**European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science** 

ISSN: 2501 - 1235 ISSN-L: 2501 - 1235 Available on-line at: <u>www.oapub.org/edu</u>

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1296539

Volume 4 | Issue 8 | 2018

# NORMS CONSTRUCTION AND GRADING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST ITEMS

# Surinder Singh<sup>i</sup>, Baljinder Singh Bal

Department of Physical Education (T), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India

#### Abstract:

The present study was conducted to construct norms for selected physical fitness test items of handball players. For the purpose of the present study, fourty eight (N=48), male Handball players of Panjab University, Chandigarh between the age group of 18-25 years were selected as subjects. The Muscular Strength was measured by Handgrip Strength Test, Muscular Power was measured by Vertical Jump Test, Muscular Endurance was measured by Pull-Up Test, Running Speed was measured by 20-Meter Dash, Running Agility was measured by Illinois Agility Test, Jumping Ability was measured by Standing Long Jump Test, Throwing Ability was measured by Overhead Medicine Ball Throw Test, Flexibility was measured by Sit and Reach Flexibility Test and Balance was measured by Stork Balance Stand Test. The data, which was collected by administering tests, was statistically treated to develop for all the test items. In order to construct the norms, Percentile Scale was used. Further, the scores were classified into five grades i.e., very good, good, average, poor and very poor. In Muscular Strength, the mean score was 49.562 and standard deviation score was 3.679. In Muscular Power, the mean score was 48.062 and standard deviation score was 2.276. In Muscular Endurance, the mean score was 6.958 and standard deviation score was 1.098. In Running Speed, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.143. In Running Agility, the mean score was 17.606 and standard deviation was 0.834. In Jumping Ability, the mean score was 2.7260 and standard deviation was 0.415. In Throwing Ability, the mean score was 13.562 and standard deviation score was 0.976. In Flexibility, the mean score was 4.625 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 46.354 and standard deviation score was 1.561of Panjab University, Chandigarh.

**Keywords:** norms, muscular strength, muscular power, muscular endurance, running speed, running agility, jumping ability, throwing ability, flexibility and balance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Correspondence: <u>email singhsurinderfdk07@gmail.com</u>

## 1. Introduction

There is consensus that regular physical activity (PA) can improve physical fitness (PF) and health and assist in the prevention of disease (S. N. Blair & T. S. Church, 2004). Several studies have shown that physically active adults are healthier and have a higher PF than inactive adults throughout different nations and populations groups (Kuh et al., 2005, Dionne et al., 2003). Physical activity is therefore promoted as part of a healthy lifestyle (World Health Organization, 2010).

There are more than fifteen battery tests for the assessment of the physical fitness of children and adolescents and several key components of physical fitness currently in use worldwide (Castro-Pinero et al., 2010).

There have been many studies in team sports linking fitness and/or anthropometric test scores to playing level and success in sports such as American football, (Fry A, & Kraemer W, 1991; Black W, & Roundy E, 1994) soccer, (Abrantes C, Ma, c as V, Sampaio J, 2004) rugby union, (Quarrie KL, Handcock P, Waller AE, 1995) Australian rules football, (Young WB, Pryor L, 2007) field hockey, (Keogh JW, Weber CL, Dalton CT, 2003) volleyball (Gualdi-Russo E, Zaccagni L., 2001) and basketball (Drinkwater EJ, Hopkins WG, McKenna MJ, 2007; Hoare DG, 2000).

## 2. Material and Methods

## 2.1 Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of the present study, fourty eight (N=48), male Handball players of Panjab University, Chandigarh between the age group of 18-25 years were selected as subjects.

## 3. Selection of Variables

The research investigator reviewed all the available scientific literature books, journals, periodicals, magazines and research papers pertaining to the study. Taking into consideration of the importance of variables and the relevance of the study the following variables were selected for this investigation.

## 3.1 Physical Fitness Test Items:

- a) muscular strength;
- b) muscular power;
- c) muscular endurance;
- d) running speed;
- e) running agility;
- f) jumping ability;
- g) throwing ability;
- h) flexibility;
- i) balance.

