CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A serious and scholarly attempt has been made by the research scholar to go through the literature related to this study. The relevant studies of specific importance are cited below.

Keogh (1999) was conducted to determine if anthropometric and fitness testing scores can be used to discriminate between players that were selected or not selected in an elite Under 18 Australian Rules Football side. The training stage 40 Australian rules football player was assessed for battery standard anthropometric and fitness tests the player service before 30 man roster the impending season. Results showed that the selected operators significantly (P < 0.05) higher and even more upper body strength than the non-selected players. An analysis of the difference between that which was to be expected accuracy of 80% was successful or unsuccessful for every player in the selection. This has suggested that a physical conditioning and anthropometric measurements selection plays an important role in determining the football teams Elite junior Australian rules. The difference is, however, have not chosen players function expected (90.9%) better than the selected players (75.9%). The 18 players selected were reported similar values of the Elite a-Elite Senior gamers the height, sit and reach, and perhaps CMJ aerobic fitness, but much less than the Senior players the 3RM bench press and the body weight.

Mohamed (2012) studied with anthropometry measurements, which is presented to the basic dimensions of the body both sport, Football and handball teams. It is the Egyptian juniors the age from 15 to 18 years, so that the diversity and abundance of anthropometric is represented when the original is included in the study, or a few common factors of the study the search each SPORT anthropometry measurements for each number and the finder - included in the analysis, a smaller number of saturated fatty acids depends on factors of joint analysis of the researchers and the instructors, which time and effort, these measurements are anthropometry anthropometric factors of the juniors and the Football and each sport extreme fanatic like Cornelius might very easily, and the specific name This analysis of the factors and the research building factorial forty-four anthropometric measurements and
identify the most important factors and standard anthropometric Football and handball teams and the statistical difference between the most important measurements anthropometric Football in Football and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily. The describing the research, the survey in a manner appropriate to the method for applied research, the research approach that factorial analysis of the image description. The research sample, divided by the 61 juniors 25 juniors Football and handball teams 36. Using the research sample was randomly selected sample of sample, and the juniors Football and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily the few Egyptian, it was a two sport sports federations of Egypt. The variables in the research 44 anthropometry study of the experimental study of the 30 junior and juniors were selected in a sample 15 juniors basic research and the Football, the 15 juniors handball teams and shall be credited to the validity and reliability of transactions, the anthropometric high stability between 1-0.934, and statistically significant 0.01 level, which indicates that the stability. The recycling factorial is perpendicular to the class Football has shown the five main factors i movies with expatriates, three factors that the recycling factorial is perpendicular to the handball teams showed that the three most important factor, five factors that the recycling factorial is perpendicular to the Football revealed the five most important factors: the lower limb, in a length and somewhat the circumference, the upper limb, obesity, and the lower limb and upper three factors that movies with expatriates i the recycling factorial is perpendicular to the handball teams showed that the three most important factors, obesity, and the circumference and the five other factors clean, there are considerable differences between the two abstract level Football and handball teams 0.01 anthropometric measurements, based on the results of the "t" has developed a -0.77 -22.17, the Research objectives and the basis of the model, the results and conclusions, the researcher proposes that the anthropometric measurements, resulting in the current study, the most important funds to be taken into account the Football players he selected and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily.

Singh et al. (2009) studied the differences between different groups of men who were firing university runner and in the long term. During the test, the 120 different sport, inter alia, university and in the long term. The data were collected in the Intervarsity athletics with the 2003-04 Jamshedpur Ranchi university. Height,
weight, body mass index (BMI), and the individual Body Fat % and was the Standard tools and procedures for collecting the data and the statistical analysis (ANOVA multisample comparison, one-way) to "F" test the game and was the substantial differences between rails. Post-hoc test of the "t" the significance of the differences between two samples, which the values of variables from "F" was significant. Conclusion: the present study thrower heavies and found higher than the long-term.

Chahal et al. (2012) studied the "great basketball: physiological and anthropometric variables Elite Indian female players. Talent identification, selection and training (TISTI) programs were the team sports are not primarily to the discussion the Indian women's basketball. It is hypothesized, inter alia, good "junior Indian female basketball players in anthropometric, physiological properties and useful results when the team other levels. The regression analysis and factorial analysis also allows the excellence. The investigation reported anthropometric measurements (weight, length, arms and legs long, Palm and the barn the biceps, legs, lower leg and) and physiological characteristics (anaerobic performance, capacity, 4 folds of skin and peak flow the composition of the body) some 96 female players participated in the junior National Basketball Championship. The data collected is based on the selected variables for each sample from each other is the usual hours scientific instruments and techniques. Significant relationships were observed between section relating to the performance length (0.29 ), Palm length (0.32 ), upper arm circumference (0.24 ), a maximum flow rate (0.69 ), anaerobic power (0.30 ), Vital capacity (0.22 ) and body fat percentage (0.37 ). The power to the junior women's basketball players selected anthropometrical and physiological characteristics followed by prediction equation. 4 Factor analysis showed constant factor. Application of the results is more useful and effective TISTI program is organised game chronological and competitive age (peak performance age).

