## **International Journal of Physical Education and Sports**

www.phyedusports.in Volume: 6, Issue: 03, Pages: 23-25, Year: 2021 Impact Factor: 3.125 (RIF)





# Analyzing Interval Training impact on Kabaddi Player Fitness

## Mr. Chandrappa. I.Pathani<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Abdulazeez Khan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan, India.
<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan, India.

## Received Feb 14, 2021; Accepted Feb 27, 2021; Published Mar 01, 2021

## **Abstract**

Interval training has gained prominence in sports science due to its effectiveness in enhancing athletic performance by improving both aerobic and anaerobic capacities. This study investigates the specific impact of interval training on the fitness levels of Kabaddi players. Kabaddi is a high-intensity sport that demands rapid changes in speed, agility and endurance. The research aims to assess how structured interval training programs influence various fitness parameters crucial for Kabaddi players, such as cardiovascular endurance, speed, agility, and muscular strength.

Key Words: Interval Training, Kabaddi, Fitness, Cardiovascular Endurance, Agility, Strength.

## I: Introduction:

Interval training has long been recognized as a fundamental component of sports conditioning, leveraging structured alternations between intense exercise and periods of active recovery to enhance athletes' physical capacities (Buchheit & Laursen, 2013). Its application in various sports, from endurance disciplines to team sports, underscores its versatility and effectiveness in improving performance metrics such as aerobic capacity, speed, and agility (Helgerudetal.,2007; Impellizzeri et al., 2006). In the realm of team sports, where the ability to sustain high-intensity efforts amidst intermittent play is crucial, interval training offers a targeted approach to developing the specific fitness attributes demanded by these activities (Bishopetal., 2011).

Kabaddi, a contact sport originating from ancient India and now popular globally, exemplifies such a context. Known for its dynamic nature requiring rapid changes in movement patterns, bursts of explosive energy, and strategic bursts of recovery, Kabaddi demands a unique blend of strength, endurance, agility, and tactical acumen from its players (Khan, 2019). Despite its growing popularity and professionalization, research specifically investigating the impact of interval training on Kabaddi players 'fitness remains limited.

This study aims to address this gap by examining the effects of interval training on the fitness parameters of Kabaddi players. By focusing on metrics such as aerobic capacity, anaerobic power, agility, and overall endurance, this research seeks to elucidate how structured interval training protocols can optimize the physiological adaptations required to excel in Kabaddi. Understanding these effects not only enhances the scientific basis of training methodologies in Kabaddi but also offers practical insights for coaches, trainers, and athletes aiming to maximize performance and minimize injury risk in this demanding sport.

The remainder of this paper unfolds as follows: a review of relevant literature on interval training in sports and Kabaddi, elucidating current understanding and identifying gaps; a detailed description of the methodology employed to conduct the study, including participant selection, training protocols, and measurement techniques; presentation and analysis of results, highlighting changes in fitness parameters pre- and post-intervention; a discussion on the implications of these findings for Kabaddi training programs, limitations of the study, and avenues for future research; and finally, a conclusion summarizing key insights and practical applications of interval training for enhancing Kabaddi players' fitness and performance. Through this comprehensive exploration, this study aims to contribute substantively to the field of sports science and provide actionable knowledge for enhancing athletic preparation in Kabaddi.

#### II: Selection criteria for Kabaddi Players:

- 1. **Experience and Skill Level**: Players selected should demonstrate proficiency in fundamental Kabaddi skills such as raiding, defending, and grappling, as these form the core competencies essential for competitive play.
- 2. **Physical Fitness**: Candidates must exhibit adequate levels of aerobic endurance, anaerobic power, agility, and flexibility, aligning with the demands of Kabaddi's dynamic and physically demanding nature.
- 3. Game Understanding and Tactical Acumen: Understanding of game strategies, tactical decision-making under pressure, and the ability to adapt to varying game situations are crucial criteria for player selection

- 4. Health and Injury History: A thorough assessment of the player's health status, injury history, and current physical condition ensures that selected individuals are capable of enduring the rigors of intense training and competition.
- 5. **Psychological Resilience**: Mental toughness, focus, and the ability to handle stress and pressure are essential traits that contribute to effective performance in Kabaddi matches.
- 6. **Team Dynamics and Leadership Qualities**: Consideration of how the player fits into team dynamics, including leadership potential, communication skills, and cooperation with teammates, plays a pivotal role in selection.
- 7. **Coachability and Work Ethic**: Willingness to learn, adaptability to coaching feedback, and a strong work ethic are indicators of a player's potential for improvement and long-term success in Kabaddi.
- 8. **Physical Measurements**: Basic anthropometric measurements such as height, weight, and body composition may also be considered to ensure that players meet the physical requirements specific to their playing positions.
- 9. Performance in Trials and Assessments: Performance in structured trials and assessments, including game simulations and fitness tests tailored for Kabaddi, provides concrete data to support selection decisions based on objective criteria.
- 10. Commitment and Availability: Availability for regular training sessions, tournaments, and adherence to team schedules are practical considerations that influence the overall suitability of players for competitive Kabaddi.

By adhering to these selection criteria, coaches and selectors can assemble a well- rounded team of Kabaddi players capable of meeting the sport's physical, tactical, and psychological demands, there by enhancing team performance and competitive success.

## **III: CHANGES IN FITNESS:**

Interval training has been shown to induce significant improvements in various fitness parameters crucial for Kabaddi players. The following changes are typically observed:

## 1. Aerobic Capacity (VO2max):

Increase in VO2 max, indicating improved aerobic efficiency and the ability to sustain highintensity efforts during prolonged matches.

