

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### EFFECT OF CONCURRENT STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE TRAINING FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

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*Received 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2011; Received in revised form; 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2011; Accepted 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2011; Published online 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011*

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of concurrent strength and endurance training for physical education students on selected variables namely Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance. To achieve this purpose of the study, forty students studying in the department of physical education and sports sciences, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, TamilNadu and India were selected as subjects at random. Their age ranged between eighteen to twenty two years. The selected subjects were divided into two equal groups of twenty each namely concurrent strength and endurance training group and control group. The experimental group has undergone twelve weeks of concurrent strength and endurance training, whereas the control group maintained their daily routine activities and no special training was given. The subjects of the two groups were tested on selected variables namely Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance using standardized tests, namely Vertical jump and bent knee sit-ups at prior and immediately after the training period. The collected data were analyzed statistically through analysis of variance (ANOVA) to find out the significant difference, if any between the groups. The .05 level of confidence was fixed to test the level of significance which was considered as an appropriate. The results of the study showed that there was significant differences exist between concurrent strength and endurance training group and control group. And also concurrent strength and endurance training group showed significant improvement on Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance compared to control group.

**Key words:** Concurrent strength and endurance training, Explosive strength in vertical, Muscular endurance, Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

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## INTRODUCTION

The sequential exercise regime is referred to as 'concurrent training'. Concurrent strength and endurance training is undertaken by numerous athletes in various sports in an effort to achieve adaptations specific to both forms of training. Literature findings to date, investigating the neuromuscular adaptations and performance improvements associated with concurrent strength and endurance training (referred to as concurrent training) have produced inconsistent results. Some studies have shown that concurrent training inhibits the development of strength and power, but does not effect the development of aerobic fitness when compared to either mode of training alone. Other studies have shown that concurrent training has no inhibitory effect on the development of strength and endurance.

### Strength and endurance adaptations

Strength and endurance training regimes represent and induce distinctly different adaptive responses when performed individually. Typically, strength-training programs involve large muscle group activation of high-resistance low-repetition exercises to increase the force output ability of skeletal muscle. In contrast, endurance-training programs utilize low-

resistance, high-repetition exercises such as running or cycling to increase maximum O<sub>2</sub> uptake (VO<sub>2</sub> max). Accordingly, the adaptive responses in skeletal muscle to strength and endurance training are different and sometimes opposite. Strength training has been reported to cause muscle fibre hypertrophy, associated with an increase in contractile protein, which contributes to an increase in maximal contractile force (Sale et al 1990). Strength training also reduces mitochondrial density and suppresses oxidative enzymes activity which can cause impede endurance capacity, but has minimal impact on capillary density or in the conversion of muscle fibre types from fast twitch (type II fibres) to slow twitch (type I fibres). In contrast, endurance training usually causes little or no muscle fibre hypertrophy, but it does induce increases in mitochondria content, citric acid enzymes, oxidative capacity and the possibility of muscle fibre conversion from fast twitch to slow twitch. Many competitive endurance athletes incorporate resistance training into their training in a hope to improve endurance performance. However, as previously mentioned adaptations to exercise are generally considered to be specific to the training type of stimulus. Although, many adaptations are specific to the type of training, some changes that occur with resistance training could influence endurance performance, which include: muscle fibre transformations and muscle fibre (type I) hypertrophy, which may alter fibre recruitment patterns and help prevent muscle fatigue, as less motor units need to be activated for the same work load (Bishop and Jenkins 1999). Bishop and Jenkins analyzed endurance performance in 21 female subjects over a 12-week

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program of strength training. They found that strength training did not reduce endurance performance and may actually improve endurance capacity in the long term. Runners and cyclists may improve endurance performance via a resistive weight training program, due to increases in the size of type I fibres, changes in type II subtype ratios, and myofibril contractile properties. These changes may allow individuals to exercise longer at a given sub maximal work rate by reducing the force contribution from each active myofibril or by using fewer myofibrils. In conjunction, the myofibril changes may also allow individuals to delay the endurance capacity benefited only from an "in-water" resistance program specific to their swimming stroke, relative to a standard weights program usually given to these athletes. The "in-water" resistance programs incorporate the use of biokinetic swim benches and reverse current hydrochannel swimming. This may imply that resistance training for swimming needs to be specific to their stroke to achieve any improvements in endurance performance.

### Statement of the problem

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of concurrent strength and endurance training for physical education students of Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu and India, on age group ranged between eighteen to twenty two.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose for this study subjects were randomly selected from Annamalai University, Chidambaram. In total forty subjects were selected at random and they were divided into two equal groups that is experimental and control group in each group consist of twenty subjects their age ranged from eighteen to twenty two. The experimental group has undergone concurrent strength and endurance training such as incline leg press, bench press, jump to box, jump from box, alternate leg squat, alternate leg hops in place, jogging and cycling three days in a week for the period of twelve weeks and the control group was not undergoing concurrent strength and endurance training. To find out the Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance the investigator conducted the Vertical jump and Bent knee sit-ups. Testers' competency, subject reliability and reliability of tests were established by using test and retest method and the reliability coefficient were found to be satisfactory high. The data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) for determine the effect of concurrent strength and endurance training for physical education students have variables of Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance of students of the department of physical education and sports sciences, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, TamilNadu and India on the age group between eighteen to twenty two.

### Selection of variables and tests

The research scholar reviewed the available scientific literature pertaining to available the present study, the following variables were selected.