Mohamed (2012) studied with anthropometry measurements, which is presented to the basic dimensions of the body both sport, Football and handball teams. It is the Egyptian juniors the age from 15 to 18 years, so that the diversity and abundance of anthropometric is represented when the original is included in the study, or a few common factors of the study the search each SPORT anthropology measurements for each number and the finder - included in the analysis, a smaller
number of saturated fatty acids depends on factors of joint analysis of the researchers and the instructors, which time and effort, these measurements are anthropometry anthropometric factors of the juniors and the Football and each sport extreme fanatic like Cornelius might very easily, and the specific name This analysis of the factors and the research building factorial forty-four anthropometric measurements and identify the most important factors and standard anthropometric Football and handball teams and the statistical difference between the most important measurements anthropometric Football in Football and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily. The describing the research, the survey research the appropriate method to achieve the objectives of research, use the research factorial analysis on the image. A part of the research sixty (n= 61) junior player, divided by the juniors 25 randomly selected 36 Football and handball teams sports federations of Egypt were the two sports (handball teams and Football ). The anthropometry forty-four (44) carried out on the experimental measurements according to the study, the thirty (30) were selected in a sample and the junior and the basic research and the juniors 15 to 15 juniors Football, handball teams and the validity and reliability the anthropometric variables between the transactions of stability, high 1.0,934 ,and statistically significant 0.01 level, which indicates that the stability. The results of factorial perpendicular to each other was the recycling Football 5 the class 3 main factors, i movies with expatriates factors, the results of recycling factorial is perpendicular to the handball teams introduced the three most important factor, five factors, such as the clean, recycle the factorial is perpendicular to the Football revealed the five most important factors: the lower limb, and somewhat the circumference, the upper limb, obesity, and the upper part of the lower limb and movies with expatriates i three factors that the reprocessing factorial is perpendicular to the handball teams find the three main factors, obesity, and the circumference and the five other factors clean, there are considerable differences between the two abstract level Football and handball teams 0.01, based on the results of anthropometric measurements, The "t" has developed a -0.77, -22.17, taking into account the study and the sample, and the basis of the results and the conclusions, the researcher proposes that the anthropometric measurements, resulting in the current study, inter alia, the most important funds, which have to be taken into account the Football players he selected and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily.
Perissinotto et al. (2002) young derivative anthropometric standards is not suitable for the elderly is the Body fat percentage. The elderly specific anthropometric it is absolutely necessary. This study will assess anthropometric variables, and the connection to the cross-sectional age and not randomly selected themes for the 3356 an elderly Italian population. Both the height and weight of also significantly decreased the age and knee height is not. Body mass index (BMI) is also significantly greater in women than men (27:6 SD 5:7 v 26:4 SD 3:7; P<0.001 ) and, to a lesser the oldest as the youngest person (P<0.05 ) the genders. The 75-year has been a decisive moment, the BMI other anthropometric measurements. The BMI values malnutrition predominance was less than 5% in both genders, whereas obesity prevalence was higher in women than men (28% v 16 %; P<0.001 ) circumference and waist-hip ratio (Whr) values will be greater than, the youngest man, as the oldest men (P<0.05 ) as the women of the waist (Whr) values in the hip ratio was higher in women, Visceral Fat (mostly as a sign of old age women. Conclusion The elderly the oldest subjects showed it to the thinner frame as both genders was the youngest of a stronger redistribution and fat women.

During many years the sport has taken the research of basic sciences was but the knowledge new specialisations and micro-specialisation a respectable. As a matter of fact I was the research of today's knowledge of the various disciplines of life sciences. Physical education and sports, is an integral part of the education is also the scientific progress is found in the effect. And now for the outstanding performance is due to participation in new scientifically-based training methods and means for the sport in classrooms allow code execution the sport techniques and tactics, sports and equipment, and the other components and the sport.

One of the oldest ice hockey game in history. He shall be considered to the Indian national game and game development is the specific capabilities. Since ancient time physical education, teachers, and coaches is also dealt with the man through the physical activity and games. In fact, the game of hockey, the Indian team took a long time the knowledge of the best tactics and technique. It is now being challenged by a number of other nations. Most of these nations was much in line. Ice hockey game played by the dynamic area, in both sexes, which high-level skills, excellent and well-coordinated team ( Dubey,H.C. 1999).
Ice Hockey, played in the team sport relatively large population, and the high school participation.

The participation of players, while the audience active participation, spectators, coaches, the scientists, organizers, national associations, and media secondary participators. When we find the hockey, the history shows evidences, in some form is a ball game and the club old, human themselves. Most of the writers tried to pin down the hockey, the books and before the elders, and a few a very plausible hypothesis. In modern times the sport and physical education program, all country is much depends on the sport Sciences.

It is also known, to a significant extent it was developed by the developed countries. Kinanthropometry, exercise physiology, biomechanics, biochemistry, sport, sport, sport sociology, psychology, nutrition padagogics and methods for training and preparation of training and some well known sciences. THE sport and competitive performance both and basic sciences. Scientific tests are based power factor and the sport is among the most important results of the present century. The revolution created intellectual environment all areas, including sports. Other fields, such as the world's sport is also growing and continuously by new techniques come from the researchers. All the men will play a role in movement, inspirable, skill and technique. The quality of the individual effectiveness and capabilities, the usage value is directly proportional to the performance.

To that end, the research will determine the factors which are responsible for the dismal performance sport person, such as for example, physical, physiological, mental skills, techniques, tactics, design, body size and composition of the root of the study. Of course, the athletes are recognized as the selected based on the characteristics and the body of the sport or event. This is probably true, that all men and women's life starts to morphological and functional potential, which limit the health and physical fitness, shape and composition and bone structure. Anthropometric measurements - meaning and significance for the science deals with Anthropometry of size, weight and proportions of the human body.

The scientific methods and the live people. Anthropometric techniques (fat, circumference and skinfold measuring the diameter of body composition) is a popular
prediction because not much more expensive, small space and can easily be performed (Behenke and Willmore, 1974 and black cod, fresh and Willmore, 1990). Anthropometry is oftenly the physical education, sport science, physical activity and biomedical sciences. Anthropometric measurements can be divided, and the weight and height or width, length, width, depth and circumference of skinfolds or in addition. All measurement results obtained for the individual external dimensions. Anthropometric measurements, body, body composition and ratio also plays an important role in the physical performance and fitness of hunter. Height and weight are the indicators and the total size and used the children and young people of different types of activities in accordance with age and sex.