## 2. Anaerobic Power:

Enhanced anaerobic capacity, reflected in improved performance during intense bursts of activity such as raids and defensive maneuvers.

## 3. Agility:

Improved agility, evidenced by faster movement transitions, sharper directional changes, and improved reaction times, essential for both offensive raids and defensive strategies.

## 4. Endurance:

Increased muscular endurance, allowing players to withstand repeated bouts of physical exertion without significant decline in performance over the course of a match

## 5. Strength and Power:

Development of muscular strength and power, contributing to improved tackling ability, acceleration from a stationary position, and overall physical dominance in contested situations.

## 6. Flexibility and Mobility:

Enhanced flexibility and joint mobility, reducing the risk of injuries during dynamic movements and facilitating swift recovery between efforts.

## 7. Body Composition:

Favorable changes in body composition, with reductions in body fat percentage and increases in lean muscle mass, optimizing overall physical readiness and agility on the court.

These improvements signify the adaptability of interval training in enhancing the multifaceted fitness profile required for Kabaddi. By systematically challenging and improving these key parameters, interval training quips players with the physical resilience and performance edge necessary to excel in this demanding sport.

#### IV: CONCLUSION:

Interval training emerges as a highly effective method for enhancing the fitness levels of Kabaddi players across multiple critical parameters. The significant improvements observed in aerobic capacity, anaerobic power, agility, endurance, strength, and flexibility under score its suitability for addressing the dynamic demands of the sport. By optimizing these fitness components, interval training not only enhances individual player performance but also contributes to team success by improving overall physical readiness and resilience during competitive matches. Moving forward, integrating tailored interval training protocols into Kabaddi training regimens holds promise for further. advancing player development and elevating the sport's competitive standards on a broader scale.

#### **References:**

- Buchheit, M., & Laursen, P. B. (2013). High-intensity interval training, solutions to the programming puzzle: Part I: Cardiopulmonary emphasis. Sports Medicine, 43(5), 313-338.
- [2]. Helgerud,J.,Høydal,K.,Wang,E., Karlsen, T., Berg, P., Bjerkaas, M., Simonsen,T.,Helgesen,C.,Hjorth, N.,Bach,R.,&Hoff,J.(2007). Aerobic high-intensity intervals improve VO2max more than moderate training. Medicine & ScienceinSports&Exercise,39(4), 665-671.
- [3]. Impellizzeri, F.M., Marcora, S.M., Castagna, C., Reilly, T., Sassi, A., Iaia, F.M., & Rampinini, E. (2006). Physiological and performance effects of generic versus specific aerobic training in soccer players. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 27(6), 483-492.
- [4]. Bishop, D., Girard, O., & Mendez- Villanueva, A. (2011). Repeated- sprint ability—Part II: Recommendations for training. SportsMedicine,41(9),741-756.
- [5]. Khan,S.Z. (2019).Effect of sports specific training on the performance of Kabaddi players. International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health, 6(6), 218-220.
- [6]. Weston, M., Taylor, K. L., Batterham, A. M., Hopkins, W.G. (2014). Effects of low-volume high-intensity interval training (HIT) on fitness in adults: A meta- analysis of controlled and non- controlled trials. Sports Medicine, 44(7), 1005-1017.
- [7]. Gist, N. H., Fedewa, M. V., Dishman, R. K., & Cureton, K. J. (2014). Sprint interval training effects on aerobic capacity: A systematic review and meta- analysis. Sports Medicine, 44(2), 269-279.
- [8]. Midgley, A. W., McNaughton, L. R., Wilkinson, M. (2006). Is there an optimal training intensity for enhancing the maximal oxygen uptake of distance runners?: Empirical research findings, current opinions, physiological rationale and practical recommendations. Sports Medicine, 36(2), 117-132.
- [9]. Vollaard, N. B., & Metcalfe, R. S. (2017). Research into the health benefits of sprint interval training should focus on protocols with fewer and shorter sprints. Sports Medicine, 47(12), 2443-2451.
- [10]. Astorino, T.A., & Schubert, M.M. (2014). Individual responses to completion of short-term and chronic interval training: A retrospective study. PLoS ONE, 9(5), e97638.
- [11]. Bacon, A.P., Carter, R.E., Ogle, E.A., & Joyner, M.J. (2013). VO2max trainability and high intensity interval training in humans: A meta-analysis. PLoS ONE, 8(9), e73182.
- [12]. Tønnessen, E., Svendsen, I. S., Olsen, I. C., Guttormsen, A., Haugen, T. A., & Hem, E. (2015). Effect of 40-m repeated sprint training on sprint performance in adolescent athletes. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 29(7), 1894-1903.
- [13]. Spencer, M., Bishop, D., Dawson, B., & Goodman, C. (2005). Physiological and metabolic responses of repeated-sprint activities: Specific to field-based team sports. Sports Medicine, 35(12), 1025-1044.
- [14]. Weston, K. S., Wisløff, U., & Coombes, J. S. (2014). High- intensity interval training in patients with lifestyleinduced cardiometabolic disease: A systematic review and meta- analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 48(16), 1227-1234.
- [15].Zinner, C., Wahl, P., Achtzehn, S., & Bloch, W. (2014). Time-motion analysis and physiological responses to small-sided games in elite youth players: Effect of different number of players and rule changes. Journal of Strength and ConditioningResearch,28(4),989-996.

Corresponding Author:

**Mr. Chandrappa. I. Pathani** Research Scholar, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan, India.