week randomized trial comparing eccentric vs. concentric hamstring strength training in well-trained soccer players. *Scand J Med Sci Sports* 2004; 14(5), 311-317. doi:10.1046/j.1600-0838.2003.367.x
13. 13. International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance “Effects of an Eccentric Hamstrings Training on Components of Physical Performance in Young Female Handball Players” by Chaabene H et al. *International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance* © 2019 Human Kinetics, Inc.
14. 14. Krommes K, Petersen J, Nielsen M, Aagaard P, Hölmich P, and Thorborg K. Sprint and jump performance in elite male soccer players following a 10-week Nordic Hamstring exercise Protocol: a randomised pilot study. *BMC research notes* 2017;10(1), 669.
15. 15. Chaabene H, Prieske O, Negra Y, and Granacher U. Change of Direction Speed: Toward a Strength Training Approach with Accentuated Eccentric Muscle Actions. *Sports Med* 2018 doi:10.1007/s40279-018-0907-3
16. 16. Negra Y, Chaabene H, Hammami M, Hachana Y, and Granacher U. Effects of High-Velocity Resistance Training on Athletic Performance in Prepubertal Male Soccer Athletes. *J Strength Cond Res* 2016; 30(12), 3290-3297. doi:10.1519/jsc.0000000000001433
17. 17. Padulo J, Tabben M, Ardigo` LP, Ionel M, Popa C, Gevat C, Zagatto AM, and Dello Iacono A. Repeated sprint ability related to recovery time in young soccer players. *Res Sports Med* 2015; 23: 412–423. doi: 10.1080/15438627.2015.1076419
18. 18. Lovell R, Siegler JC, Knox M, Brennan S, Marshall PW. Acute neuromuscular and performance responses to Nordic hamstring exercises completed before or after football training. *J Sports Sci* 2016;34(24), 2286-2294. doi:10.1080/02640414.2016.1191661
19. 19. Hopkins, W.G. A scale of magnitude for effect statistics. In *A New View of Statistics*; Will G. Hopkins: Melbourne, Australia, 2002; p. 502.
20. 20. Hopkins, W.G. How to interpret changes in an athletic performance test. *2004 sports science*, 8, 1- 7.
21. 21. Hopkins WG. A Spreadsheet for Deriving a Confidence Interval, Mechanistic Inference and Clinical Inference from a P Value. *2017 Sports science*, 21

22. Ono T, Higashihara A, Shinohara J, Hirose N, and Fukubayashi T. Estimation of tensile force in the hamstring muscles during overground sprinting. *Int J Sports Med* 2015; 36(2):163-8. doi: 10.1055/s-0034-1385865
23. Opar DA, Williams MD, and Shield AJ. Hamstring strain injuries: Factors that lead to injury and re-injury. *Sports Med* 2012; 42(3):209-26. doi: 10.2165/11594800-000000000-00000. International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance "Effects of an Eccentric Hamstrings Training on Components of Physical Performance in Young Female Handball Players" by Chaabene H et al. International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance © 2019 Human Kinetics, Inc.
24. Thelen DG, Chumanov ES, Best TM, Swanson SC, and Heiderscheidt BC. Simultaneous of biceps femoris musculotendon mechanics during the swing phase of sprinting. *Med Sci Sport Exerc* 2005; 37(11):1931-8. doi:10.1249/01.mss.0000176674.42929.de
25. Bourne MN, Duhig SJ, Timmins RG, Williams MD, Opar DA, Al Najjar A, Kerr GK, and Shield AJ. Impact of the nordic hamstring and hip extension exercises on hamstring architecture and morphology: implications for injury prevention. *Br J Sports Med* 2017; 51: 469-477. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2016-096130
26. Ribeiro-Alvares JB, Marques VB, Vaz MA, and Baroni BM. Four weeks of nordic hamstring exercise reduce muscle injury risk factors in young adults *J Strength Cond Res* 2018; 32(5):1254-1262. doi: 10.1519/JSC.0000000000001975.
27. Aagaard P. Training-induced changes in neural function. *Exerc Sport Sci Rev*; 2003; 31(2):61-7. 31. Luteberget LS, Trollerud HP, and Spencer M. Physical demands of game-based training drills in women's team handball. *J Sport Sci* 2017; 36(5):592-598. doi: 10.1080/02640414.2017.1325964,
28. De Hoyo M, de la Torre A, Pradas F, Sanudo B, Carassco L, Mateos-Cortes J, Dominguez-Cobo S, Fernandez O, and Gonzalo-Skok O. Effects of concentric overload bout on change of direction and performance in soccer players. *Int J Sports Med* 2015; 36(4):308-14. doi: 10.1055/s-0034- 1395521.
29. Greig M, and Naylor J. The efficacy of angle-matched isokinetic knee flexor and extensor strength parameters in predicting agility test performance. *Int J sports phys therapy* 2017; 12(5), 728.
30. Andrade DC, Manzo O, Beltrán AR, Álvarez C, Del Rio R, Toledo C, Moran J, and Ramirez-Campillo R. Kinematic and neuromuscular measures of intensity during plyometric jumps. *J Strength Cond Res* 2017; doi: 10.1519/JSC.0000000000002143.