The Anthropometry measurements would be good to express the human body dimensions. The research is a anthropometric measurements may be useful for the appropriate game or sport all zeros or all ones. The idea behind selecting the game or the event would be to his interest, to the best of its capabilities. To this purpose, the anthropometric measurements, the toy or the most important. Researchers examined thoroughly anthropometric measurements, the common interest. Although, external effects performance almost every game, and even a few of the sports games, and sports the higher persons is much more advantages, while the others, the small stature. These are the basis of the results of the tests has over the years adult training will start in the early childhood a potential athlete young age.

Technology is an important physical capabilities and the tactical play an important role in achieving the top level of national and international performance in competitions. But the man does not reach the best performance in the anthropometric measurements in the athlete do not comply with the game. So many scientist studied the various games and sports champions are different from the measured characteristics and physical fitness. Reid (1978) examined the relationship between anthropometric measurements and strength and flexibility of the lower limbs 17 skating-university hockey player.

They were the trials, of strong legs, lower limb flexibility, speed, and anthropometry feet. The results have shown that the flexibility factor was considered necessary to the individual and the general skating. The anthropometry correlates with flexibility strength and flexibility were not the skating engine speed. Kansal et al.
(1980A) examined and the national football championship hockey player's aerobic performance and body composition in the situation. It was found that the players is also very similar to that of the different mass, weight and aerobic performance.

Kansal et al. (1980B) suggested that the body of the defenders and offenders not much. Difference between the two groups significantly size, and other measurements. (1984) studied with Sidhu Sodhi anthropometric characteristics and the ice hockey and football players and has come to the conclusion that the pre-test and half short statured man hockey because it is not specific to the maximum travel job fairs. The parties to help them long upper limbs the wider.

The hockey and football had a high height of plugs, so that them in the wider during playback. (1991) studied the anthropometric measurements and 18 junior women's national basketball player. According to these current state of the game looked at it and found it is, and all the players to a higher and body composition, and then the forward and shields and guards. It was concluded that the central position it was not a higher, longer, wider and a lot more poor ground mass. Measurements - physical fitness and physical fitness can have extremely serious consequences for the health and well-being of individuals. This task the individual terms and conditions determined by the scope of the author, most of the physical fitness, the capacity for all daily activities (work and play) is not too great fatigue and enough energy to spare.

It is very much a physical fitness measurement characteristics which play an active role to improve the performance of a given different games and sports, speed, power, endurance, reaction time in particular, balance of payments, etc. general and specific physical fitness and coordination skills, the main factors that play an important role in in order to increase the performance of different games and sports. In particular, the people are more developed countries in the physical fitness. Physical capabilities not only help the great sportsmen and sportswomen will also help to the evaluation of the training. Can the various components of physical fitness, speed, power, flexibility, endurance, performance, and factors affecting the reconciliation of all athletes a physical activity.

The hunter still more physical your abilities will always perform better the game or sport. Robbins (1985) on the standards established by the students of class 1-
9 Alabama the performance based on both the AAHPER youth fitness test (YFT) and AAPHER health fitness test (HRFT). Of the two test 2, 545. Alabama boys and girls ages 4-6. Percentile tables each of the test item are based on age and sex of Alabama: the national. T-test is also a significant distance from. The better result Alabama students skipping down the events, and cardiovascular. The national group of events better measuring abdominal muscle durable and flexible.

Khanna et al. (1986) The investigation carried out by qualified university of physical fitness for athletes, body composition, static strength and cardio-vascular efficiency and the conclusion that Indian sport man university/State/national level is already optimal Body Fat is lower than that of the normal sedentary. Rawat (1988) Analysis of physical, physiological and motor skills volleyball game determinants of a hundred thirty five men volleyball player's school participated in the state level school volleyball tournaments. He found that age, height, weight was affecting anthropometric measurement volleyball game.

It was also found that speed, the lever is explosive power, speed, flexibility and dynamic balance, trunk flexibility significantly correlates with volleyball game. Starks (1990) The study will analyze three methods of teaching physical fitness and the effect its strength, flexibility and cardiovascular. That these effects, group means the hands, feet, flexibility, and cardiovascular examination found. Changes the physical aptitude examination after preliminary test where the entire group, women and men, and physical education-old student majors in horticulture-old student majors in horticulture and other disciplines, she married, and the affected each of the physical fitness test.

It means that during the use of SPSS dependent "t" to test method for analysis of the data. Boone (2000) that he had to send the study of urban and rural boys (N = 100) In some urban and rural youth in youth fitness AAHPER. The study has shown that the rural urban boys boys and two significant. In addition, it has concluded that two sample was the weaker the physical fitness.

Lefevre et al. (1993) examined the correlation between the variables-vessel fitness and the motorised by anthropometric in twelve different aptitude tests were considered as sixty-five-hundred (n= 165) Fleming adult at age 30 years was
observed. More than 72% of the 3 was the first canonical variables. The variable can be explained by the canonical 1 general size. The stagnant and the functional power directly to this function. Other canonical variable can be interpreted as the shining-size. It was nearly a U engine in operation is projected on the complex second panel, adult men, body fat percentage will have a negative influence on the physical fitness. The first two methods The biplot context and the canonical variables between the ratio of engine power. The group, it appears that the first 2 features all the information.

Singh et al. (2009) studied the differences between different groups of men who were firing intervarsity and in the long term. During the test, the hundred (n=120) intervarsity different sport and in the long term. The data were collected in the Intervarsity athletics with the 2003-04 Jamshedpur Ranchi university. Weight, height, body mass index, body fat % would have been received for each using instruments and procedures for collecting the data and one-way hire multisample comparison between the major differences to understand and runners groups. Post-hoc test of the "t" the significance of the differences between two samples, which the variable is "F" was significant. Results of this study nor heavier and larger, who were firing was found in the long distance.