Sl. No.	Variables	Test Items
1.	Explosive Strength in Vertical	Vertical Jump
2.	Muscular Endurance	Bent Knee Sit-Ups

### Statistical techniques

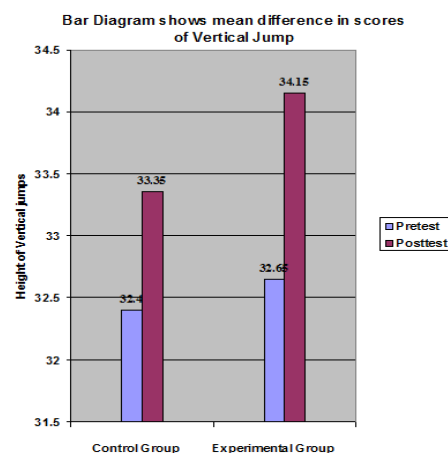
The data collected from the experimental group and control group, the selected variables on Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular endurance was statistically examined by using the "F" ratio used to find out the significance difference between experimental group and control group, the level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level of confidence. The Scheffe's Post-hoc test used to find out the significant difference between the means if any. The mean difference of the criterion measures for the control and experimental groups presented in tables.

**Table 1. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for pre test and post test scores of Vertical Jump of control and experimental group**

Vertical jump test	Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F
Pre test	Between	9.025	1	9.025	3.523
	Within	97.35	38	2.562	
	Total	106.375	39		
Post test	Between	22.5	1	22.5	5
	Within	171.1	38	4.5	
	Total	193.6	39		

Table value of (1, 38) at 0.05 level was 4.08.

The calculated value of F ratio (3.523) was lesser than the table value of 4.08 at 0.05 level. Hence it was not significant. Therefore the pretest showed that there was no statistical significance difference between control and experimental group scores of Vertical Jump. The calculated value of F ratio (5.000) was greater than the table value of 4.08 at 0.05 level. Hence it was significant. Therefore the post test showed that there was statistical significance difference between control and experimental scores of Vertical Jump.



The mean difference of the criterion measures for the control and experimental groups presented in tables.

**Table 2. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for pre test and post test scores of Bent-knee sit-ups of control and experimental group**

Bent Knee Sit ups test	Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F
Pre test	Between	10	1	10	3.322
	Within	114.4	38	3.011	
	Total	124.4	39		
Post test	Between	10	1	10	5.945
	Within	63.9	38	1.682	
	Total	73.9	39		

Table value of (1, 38) at 0.05 level was 4.08.

The calculated value of F ratio (3.22) was lesser than the table value of 4.08 at 0.05 level. Hence it was not significant. Therefore pretest showed that there was no statistical significance difference between control and experimental group scores of Bent-knee sit-ups. The calculated value of F ratio (5.945) was greater than the table value of 4.08 at 0.05 level. Hence it was significant. Therefore posttest showed that there was statistical significance difference between control and experimental scores of Bent-knee sit-ups.

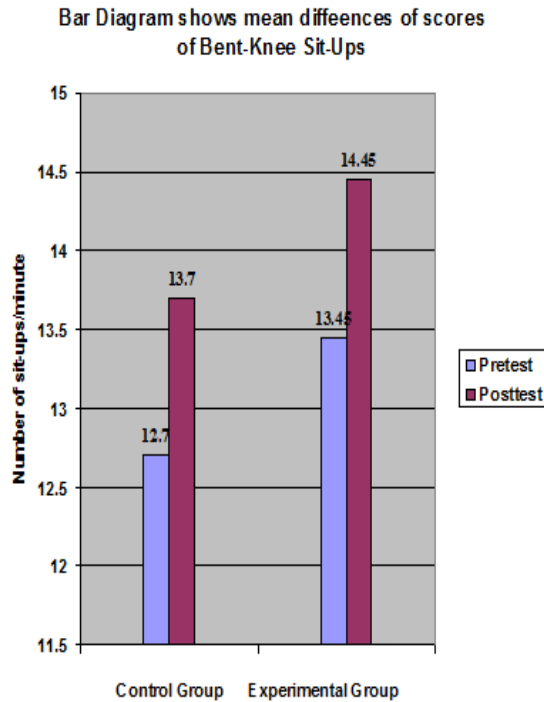


Table 3. Scheffe’s Post-hoc test: Test of significance between pair of post-means of Vertical Jump and Bent knee sit ups scores

Test	Strength training group	Control group	Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Vertical jump	34.15	32.65	1.5	1.428
Bent knee sit up	14.45	13.45	1	0.828

Vertical jump test Scheffe’s Confidence Interval at 0.05 level = 1.428  
 Bent knee sit up test Scheffe’s Confidence Interval at 0.05 level = 0.828

It can be observed from table 3 that the vertical jump test scheffe’s confidence interval (CI) value at 0.05 levels for post – test score was 1.428. The mean difference between control and experimental group (1.5) was above the obtained value. 1.428 at 0.05 significance level. On the whole form overall result for vertical jump, it was inferred that concurrent strength and endurance training had significant effect on increasing the vertical jump of experimental group.

The bent knee sit up test scheffe’s confidence interval (CI) value at 0.05 levels for post – test score was 0.828. The mean difference between control and experimental groups (1) was above the obtained value. 0.828 at 0.05 significance level. On the whole form overall result for Bent-knee sit ups was inferred that concurrent strength and endurance training had significant effect on increasing the Bent knee sit ups of experimental group.

**CONCLUSION**

The finding of this study indicated that the effects of concurrent strength and endurance training significantly improved the Explosive strength in vertical and Muscular Endurance when compared with control group.

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