# 3.2 Procedure

The Muscular Strength was measured by Handgrip Strength Test, Muscular Power was measured by Vertical Jump Test, Muscular Endurance was measured by Pull-Up Test, Running Speed was measured by 20-Meter Dash, Running Agility was measured by Illinois Agility Test, Jumping Ability was measured by Standing Long Jump Test, Throwing Ability was measured by Overhead Medicine Ball Throw Test, Flexibility was measured by Sit and Reach Flexibility Test and Balance was measured by Stork Balance Stand Test.

# 4. Statistical Analysis

The data, which was collected by administering tests, was statistically treated to develop for all the test items. In order to construct the norms, Percentile Scale was used. Further, the scores were classified into five grades i.e., very good, good, average, poor and very poor.

## 5. Results

For each of the chosen variable, the result pertaining to Descriptive Statistics (Mean & Standard Deviation) and Percentile Plot (Hi & Low) of selected physical fitness test items of handball players are presented in the following tables:

Sr	Test Items Mean				Low
No.	rest items		111	LOW	
INU.					
1.	Muscular Strength	Mean	49.562	57	42
		SD	3.679		
2.	Muscular Power	Mean	48.062	53	42
		S.D	2.276		
3.	Muscular Endurance	Mean	6.958	9	5
		SD	1.098		
4.	Running Speed	Mean	4.6354	4.9	4.2
		SD	0.143		
5.	Running Agility	Mean	17.606	19.4	15.9
		SD	0.834		
6.	Jumping Ability	Mean	2.7260	3.36	1.70
		SD	0.415		
7.	Throwing Ability	Mean	13.562	15	11
		SD	0.976		
8.	Flexibility	Mean	4.625	6	3
		SD	0.832		
9.	Balance	Mean	46.354	49	43
		SD	1.561		

**Table 1:** Descriptive Statistics (Mean & Standard Deviation) and Percentile Plot (Hi & Low) ofselected Physical Fitness Test Items of Panjab University, Chandigarh (N=48)

Table 1 shows that in Muscular Strength, the mean score was 49.562 and standard deviation score was 3.679. In Muscular Power, the mean score was 48.062 and standard deviation score was 2.276. In Muscular Endurance, the mean score was 6.958 and standard deviation score was 1.098. In Running Speed, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.143. In Running Agility, the mean score was 17.606 and standard deviation was 0.834. In Jumping Ability, the mean score was 2.7260 and standard deviation score was 0.976. In Flexibility, the mean score was 4.625 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 0.832. In Balance, the mean score was 4.6354 and standard deviation score was 1.5610f Panjab University, Chandigarh.



**Figure 1:** Descriptive Statistics (Mean & Standard Deviation) and Percentile Plot (Hi & Low) of selected Physical Fitness Test Items of Panjab University, Handball players

Test Items	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good
Muscular Strength	Less than (<)	42.204-	45.883-	53.241-	Greater than
	42.204	45.883	53.241	56.92	(>)56.92
Muscular Power	Less than (<)	43.51-	45.786-	50.338-	Greater than
	43.51	45.786	50.338	52.614	(>)52.614
Muscular	Less than (<)	3.253-	5.86-	8.056-	Greater than
Endurance	3.253	5.86	8.056	9.154	(>)9.154
Running Speed	Greater than	4.921-	4.778-	4.492-	Less than (<)
	(>)4.921	4.778	4.492	4.349	4.349
Running Agility	Greater than	19.274-	18.44	16.772-	Less than (<)
	(>)19.274	18.44	16.772	15.938	15.938
Jumping Ability	Less than (<)	1.896-	2.311-	3.141-	Greater than
	1.896	2.311	3.141	3.556	(>)3.556
Throwing Ability	Less than (<)	11.61-	12.586-	14.538-	Greater than

**Table 2:** Grading for the selected Physical Fitness Test Items of Panjab University, Chandigarh (N=48) Handball players

Surinder Singh, Baljinder Singh Bal NORMS CONSTRUCTION AND GRADING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST ITEMS