Ali, and Sharma (2009) study was led by the College male and intervarsity will challenge footballers. This was the twenty-one evaluation of the anthropometric variables at college intervarsity football players. Proportion of the subjects, between 85 college football players and 80 university-level between football players this research. There are considerable differences in the statistical method mate the body weight 0.05 P' (t = 2.14 ), lower extremity-height (t = 2.54 ), and a very significant difference is the femur biepicondylar diameter 0.01 P' (t = 3.71), inter alia, the smith, and, inter alia, significant differences in body weight university football players 0.05 P' (t = 2.62 ), BMI (t = 2.21 ), chest circumference (t = 2.76 ), hip circumference (t = 2.70 ), p' 0.01 and is very significant difference is in the thigh circumference (t = 3.79 ), femur biepicondylar diameter (t = 3.88 ).

(2009) Sandhu studied anthropometric and body composition variables distribution before and after elements, menopausal urinary in patients with low back, for whom the pain with the weight, body fat percentage, height, body mass index and
weight of the slender body, menopausal urinary pain before and after the patients for low back, Punjab Taran not 35 years - 55 years ago. A total of 146 selected intentionally small back pain before, and menopausal urinary and 72 patients (74 post-menopausal urinary woman) to the examination. This study has shown that women, menopausal urinary after higher mean values for the test variables (height), as the premenopausal counterparts, showing significant differences (P<0.001 ) between the weight % Body fat percentage and body weight. Body Fat percentage significantly positive correlations with weight and BMI and the negative correlation between poor body weight and percentage of pre and post-menopausal urinary patients returned to little pain.

Koley et al. (2010) cross-sectional study was the dual: on the one hand the intervarsity will evaluate the strong Indian male cricketers and a second time along the selected anthropometric characteristics of his foot. 13 IN THE anthropometric variables selected for the annual 98 intervarsity Indian cricketers have been male 16-25 years old (average age 21.03 ± 1.72 ), all students, nine Indian universities, and the tournaments held by the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain, Punjab. The appropriate number of players (n = 99, age: 21,50 , ± 1.13 ) students also collected for the G. N. D. The University's comparison. This study shows the significant differences (p < 0.05 ) the BMI, weight, length, the entire section mid-thigh length, triceps, subscapular, and the body fat percentage and calf strong folds of skin and the cricketers and the participants. It is remarkable the results of that study it was also a significant positive correlations have been published only in the power of your strength is not my anthropometric characteristics of the other test.

Ali, and Sharma (2009) test, inter alia, College Football players and others university man. The study was also made an attempt to twenty-one evaluation of anthropometric measurements between university and university football player. Proportion of the subjects, between 85 college football players and 80 university-level between football players this research. Results show statistically significant differences in body weight 0.05 P' (t = 2.14 ), lower extremity-height (t = 2.54 ), and a very significant difference is in the femur biepicondylar diameter 0.01 P' (t = 3.71), inter alia, the smith, and, inter alia, significant differences in body weight university football players' 0.05 P' (t = 2.62 ), BMI (t = 2.21 ), chest circumference (t = 2.76 ),
hip circumference (t = 2.70), p< 0.01 and a very significant difference is in the thigh circumference (t = 3.79), femur biepicondylar diameter (t = 3.88).

Sandhu (2009) studied anthropometric and body composition distribution of variables before and after, menopausal urinary in patients with low back, for whom the height, weight, BMI deals with the pain, body fat percentage and body mass of poor, menopausal urinary pain before and after the low back the tarn Taran, Punjab, India 35 years to 55 years. A total of 146 selected intentionally small back pain before, and menopausal urinary and 72 patients (74 post-menopausal urinary women) in the sample during the test. The results of that test the study shows that post menopausal urinary women with the higher average values of the test variables (height), as the premenopausal counterparts, which is highly significant differences (P<0.001) on weight, body fat percentage and body weight. Body Fat percentage significantly positive correlations with weight and BMI and the negative correlation between poor body weight and percentage of pre and post-menopausal urinary patients returned to little pain.

Kapri (1988) studied the somatotype can play the game of football. He took the Laxmibai national college of 60 men, Gwalior. The results of that study have shown that, for just a negatively charged endomprphy football play a significant ability and mesomorphy football played in relation to their skills. Ectomorphs Statistical processing also show that the better football than endomorphs can.

Karabulut (1986) conducted a study of selected physical and performance characteristics comparison to the collegiate assessor football players use the different socio-economic back ground. The physical was variable: height, weight, Somatotype parts, such as limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy, just, and the body fat ratio. The variable power squats, served double, in the clear, 40 yard dash, aerobic and anaerobic performance capacity. The results have shown that there are considerable differences in the linemen and tight, an attacker could end a straight back, defensive linemen back and wide-area, offensive, defensive, quarter and rear kickers all experimental variable except anaerobic performance. Smelly-men and end close defensive line, and substantially higher than the men, heavier, stronger, faster and slower than offensive, broad-backed, defensive and, in general, the shorter, easier and
faster, more aerobic capacity. Line back offensive was similar to the running back, and widely customers and the height, speed, body fat and aerobic capacity, but similar to that of the male line of the mass and defensive strength.

Anderson et al. (2006) examine the effects of the 8-week intensive program of regular walking, walking regularly sold out lap electrical muscle stimulation (EMS), and not in the hierarchical's own perceptions, and the party role anthropometric and body composition changes. Thirty-seven is not too agile healthy women (average age 38.1; FT ¼ 9.3 ) written consent and participated in several of the anthropometric testing, body composition, and hierarchical self-perception. Subsequently, the participants were randomly assigned a 8-week program the pedestrian (n ¼ 13), walk + EMS n ¼ 14), or (n ¼ 10) is in good condition. 8 Week, anthropometric measures body composition and self-concept re-assessed. Compared to the significant decrease in two pedestrian groups a number of anthropometric measures and improvements in accordance with their own perception. The anthropometric and self-improvement and greater walk + EMS, which shows that the transmitted by its own perception of body. However, if the mediation between anthropometric changes and self-concept changes does not support this finding.

