

Effect of aerobic exercise on the body weight, heart rate and breath hold capacity of sports women

Daljeet Singh

VPO. Shahpur, Dist. Hisar, Haryana, India

Abstract

The present investigation was taken during the year 2014-15 at Charudhary Devi Lal University (Haryana) with an objective to assess the effect of Aerobic exercise on physiological variables of sports women. The study concluded that 15 week training of aerobic exercise had a positive effect on Body weight, heart rate and breath hold capacity sports women. The aerobic exercise reduces the level of Body weight, heart rate, breath hold capacity.

Keywords: heart rate, body weight & breath hold capacity

Introduction

Aerobics is a fun way to get fit. It combines fat burning aerobic movements, muscle- building exercise and stretching into routines that are performed to music (Aerobe dance, 1997 online) ^[1] it is usually offered three intercity levels - low, intermediate and high. Low impact is usually for beginners. It is performed at a lower intensity and at slow pace. At the intermediate level, dancers start to receive the benefits of dance aerobics. Their lungs and hearts become stronger and more efficient. At the high level intensity participants work extremely hard and this also help the heart and lungs become for efficient and stronger. Dr. Kamlesh H.Kooper was the founder of aerobics. It was developing of to prevent coronary heart disease. Aerobics is a type of exercise that has many benefits for the body. The first area that benefits is overall wellness. It includes five dimensions physical, social, intellectual, occupational, and spiritual. The physical dimension of wellness includes developing cardiovascular endurance, body composition, strengths and flexibility. All these dimensions are foundational for a health. They build all of each other. If one suffers they all suffer that is why it is important to mind to each area. Aerobics program can increase the quality of life for all person with special need and contributed to their socialization by spending quality, time with them. Aerobics exercise programmed can be applied for preventions and remedial purpose. The movement "s therapy is used for a person of various ages and physical readiness. It established the person psycho motors integrity undermined by the acquired or congenital impairment. This type of exercise amiable the performance of movements and metric exercise of sports person in a unique way. Numerous studies have examined the effect of aerobic exercise training on physical and mental health ^[2-3]. Thus aerobic exercise can decrease visceral and subcutaneous fat more effectively than other exercise methods ^[4-5]. Even though moderate exercises enhance health conditions, there are recent and consistent evidences that high intensity or strenuous exercises have even more significant positive effects on lipid profile ^[6], reducing up to two times mortality rates over a decade ^[7-10]. Acute and chronic effects of physical exercises on the human body have been targeted by many researches over the last few decades ^[11-16]. Not much researcher has been carried out to find the effect

of aerobics on the sports person. There for the present study was carried out to find the effect of aerobic exercise on the body weight, blood pressure, heart rate, breath hold capacity and hemoglobin of sports men of rural background.

Objectives of the Study

To find out whether there was any effect of aerobic exercises on body weight, heart rate and Breath hold capacity of sports women.

Material and Methods

The methods of study were spited our following heads:

Sampling

In the present study, a purpose sampling plan was used for selecting the samples. The present investigation was conducted on a total 25 sports women between the ages of 16 to 25 years.

Collection of the Data

The selected sample went through training for 15 weeks under the supervision of aerobic experts and researchers. The intervention consists of different type aerobic exercises were performed 60 minutes in the morning. These variables (Body weight, Heart rate and breath hold capacity) were determine in pretest sample on the first and post test samples on the last day of the training. After getting the reports of both the samples, the data was analyzed statistically.

Statistical procedures

Keeping the view the object as well as design of the study, the appropriate statistical techniques such as t-test, SD and mean were used to ANALYZE the data.

Result & Discussion

Table 1: Mean, SD and 't' ratio of pretest and posttest of sports women on body weight.

Sources	N	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
Pre test	25	63.72	6.03	3.44**
Post test	25	58.72	4.02	

**Significant at .01 level of confidence.

Table 1 point out that the t-ratio, S.D. and mean score of pre and posttest of aerobic exercises on body weight. The t-ratio 3.44 was significant at .01 level of confidence. There was significant difference between the pretest (63.72) mean value and posttest (58.72) mean value shows that the aerobic exercises have a positive effect on reducing the level of body weight of sports women.

Table 2: Mean, SD and ‘t’ ratio of pre test and post test of sports women on breath hold capacity.

Sources	N	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
Pre test	25	24.12	2.18	7.32**
Post test	25	28.44	1.98	

**Significant at .01 level of confidence

Table 2 Illustrates that the t-ratio, S.D. and mean score of pre and posttest of aerobic exercises on breath hold capacity. The t-ratio 7.32 was significant at .01 level of confidence. There was significant difference between the pretest (24.12) mean value and posttest (28.44) mean value shows that the aerobic exercises have a positive effect on increasing the level of breath hold capacity of sports women.

