



Comparative Analysis of a Selected Physical Fitness Measures in Volleyball and Basketball

Moinuddin Inamdar, Dr. Babu Chougale

Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, JJT University.

Department of Physical Education, JJT University

Abstract-This research disclose compares certain physical fitness characteristics between basketball and volleyball. The study indicates to analyse and evaluate essential physical fitness measures, such as cardiovascular endurance, strength, agility, and flexibility, among individuals involved in both sports. Data was gathered from basketball and volleyball players using a quantitative research method, including standardised fitness tests and measures. Statistical analysis approaches, such as T-test, were used to analyse the data and make conclusions on the disparities and similarities in physical fitness levels between the two sports. This study's results provide useful insights into the distinct physical demands and training needs of basketball and volleyball. This information may help coaches, players, and fitness experts improve training programmes and boost performance in two widely played team sports.

Index Terms- Comparative Study, Physical Fitness, Basketball, Volleyball and Training Programs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Physical fitness is essential for athletic performance and general well-being, since different sports need players to have unique physical traits to succeed. Basketball and volleyball are prominent team sports that require strong physical capabilities from participants. Both sports need a blend of cardiovascular endurance, strength, agility and flexibility to achieve peak performance. The physical demands in basketball and volleyball differ depending on variations in game dynamics, movement patterns and skill needs.

Basketball and volleyball are energetic team sports known for their quick action, sudden shifts in direction, powerful motions and perfect synchronisation. Basketball players participate in vigorous movements including running, leaping, dribbling and shooting, which need a combination of aerobic and anaerobic energy systems. Volleyball requires rapid movements, hops, blocks and spikes, focusing on explosive force, agility and hand-eye coordination.

Basketball and volleyball both aim to score points by outwitting opponents and executing calculated moves, despite their obvious distinctions. Athletes in these sports need to have a strong base of physical fitness to excel and endure the demands of competitive play. It is crucial for players, coaches and fitness experts to comprehend the distinct physical fitness needs of basketball and volleyball in order to create specialised training programmes effectively.

This comparative study aims to explore and analyze selected physical fitness variables between basketball and volleyball, shedding light on the unique physiological demands and training considerations of each sport. By examining key aspects of physical

fitness, including cardiovascular endurance, strength, agility, and flexibility, this study seeks to identify similarities and differences in the physical profiles of athletes participating in basketball and volleyball.

In the study only two variable are covered as follows; **Strength** is another essential physical attribute that influences performance in both basketball and volleyball. In basketball, strength plays a vital role in driving to the basket, defending against opponents, and battling for rebounds. Conversely, volleyball athletes require upper and lower body strength to execute powerful spikes, blocks, and serves, as well as to withstand the impact of landing and blocking at the net. **Flexibility**, the range of motion around a joint, is critical for preventing injuries and optimizing performance in basketball and volleyball. In basketball, flexibility enhances shooting form, dribbling skills, and defensive makeovers, allowing players to move fluidly and explosively on the court. In volleyball, flexibility contributes to effective spiking, blocking, and digging, as well as facilitating smooth transitions between offensive and defensive positions.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. S. Somasundaramoorthy (2015), "The research aims to compare certain physical fitness factors between basketball and cricket players. The research conducted in Coimbatore district between the 20 and 25 age group. Tests were conducted to assess physical fitness parameters: the sit and reach test for flexibility and the stroke balance test for balance."

Mudeser muzafer and Khurshid Ahmad Hurrah (2017), "Flexibility is a crucial fitness element for an athlete to excel in their activity. Undoubtedly, it enhances his performance and elevates him to a superior athlete compared to others. Stretching



activities may help develop flexibility. This research aimed to examine the flexibility of cricket and volleyball players. The data was reanalyzed using a t-test to determine the significant difference in flexibility between cricket and volleyball players.”

Roshan Lal Sharma (2018), “The study sought to assess the physical fitness levels of male basketball and volleyball athletes. The data was collected during an interschool competition organised by the Department of Youth Services and Sports in Jammu and Kashmir. Physical fitness tests were used to evaluate the particular physical fitness components of the subjects. All participants were informed about the study’s goals and methods and voluntarily consented to participate.”