Chakraborty (1986) comparative study conducted 20 man football players strength, and is concluded that there is a significant life-, CO-re; hours or even more on the power to the Football . That is, the exterior features height, weight, forward leg length, thigh, lower leg shoulder width, the walker, crural ponderal index index were not significantly related to the football.

Votto somatotype (1977) studied the physical performance and the main characteristics of the college football. The players representing 23 offensive regulars from the 1975 national champion football team Caroline ship has assessed the physiological, fitness and somatotype in the measures of the spring training age 22,1 years football team, the height 75.5 percent, anaerobic performance. The relative somatotype, inter alia, the football players shows the position classified as prolific endomesomorphic position, inter alia, the difference is detected. Multisample comparison was associated with significantly greater measure anaerobic performance flexibility offensive measures showed that the attacker line to the most flexible.
Koley et al. Cross-sectional study (2010) the double: first, to reassess the strong Indian cricketers inter-university male and a second time, to study the leg, and in the selected anthropometric characteristics. There were thirteen anthropometric characteristics The inter-university India 98 years male cricketers 16-25 (average age 21,03 , ± 1.72 ), and the nine Indian students at universities, and the competition was held in the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain, Punjab, India. The corresponding number control participants (n = 99, age: 21,50 , ± 1.13 ) is also university students collected compare the host university. The present investigation a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05 ) weight, BMI, thigh, leg length, where they stopped, triceps, subscapular skinfolds and calf, the body fat percentage and strength of the cricketers and the participants. It was amazing that the current study showed significant positive correlation between back strength is not only my feet in the strength of other test anthropometric characteristics.

They studied the 1988 Kapri somatotype can played the game of football in 1988. He took the Laxmibai national college of 60 men, Gwalior. The results of that study showed that a negatively charged just for limits of endomorphy football play a significant ability and mesomorphy played football in relation to their skills. Ectomorphs Statistical processing also show that the game of football as it can better the endomorphs.

Panigrahi anthropometric measurements made in 1987 study of the comparison of the sprint float, and Sprint. All 40 subjects 20 group). And those who all Indian national and higher education institutions have chosen float on, and track and field championship. Among the topics covered are India and different parts of different social-economic status. The average age between 20 and 28 year participants.

A player may specialize to play in a particular position. It is better if he develops skills necessary for other positions. All players should be aware of both the attacking and defensive principles of game and a player must learn from his own observations and mistakes. Football is a game of constant action and requires continuous adaptation to the changing situations, by the team as a whole as well as by each individual player. Though it is a team game, but there is still ample room for players to display their brilliance through individual skills during the game. At
international level football matches tend to attract millions of people to watch them. The game is fast, beautiful, unpredictable and exciting. Among the many reasons that makes the game attractive is scoring of goals during 90 minutes, golden time, penalty shootout, and sudden death.

To win a football match, a team must score more than the opponent team. This is accomplished by co-ordination of 11 players in to one collective effort through the development of tactical attacks and defense based on accepted principles of the game.

Each 11 players have different duties according to position i.e. goal keeper, full backs, wing, half backs, center half backs, center forwards [strikers, right, left] wing forwards. The goal keeper is very important player in the team. He is main defender of the goal. In one sense, he controls the defense, particularly when the opponent is near his own goal. He must be strong, able and daring. He must be extremely skilled in gripping and throwing the ball. He must be able to jump and dive to grip or punch away a ball. He must be able to kick accurately and strongly from the ground and with a punt [half and full volley]. He must have an ability to read and anticipates the game as any other player. The best goalkeeper is the one who seldom appears to make an incredible dive or leaps, he position himself so that the ball comes to him, and by positioning he makes the angle for scoring very difficult for the attackers. They are mainly defenders (right, left and sweeper backs). However, they should be all-rounder with the ability to use both feet equally well, skillful use of the head, speed or retreat back, strength in the tackle and clever anticipation. Each player must work in formations with his co-defenders.

A full back will know the set position. He should never be afraid of joining the attack when the chance presents itself. When it does, it is important that his fellow back should be slightly farther back to cover him; plan for what to do in such a situation is essential. A full back, like goalkeeper, can start many attacks. A common Football saying is that “most attacks start in one’s own penalty area” The fullback must use the ball well with accurate passes rather than making long kick, which often will go straight to an opponent. However, he must never kick or head across the face of his own goal, he should learn to intercept through clever anticipation. The fullback must be neither a complete Football player nor just a tough fellow with a big kick. Wing half backs are in fact a link between the forwards and the fullbacks. They have
a somewhat disgusting position. They must be ready to back up their own forward line, and quick to shift to a distant position. They have to run more or less nonstop. At one time they will make passes to the forwards helping them to score a goal and another time they will be in their own area to defend an attack on the goal. They must have ability to understand the game, great endurance, speed, strength, co-ordination and a great tactical sense ability to know the weak points of an opponent. He should be good at shooting, as very often he takes at the goal. He should be able to use both his head and feet and if ever his opponent beats him, he must return briskly behind and again tackle his opponent. The center half marks the most dangerous player on the opposite forward line, namely the center forward. He must be a speedy, heady player and the leader of the half back line. The center half back must be a sound kicker, and like the other members of his defense, he must be able to use the ball and not mere clear it widely away. He must have complete understanding with goal keeper and his fellow full backs; he will often find himself covering his other men. He must have full comprehension of the offside law, and know when to try to apply a play to discourage an opponent’s attack. In short, he must be the pillar of any defensive system. The maximum or minimum numbers of forward players mainly depends on formations. These are named as right and left wing forwards, right and left strikers, center forwards. These players have a distance between them and they cover the entire field literally. They also move up and down a sudden distance. They are primarily responsible for scoring a goal. The center forward should keep the player well distributed, using both sides equally. He must be understanding fellows, knowing how he can help them and vice versa. He will have nuisance value always troubling the opponent by his movement. He moves back when his team is defending in the hope of receiving a pass. A good center forward should make the opposition, think and capitalize on the slightest chance when it comes along. They are responsible for forming attack. They should, therefore, be able to understand and control the game. They must have perfect ball control and should be able to keep the ball in speed. They should have good passing ability. As they are also expected to score, they should have desire and ability to score. They should not miss any chance. He should also take part in defense when another player has ventured forward leaving his place. He should also be ready to go anywhere according to the requirement of the play. This is also advantageous because if he moves continuously, it will be difficult for the opponents to mark him and thus contain him. A winger is an attacking player whose main role is
to play outside and get to the bye line and supply crosses to teammates in the center area.

