Effect of Selected Plyometric Exercises on Explosive Strength, Speed and Agility

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Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to determine the effect of selected plyometric exercise on Explosive strength, Speed and Agility. 20 male students of Bachelor of Physical Education of Dibrugarh University aged 19 to 25 years were selected as subjects. For the study the pre-test post-test single group design was adopted. The experimental treatment was given to the subjects through the selected plyometric exercises i.e. Squat Jump, Split Jump (lounges), Vertical Depth Jump, Jump up, Box Jump March, Lateral Jump (Single leg), Lateral Jump over the cone (Double leg), four days a week for 6 weeks of one and half hour per session from 6 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. The pre-test and post-test data were collected before and immediately after the completion of the training programme by using Standing Broad Jump, 50 yard dash and Semo Agility test respectively. To analyze the collected data t-test statistical technique was employed and the level of significant was observed at 0.05 level of confidence. On the basis of the statistical technique it was conclude that there was significant improvement of Agility (t0.05 (38) = 3.074 > 2.0244) and insignificant improvement of Explosive strength (t0.05 (38) = 0.778 < 2.0244) and Speed (t0.05 (38) = 0.663 < 2.0244) due to the training of selected plyometric exercises.

Keywords: Plyometric, Exercise, Agility, Explosive strength, Speed

1. Introduction

Plyometric is exercise training whose aim is to be produce fast and powerful movement Likewise improve the nervous system involved in these activities. The exercise involve improve on strength, elasticity and innervation of muscles surrounding tissues.

Plyometric training involves practicing plyometric movements to toughen tissue and train nerve cells stimulating a specific pattern of muscle contraction. So the muscle generates as strong a contraction as possible in the shortest amount of time. Plyometric exercise use explosive movement to develop muscular power the ability to generate large amount of force quickly, plyometric training acts on both the musculo - tendinous and neurological levels to increase an athlete’s power output without increasing this maximum strength output.

Plyometric exercises are specialized high intensity training techniques used to develop an athletic power (strength and speed). Plyometric involves high intensity, explosive muscular contraction that involves the stretch reflex. Plyometric training is advanced intense and involve high impact exercise. It requires strength and endurance, so make sure build both with a complete program of both cardio and strength training.

2. Methodology

For the present study 19 to 25 years old 20 male student of bachelor of physical education of Dibrugarh University were selected as subjects randomly. For the study the pre-test post-test single group design was adopted. The experimental treatment was given to the subjects through the selected plyometric exercises i.e. Squat Jump, Split Jump (lounges), Vertical Depth Jump, Jump up, Box Jump March, Lateral Jump (Single leg), Lateral Jump over the cone (Double leg), four days a week for 6 weeks of one and half hour per session from 6 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. The pre-test and post-test data were collected before administering the training and immediately after the completion of the training programme by using Standing Broad Jump, 50 yard dash and Semo Agility test to measure the Explosive leg strength, Speed and Agility respectively. The tests were conducted in the morning between 6.00 am to 7.30 am. To analyze the collected data t-test statistical technique was employed and the level of significant was observed at 0.05 level of confidence.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1: Comparison of Pre Test and Post Test Mean of Agility, Explosive Strength and Speed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agility</td>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>45.65</td>
<td>9.635</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>3.074*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post test</td>
<td>54.29</td>
<td>8.963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive</td>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>48.60</td>
<td>9.994</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>3.108</td>
<td>0.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Post test</td>
<td>51.02</td>
<td>9.664</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>48.90</td>
<td>10.428</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>3.105</td>
<td>0.663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post test</td>
<td>50.96</td>
<td>10.175</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at t 0.05 level of confidence Tabulated t0.05 (38) = 2.0244

From the table it was revealed that there was significant improvement of agility after six weeks training on selected plyometric exercises as the t0.05 (38) = 3.074 > 2.0244 at 0.05 level confidences. The insignificant improvement was also observed in the explosive strength and speed, t0.05 (38) = 0.778 and 0.663 < 2.0244 respectively.
The finding of table 1 revealed the significant improvement of agility after six weeks training of selected plyometric exercises and insignificant improvement was occurred in explosive strength and speed. The result of the study is attributed the training might affect positively on neuromuscular coordination, reflective electrical activity, increased muscular contraction and the musculoskeletal systems might get hypertrophy. As the agility is the outcome of strength and speed, the significant improvement of agility was occurred along with the improvement of explosive strength and speed.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of statistical findings of the study it was conclude that there was significant improvement of Agility and insignificant improvement of Explosive strength and Speed due to six weeks training of selected plyometric exercises.

References