Table 3: Mean, SD and ‘t’ ratio of pretest and posttest of sports women on heart rate

Sources	N	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
Pre test	25	73.20	3.18	3.13**
Post test	25	70.88	1.87	

**Significant at .01 level of confidence.

Table 3 Indicates that the t-ratio, S.D. and mean score of pre and posttest of aerobic exercises on heart rate. The t-ratio 3.13 was significant at .01 level of confidence. There was significant difference between the pretest (73.20) mean value and posttest (70.88) mean value shows that the aerobic exercises have a positive effect on reducing the level of heart rate of sports women.

Conclusion

Based on the present study, it was calculated that the Aerobic training that was given had a positive effect on reducing the level of body weight, heart rate were found to be beneficial in enhancing the breath hold capacity level in the sports women. Thus if followed correctly and scientifically examined, aerobic can be promising investigation in improving the pathology of definite conditions among sports women. Studies by Toy ^[17], Pollock *et al.*, ^[18] Zent Kuma ^[19] also support the finding of the present study. They had concluded that the aerobic exercise helps in reducing the body weight, heart rate.

References

1. Aerobic Dance. Georgia State University Retrieved, from. 1997, 2005. <http://www2.gsu.edu/zwww.fit/aerobicdhtml#guideliens>.
2. Helper T, McCubbin JA, Drum C, Peterson J. Physical activity and nutrition health promotion interventions. What is working for people with intellectual disabilities? *Intellect Dev Disabil.* 2011; 49(1):26-36.

3. Wu CI, Lin JD, Hu J, *et al.* The effectiveness of healthily physical fitness, programs on people with intellectual disabilities living in a disability living in a disability institution six month short term effect *Res Dev Disabil.* 2010; 31(3):713-7.
4. Abe T, Kawakami Y, Sugita M, Fukunaga T. Relationship between training frequency and subcutaneous and visceral fat in women. *Medei SCi Sports Exerc.* 1997; 29(12):1549-53.
5. Stentz CA, Aiken LB, HOumard JA, *et al.* inactivity, exercise and viscerat fat. *STRIDE: a randomized, controlled, controlled study of exercise intensity and amount J Appl Physiol.* 2005; 99(4):1613-8.
6. Kraus WE, Houmard JA, Duscha BD, Knetzger KJ, Whaton MB, McCartney JS, *et al.* effects of the amount and intensity of exercise on plasma lipoproteins *N Engl J Med.* 2002; 347:1483-92.
7. Paffenbarger RS, Lee IM. Physical activity and fitness for health and longevity *Res Q Exerc Sport.* 1996; 67:11-28.
8. Manson JE, Hu FB, Rich-Edwards JW, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, *et al.* A prospective study of walking as compared with vigorous exercise in the prevention of coronary heart disease in women. *N Engl J Med.* 1999; 341:650-8.
9. Manson JE, Greenland P, LaCroix AZ, Stenfanick ML, Mouton CP, Otherman A, *et al.* Walking compared with virorous exercise for the prevention of cardiovascular events in women. *N Engl J Med.* 2002; 347:716-25.
10. Tanasecu M, Leizmann MF, Rimm EB, Willet WC, Stampfer MJ, Hu FB Exercise type and intensity in relation to coronary disease in men. *JAMA.* 2002; 288:1994-2000.
11. Notin S, Vinet A. Steeken FN. Guyen LD, Ounissi F, Lecoq AM, Obert P. Central and peripheral cardiovascular adaptations to exercise in endurance-trained children *Acta Physiol Scand.* 2002; 175:85-92.
12. McGuiarre DK, Levine BD, Williamson JW, Senell PG, Blomqvist CG, Saltin B, *et al.* A 30-year follow up of the Dallas Bed Rest and Training Study. The effect of age on the cardiovascular response to exercise. *Circulation.* 2001; 104:1350-7.
13. McGuiarre DK, Levinee BD, Williamson JW, Snell PG, Blomqvist CG, Saltin B, *et al.* A 30-year follow-up of the Dallas Bed Rest and Training study. The effect of age on the cardiovascular adaptation to exercise.
14. Stration JR, Levy WC, Cerqueira MD, Schwartz RS, Abrass IB. Cardiovascular responses to exrercise. Effect of aging and exercise training in healthy men, *Circulation.* 1994; 89:1648-55.
15. Nobega ACL, Williamson JW, Araujo CGS, Friendman DB, Heart rate and blood pressure responses at the onset of dynamic exercise: effect of Valsala manoeuvre *Eur J Appl Physiol.* 1994; 68-336-40.
16. Ekblom B, Astrand PO, Saltin B, Stenberg J, Wallstom B. Effect of training on circulatory response to exercise. *J Appl Physiol.* 1968; 24:518-28.
17. Toy CT. Effect of Aerobic dance Training on VO2M ax

- and Body composition in Early Middle Age Women, Journal of physical education and exercise Science. 2008; 1:69.
18. Michal L. Pollack and Associate, Effect of Walking on Body composition and cardiovascular function of Middle Aged Men, Journal of Applied Physiology. 1971; 1:106.
 19. Van Zent RS, Kusma SH. Effect of community based exercise and education on individual fitness in a corporate setting”, Research quarterly for exercise and Sport Abstract of Completed Research Supplement. 1993; 64:104.