The prime requisite to a wing is an ability to control the ball while traveling at top speed. He must also have dribbling ability, for very often he will find him hemmed in to the touchline by the fullback, and his only way out is to attempt to beat full back. He must be able to pass, center or cross the ball accurately. He must be able to shoot hard with both feet because one of the attacking of wingman is to cut inside the opposing and shoot at the goal. He is certainly more full back of an attacker than a defender, but this does not mean that he should not be prepared to fallback and help his defense when the occasion demands. He will come back down his wing to take the clearance from his full backs and his goalkeeper, and he will be able to utilize the open spaces to be found at the wing.

The wing forward must be good at kicking a dead ball, for he is the man to take the corner kicks; he should be prepared to chase and tackle back if he loses the ball to an opponent; he should be able to inter pass with his inside forward to easily beat any one man approaching him. The work of this forward will produce many immediate scoring opportunities for a team.

Thus we see that football being a team game requires players playing in different positions with different specific conditional and volitional abilities. These players with different conditional and volitional abilities play in a cohesive manner using various strategies and tactics to win the game. Conditional and volitional ability to a great degree depends on the anthropometrical parameters of the players. Several researchers in the past had carried out studies to ascertain this fact.

Gray (1936) carried out a study on 1979 football players in relation to the field positions in which they played. They varied very slightly in their age. The weight increased in successive positions, and significantly so, except the guard (defenders) versus the Tackle (Forwards), the latter being only 1.1 kg heavier. These men were the heaviest of all groups studied. Stature was also found to increase in successive positions, but not in the same order as weight, the main shift had been for the ends who were lighter than the centers (Half) and guards (defenders), but taller than both; it was note worthy that they were taller than centers (Half’s) by only a trifling margin of
3mm. If weight and height together be taken as a rough criterion of more physical power. These measurements gave the two tackles (forwards) very special characterization of the least weight for their height. In study of Junior high school athletes, Shelley (1960) found that those athletes who were outstanding in football were largely mesomorphic or mid types, and that they were taller and heavier than other athletes.

Sidhu and Wadhan (1974) found footballers to be of average height with larger trunks and smaller lower extremities than the controls. They also had more of lean tissues in the extremities than the taller. Among the Indian national footballers, the forward halves and backs were quite similar to one another. They were shorter than the stoppers and goalkeepers. The forwards and halves in the national level football players were bigger than their counterpart in the university level football players, but the backs of the former were shorter than those of the taller. The stoppers and goalkeepers in the two groups did not differ appreciably from each other. The forwards in the university level and national level football had shorter lower extremities in relation to upper extremities. They also possessed broader knees in proportion to elbows. All players in university level and national level football possessed better developed tissue in the thigh in relation to that in the upper arm and possessed less of body fat than the control groups, the body fat was found to be greater in the case of state level football players.

William N. Eaton (1988) examined the investigation carried out on the football. The study will examine the aspects Massachusetts built twenty-one high school football coaches them. It is concluded that the speed control, in the interests of simplicity, the balance of payments, the deception, the players' confidence, and the timing must be taken to basic criteria must be considered in the long gain, the balance of payment attacker and defensive style, a quarter back to training and angles.

Larson (1987) measure and compare the abilities and physical characteristic hundred eleven collegiate assessor football player is the game. The result has shown that it is, is there a difference to the endomorphic somatotype half-backs on major components, like the rest. Also differences were the target and the height is fully was higher than the forward. Distinguish between the motor skills was found in the complete rear stronger than football is able to cover more than a clever mesh
goalkeeper. There was no difference between the upper body's abilities and strength and durability.

Sarmento et al. (2008) the purpose of this test was to the target, the self-determination and conviction for operation of a player powers of, and competitive football players: 3 adult professionals (n = 105), semi-pro amateurs (n= 156) (n = 78). There was no significant difference in the motivational orientations, the competitive level. football players, if compared with the professionals, significantly higher levels of motivation and of the professional sport is strongly believed to be a stable, yet, they have been reported to the lower level. And secondly, professionals and amateurs compared to Semi-Professionals significantly greater degree of introjected reveal and firmly believe that the professional practice of football it was because of the learning and the right.

Premchand (1977) comparative study on the physical properties of attacker and defensive football player at college. He concluded that heavier than any defensive player, a higher, more muscles than offensive. An attacker could exploit the raster and durability than a player defensive player. There is no significant difference between the attacker and defensive football player.