	11.61	12.586	14.538	15.514	(>)15.514	
Flexibility	Less than (<)	2.961-	3.793-	5.457-	Greater than	
	2.961	3.793	5.457	6.289	(>)6.289	
Balance	Less than (<)	43.232-	44.793-	47.915-	Greater than	
	43.232	44.793	47.915	49.476	(>)49.476	

The values listed in Table 2 gives a guide to expected scores of Panjab University, Chandigarh for the selected Physical Fitness Test Item. In Muscular Strength, the scores below 42.204 are considered very poor, from about 42.204-45.883 is considered poor, 45.883-53.241 is considered average, 53.241-56.92 is considered good and the scores above 56.92 are considered very good. In Muscular Power, the scores below 43.51 are considered very poor, from about 43.51-45.786 is considered poor, 45.786-50.338 is considered average, 50.338-52.614 is considered good and the scores above 52.614 are considered very good. In Muscular Endurance, the scores below 3.253 are considered very poor, from about 3.253-5.86 is considered poor, 5.86-8.056 is considered average, 8.056-9.154 is considered good and the scores above 9.154 are considered very good. In Running Speed, the scores above 4.921 are considered very poor, from about 4.921-4.778 is considered poor, 4.778-4.492 is considered average, 4.492-4.349 is considered good and the scores below 4.349 are considered very good. In Running Agility, the scores above 19.274 are considered very poor, from about 19.274- 18.44 is considered poor, 18.44-16.772 is considered average, 16.772-15.938 is considered good and the scores below 15.938 are considered very good. In Jumping Ability, the scores below 1.896 are considered very poor, from about 1.896-2.311 is considered poor, 2.311-3.141 is considered average, 3.141-3.556 considered good and the scores above 3.556 are considered very good. In Throwing Ability, the scores below 11.61 are considered very poor, from about 11.61-12.586 is considered poor, 12.586-14.538 is considered average, 14.538-15.514 is considered good and the scores above 15.514 are considered very good. In Flexibility, the scores below 2.961 are considered very poor, from about 2.961-3.793 is considered poor, 3.793-5.457 is considered average, 5.457-6.289 is considered good and the scores above 6.289 are considered very good. In Balance, the scores below 43.232 are considered very poor, from about 43.232-44.793 is considered poor, 44.793-47.915 is considered average, 47.915-49.476 is considered good and the scores above 49.476 are considered very good.



Surinder Singh, Baljinder Singh Bal NORMS CONSTRUCTION AND GRADING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST ITEMS



 Figure 2: Normal distribution of selected Physical Fitness Test Items (i.e., a. Muscular Strength,
b. Muscular Power, c. Muscular Endurance, d. Running Speed, e. Running Agility, f. Jumping Ability, g. Throwing Ability, h. Flexibility & i. Balance) of Panjab University, Chandigarh (N=48) for Handball players

# 6. Conclusions

- 1. To conclude, it is evident that in Muscular Strength, the scores below 42.204 are considered very poor, from about 42.204-45.883 is considered poor, 45.883-53.241 is considered average, 53.241-56.92 is considered good and the scores above 56.92 are considered very good.
- 2. To conclude, it is evident that in Muscular Power, the scores below 43.51 are considered very poor, from about 43.51-45.786 is considered poor, 45.786-50.338 is considered average, 50.338-52.614 is considered good and the scores above 52.614 are considered very good.
- 3. To conclude, it is evident that in Muscular Endurance, the scores below 3.253 are considered very poor, from about 3.253-5.86 is considered poor, 5.86-8.056 is considered average, 8.056-9.154 is considered good and the scores above 9.154 are considered very good.
- 4. To conclude, it is evident that in Running Speed, the scores above 4.921 are considered very poor, from about 4.921-4.778 is considered poor, 4.778-4.492 is considered average, 4.492-4.349 is considered good and the scores below 4.349 are considered very good.
- 5. To conclude, it is evident that in Running Agility, the scores above 19.274 are considered very poor, from about 19.274-18.44 is considered poor, 18.44-16.772 is considered average, 16.772-15.938 is considered good and the scores below 15.938 are considered very good.
- 6. To conclude, it is evident that in Jumping Ability, the scores below 1.896 are considered very poor, from about 1.896-2.311 is considered poor, 2.311-3.141 is considered average, 3.141-3.556 considered good and the scores above 3.556 are considered very good.
- 7. To conclude, it is evident that in Throwing Ability, the scores below 11.61 are considered very poor, from about 11.61-12.586 is considered poor, 12.586-14.538 is considered average, 14.538-15.514 is considered good and the scores above 15.514 are considered very good.
- 8. To conclude, it is evident that in Flexibility, the scores below 2.961 are considered very poor, from about 2.961-3.793 is considered poor, 3.793-5.457 is considered average, 5.457-6.289 is considered good and the scores above 6.289 are considered very good.
- 9. To conclude, it is evident that in Balance, the scores below 43.232 are considered very poor, from about 43.232-44.793 is considered poor, 44.793-47.915 is considered average, 47.915-49.476 is considered good and the scores above 49.476 are considered very good.