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess and compare the strength profiles of basketball and volleyball players.
2. To examine the flexibility levels among basketball and volleyball players.

4. METHODOLOGY

The study attempts to examine selected physical fitness characteristics between volleyball and basketball. 20 volleyball and 20 basketball players from Bangalore city were selected for the study’s purpose. Their ages ranged from 18 to 28 years. The participants were randomly assigned to two groups of equal size. Group I, including 20 volleyball players, and Group II, comprising 20 basketball players, were examined. Tests were used to evaluate physical fitness parameters: the sit and reach test gauged flexibility, and the stroke balance test evaluated balance. The data collected from the participants was statistically examined using a t-test to see whether a significant difference in means existed at a 0.05 confidence level. The study discovered a significant disparity in strength and flexibility levels between volleyball and basketball players.

Hypothesis of the study:

H₁ : There is a significant difference over strength between volleyball players and basketball players.

H₂ : There is a significant difference over flexibility between volleyball players and basketball players.

Data Analysis:

Table No 1: Computation of ‘T’ ratio on Strength between volley ball and basketball players

VARIABLE	GROUP	MEAN	SD	t
STRENGTH	VOLLEY BALL	25.83	8.78	3.86*
	BASKET BALL	29.01	8.12	

*Significant at 0.05 level

Interpretation:

The table I reveals that the computation of ‘t’ ratio on strength between volleyball players and basketball players. The mean value of volleyball players and basketball players were 25.83 and 29.01 sec respectively. The observed t value of flexibility **3.86** was greater than the table value of 2.093 for the degrees of freedom 1 and 19 at 0.05 level of confidence. Since, it was found to be statistically significant. The result inferred that there is a **significant difference over** strength between volleyball players and basketball players.

Table No 2: Computation of ‘T’ ratio on flexibility between volley ball and basketball players

VARIABLE	GROUP	MEAN	SD	t
FLEXIBILITY	VOLLEY BALL	23.82	8.78	6.06*
	BASKET BALL	21.55	8.12	

*Significant at 0.05 level

5. INTERPRETATION

The table I reveals that the computation of ‘t’ ratio on flexibility between volleyball players and basketball players. The mean value of volleyball players and basketball players were 23.82 and 21.55 sec respectively. The observed t value of flexibility **6.06** was greater than the table value of 2.093 for the degrees of freedom 1 and 19 at 0.05 level of confidence. Since, it was found to be statistically significant. The result inferred that there is a **significant difference over** flexibility between volleyball players and basketball players.

6. CONCLUSION

The T-test analysis findings show substantial disparities in strength and flexibility levels across basketball and volleyball players. The T-test showed a significant difference in Strength and flexibility scores between the two groups, with one group displaying superior levels of Strength and flexibility than the other.

Overall, the findings of this study provide significant insights into the comparative analysis of strength and flexibility levels among players competing in basketball and volleyball. These findings also provide a platform for future research and the creation of training plans that are based on evidence in both sports.

7. REFERENCES

1. Dr. S. Somasundaramoorthy, Comparative study on selected physical fitness variables between basketball and cricket players, JETIR September 2015, Volume 2, Issue 9, ISSN-2349-5162.



2. Santosh Bhalse and Dr. R. SreeNivas Reddy, Influence of Cricket Players Fitness On Physical Variables Performance, IJARIIIIE-ISSN(O)-2395-4396, Vol-4 Issue-1 2018.
3. Adhikari Manju and Kanchan, (2011) Effect of Plyometric training on arm and leg strength between basketball and volleyball players. VSRD technical and non-technical journal. VSRD-TNTJ, 2 (9), 413-423.
4. Dr. Ben Ohuruogu, The Contributions of Physical Activity and Fitness to Optimal Health and Wellness, Journal of Education and Practice, ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online), Vol.7, No.20, 2016, www.iiste.org.
5. Mudeser muzafer and Khurshid Ahmad Hurrah, Comparison between cricket and volleyball players with respect to their flexibility, ISSN: 2456-0057, IJPNPE 2017; 2(2): 748-749.
6. Roshan Lal Sharma, Comparison of physical fitness between basketball and volleyball players of Jammu and Kashmir, International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health 2018; 5(1): 37-38