Karabulut (1986) conducted a study of selected physical and performance characteristics comparison to the collegiate assessor football players use the different socio-economic back ground. The physical was variable: height, weight, somototype components, such as the limits of endomorphy, mesomorphy was, and the ratio of body fat. The variable power squats, served double, in the clear, 40 yard dash, aerobic and anaerobic performance capacity. The results have shown that there are considerable differences in the linemen and an attacker could come to an end, defensive linemen, wires, and offensive and a wide back, defensive, quarter and rear kickers all experimental variable except anaerobic performance. Closely Offensive-men and defensive end line, and substantially higher than the men, heavier, stronger, faster and slower than offensive, broad-backed, defensive and, in general, the shorter, easier, and will grow, a higher aerobic capacity. Line back offensive was similar to the running back, and widely customers and the height, speed, body fat and aerobic capacity, but similar to that of the male line of the mass and defensive strength.
Slaughter et al (1977) studied the physical performance and body composition of Somatotype 7-12 annual boys. Objective This study the method of measuring strain index and somatotype sheldone also resolved the heather anthropometric method has been applied. It is concluded that somatotype was not related to physical performance. Some ponderable matter index, which, however, better performance, whereas the lower correlation between Somatotype not as variable composition of the body, or body size is variable.

Dhaka on 1986 sport man comparison involved the study of different events and the selected physical and physiological variables. For that purpose athletes, 60 men belonging to the categories 20 sprinters, jumpers, the great distance, and the runner Delhi selected for the topics that are not available game will not be taken into account. The speed, power and flexibility of the sport is physical variables, whereas the blood haemoglobin, blood pressure and pulse, it was a physical variables. The data for the selected physical and physiological variables were collected during the handling of standardized tests/procedure, the reliability of the 3 group for athletes. The multisample comparison test of significance differences between the paired devices. The post-hoc test Scheffe also apply when significant F ratio was determined.

A study link between anthropometric and body composition measurements, the selected sport 20 theme on the discipline all intercollegiate football, basketball, Football . Manilal has pointed to a significant link between the calf seized the playback. Whereas weight, height, he seized and the upper arm and the chest he seized and showed no significant relationship to the game to celebrate.

Krishnappa et al. (2011) the purpose of research to draw attention to the fact that the job to the motivation and the power the sport different groups Hassan. The present study is not able to understand the power of motivation and the learning the sport and the motivation. This study also showed that the difference is in the urban and the rural sport. This includes the study of a sample of 50 student athletes distance learning. An attempt was made to determine if a sample of the quality of residence of 25 rural and 25 urban backgrounds. Methods to motivate the athletes - preferences (RD), (REC), Target settings(GS) ,punishment (pun), and presence of others (PO). The 100,200,400 m the athletes sprint was measured after staying motivated and
motivational methods had been used before. An attempt was made to study the effect
of the methods to encourage the performance for sportsmen.

Cureton Bailen and Lohman (1975) study of relationship between total body
density, total body potassium, skin-fold measurement and AAHPER youth fitness
device. Power to pubercent 49 boys, 8 - 11 years of age. It is concluded that the
changes are not only of the body composition should be taken into account when
interpreting the results of AAHPER.

Christan (1975) have been identified by the variable chosen the football game.
30 FOR THE 1973 southeast state College Football team selected a subject. For each
object in the variables examined twelve and a gradual multiple regression was used to
the weight of each the final criterion variables, with the appropriate role and taking
the film 1973 football game the team meeting. It was found that the best predictor of
game score for the item, and the lateral movement of the 33 line, Predictor will
default to on the game of double steps in conjunction with the 0.67 . When the groups
and the best predictor was the game percentage score the vertical jumps out the
correlation between 0.03 . It was concluded that the entire group, and the vertical
jump to the 12 minutes of operation were the two best calculation.

Rishe (2003) also found no correlation between the variables, and the
basketball success transition from six years in the "entry in 1988. The 252 Division I
schools model Rishe, variables measured athletic successes of the Sears director's
cup, the Jeff Sagarin rankings, average profit, and part of a larger conference. This
document has also been significant because of the lack of any connection between the
athletic football success variables, and the complete maturity.

Brogdon (1973) study the Mexican-American and English American man
using anthropometric measurements and AAHPER youth. Anthropometric
measurements, for example 13 standing-height, seat height, shoulder, arm length,
weight, chest, wrist, hip, leg, thigh, lower leg, foot and arm seized. The Scheffe test
was the significance of can be separated into two groups. Was that all the different
age groups and the general public the full sample: physical fitness and
anthropometric, age and physical fitness, age and anthropometric. The difference is in
the two techniques have been tested.
The report showed that there is no difference in the physical fitness and the two anthropometric and subcultures the United States. Both groups more likely you are a higher body measurements and fitness all news by age. This is the relationship between physical fitness and physical growth was predictive factor for the age it is important both in the groups.

Sana (1972) the study compares the selected physical fitness variables and the tribal and anthropometric were spelled out not the AAHPER tribal youth fitness test students, 50 meters, 4x10 meters shuttle, 600 meters run/walk and the selected anthropometric measurements down. (chest, height, weight, upper arm, thigh and leg seized. The tests and measurements in the medium score of the complex tribal students score higher than the non-tribal the parts, but the difference is not found a statistically significant 0.05 level of confidence.

From goff, and Shughart, Tollison (1986) found that football our success over the economic faculty study success. The 126 American colleges and universities, the authors presented a regression model to estimate percentage of winning football team was negatively related to economic classes per capita publications published in the 1974-1978 period measured by the number of pages 24 economics journals. The explanation in the compromise the scientific power of success and the Football success was that the professors research studies is involved in deferred work in games, trips, and the bowl.

Duke (1968) the study of a College Football players strength, so that it becomes faster and more flexible the rank. It is played with offensive, defensive and offensive, defensive linesman, linesman and the entire group. The players were further divided into-I, or a group-II. The aim is, therefore, calculation of the correlation between subjective evaluation and test results. It is concluded that arm strength and flexibility is not a valid prediction capability football: full strength and full m score calculation of the moderate football ability and strength and speed of football ability of significant predictor.