## 7. Recommendations

Physical education teachers, coaches and athletic trainers may utilize the findings of handball players.

The study can be broadened by involving players of different performance levels (i.e. state, national, and international).

A similar study may be undertaken using larger sample for overall better consistency of result.

# Acknowledgements

Heartiest thanks and appreciation are extended to all players who served as subjects for this study and without whose help this study could not have been completed.

# **References:**

- 1. Abrantes, C., Macas, V. & Sampaio, J. (2004). Variation in football players' sprint test performance across different ages and levels of competition. J Sports Sci Med, 3 (YISI 1): 44-9.
- 2. Black, W. & Roundy, E. (1994). Comparisons of size, strength, speed, and power in NCAA Division 1-A football players. J Strength Cond Res, 8 (2): 80-5.
- Castro-Pinero, J., Artero, E.G., Espana-Romero, V., Ortega, F.B., Sjostrom, M., Suni, J. (2010). Criterion related validity of field-based fitness tests in youth: A systematic review. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 44, 934-943.
- 4. D. Kuh, E. J. Bassey, S. Butterworth, R. Hardy, and M. E. J. Wadsworth. (2005). Grip strength, postural control, and functional leg power in a representative cohort of British men and women: associations with physical activity, health status, and socioeconomic conditions, The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 60, 2, 224–231.
- 5. Drinkwater, E.J., Hopkins, W.G. & McKenna, M.J. (2007). Modeling age and secular differences in fitness between basketball players. J Sports Sci, 25 (8): 869-78.
- 6. Fry, A. & Kraemer W. (1991). Physical performance characteristics of American collegiate football players. J Strength Cond Res 4. 5 (3): 126-38.
- 7. Gualdi-Russo, E. & Zaccagni, L. (2001). Somatotype, role and performance in elite volleyball players. J Sports Med Phys Fitness, 41 (2): 256-62.
- 8. Hoare, D.G. (2000). Predicting success in junior elite basketball players: the contribution of anthropometric and physiological attributes. J Sci Med Sport, 3 (4): 391-405.
- 9. I. J. Dionne, P. A. Ades, and E. T. Poehlman. (2003). Impact of cardiovascular fitness and physical activity level on health outcomes in older persons, Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 124, 3, 259–267.
- 10. Keogh, J.W., Weber, C.L. & Dalton, C.T. (2003). Evaluation of anthropometric, physiological, and skill-related tests for talent identification in female field hockey. Can J Appl Physiol, 28 (3): 397-409.

- 11. Quarrie, K.L., Handcock, P. & Waller, A.E. (1995). The New Zealand rugby injury and performance project. III: anthropometric and physical performance characteristics of players. Br J Sports Med, 29 (4): 263-70.
- 12. S. N. Blair and T. S. Church. (2004). The fitness, obesity, and health equation: is physical activity the common denominator? Journal of the American Medical Association, 292, 10, 1232–1234.
- 13. World Health Organization. (2010). Global recommendations on physical activity for health.
- 14. Young, W.B., & Pryor, L. (2007). Relationship between pre-season anthropometric and fitness measures and indicators of playing performance in elite junior Australian Rules football. J Sci Med Sport, 10 (2): 110-8.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a <u>Creative Commons attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0)</u>.