Chakraborty (1986) carried out a comprehensive test of the 20 man football player and concluded that strength, speed, life significantly co-related and the power to the football. That is, the exterior features height, weight, length, thigh
length, shoulder width, trunk, crural ponderal index and were not significantly related to the football.

DIN (2005) the test was carried out in order to establish that is involved in the sporting activities was the effect of students study results in rural secondary schools. The participating students (N = 225) selected for the four rural high school. The participants are direct pre-season the English, mathematics, science and social science was compared to the direct postseason grades in the courses. The independent variable was the participants-sponsored school sporting activities, as well as the dependent variable was the participants' postseason. The comparisons carried out on the course and by-and-team team. Results of the analyzes indicated that there is no significant difference in the pre-season and postseason students classes have to suggest that the participant-sponsored school sporting activities to affect the way the universities participating in rural development for high school students.

(1964) studies 15 ruined the amateur RUGBY PLAYERS, a professional Football team and noticed that the forward defensive football player of the great weight, and height.

Ruth (1963) Scott general engine was able to use the 70 college women also took part in six for the "hottest" position and objective knowledge at nine and the end of the float. The subjective assessment of the criteria for the purpose of this test. The reliability and validity acceptable objective test the intermediate level, but, as a general engine.

The Anthropometry measurements would be the human body dimensions. The research is a anthropometric measurements may be useful for the appropriate game or sport or all zeros. The idea behind most of the game or the event selection to his interest, to the best ability. To this end, the anthropometric measurements, the game and the most important. Researchers examined thoroughly anthropometric measurements, the common interest. Although, the external effects almost all power game, and even a few of the sports games, and sports the higher persons is much more advantages, while the others, the small stature. These are the basis of the results of the tests has over the years adult training will start in the early childhood potential athletes young age.
Technology plays an important role in the tactical and physical capabilities is an important role in the national and international level performance in competitions. But the man is not available to the best performance in the anthropometric measurements in the athlete do not correspond to the game. So many scientist studied the various games and sports champions is different from the measured characteristics and physical fitness. Reid (1978) study of relationship between anthropometric measurements and strength and flexibility of lower limbs 17 skating-university hockey player.

These were the trials, of strong legs, lower limb flexibility, speed, and anthropometry feet. The results have shown that, for the flexibility factor was the individual and the general skating. Anthropometry correlates with the tensile strength and flexibility were not the skating engine speed. Kansal et al. (1980A) and the national football championship hockey player's aerobic performance and body composition the situation. It was found that the players is also very similar to that of the mass, weight and aerobic performance.

Kansal et al. (1980B) suggested that the body of the defenders and offenders not much. Difference between the two groups significant size, and other values. (1984) studied the Sidhu Sodhi anthropometric characteristics and the ice hockey and football and to the conclusion that the short statured half prior to the test man hockey because it is not only the largest travel the job fairs. The Contracting Parties shall assist them in the long upper limbs.

The hockey and football was the great height the plug, so that the wider during playback. (1991) studied the anthropometric measurements and 18 junior women's national basketball player. These are in the game it looked and found that the players and the higher and the body composition, and then the forward and shields. It was concluded that the central position, it was not more than a longer, broader and much more poor ground mass. Measurements - physical fitness and physical fitness is also serious consequences on the health and of the individuals. This task determined by the scope of the individual terms and conditions, the author of physical fitness, all daily activities (work and play) is not too great fatigue and enough energy.
It is very much a physical fitness measurement characteristics which play an active role in order to increase the performance of different games and sports, the power, speed, endurance, reaction time, balance of payments, etc., general and specific physical fitness and coordination skills, the main factors, which play an important role in order to increase the performance of different games and sports. In particular, the people are more developed countries in the physical fitness. Not only the physical capabilities also help great sportmen and sportswomen, that the assessment of the training. Also the various components of physical fitness, speed, power, flexibility, endurance, performance, and the reconciliation of sportmen and sportswomen factors affecting physical activity.

The hunter is still right physical the limits of your abilities." The game or sport. Robbins (1985) the class the students based on the performance of 1-9 Alabama AAHPER youth fitness test (YFT) and AAPHERT health fitness test (HRFT). the two test 545 2. Alabama boys and girls ages 4-6. Each percentile tables in the age and sex of the lot of Alabama: the national. T is also a significant distance from the right result. Alabama students from the events, and cardiovascular diseases. The national group of events right measurement abdominal muscle durable and flexible.

Khanna et al. (1986) the qualified university in physical fitness for athletes, body composition, static strength and cardio-vascular efficiency and to the conclusion that Indian sport men's University/State/national level is already optimal Body Fat is lower than that of the normal sedentary. Rawat (1988) Analysis of the physical, physiological and skills volleyball game for one hundred thirty five men volleyball player's school took part in the state-level school volleyball tournaments. He found that age, height, weight in anthropometric measurement was volleyball game.

It was also found that the lever the explosive power, speed, flexibility and dynamic balance, trunk flexibility significantly correlates with volleyball game. Starks (1990) The study will analyze the three methods of teaching physical fitness and impact strength, flexibility and cardiovascular. That these effects, the hands, feet, flexibility, and cardiovascular examination. The physical fitness test after test with the full group, women and men, and the physical education-old student majors in horticulture-old student majors in horticulture and other disciplines, she married, and the each of the physical fitness test.
This means that the SPSS dependent "t" is the test method for the analysis of the data. Boone (2000), that is already in the study of the urban and the rural boys (N = 100) In some urban and rural youth to youth fitness AAHPER. The study has shown that the rural urban boys boys and two of its major. In addition, it was concluded that it was two sample the weaker the physical fitness.

Lefevre et al. (1993) has examined the correlation between the variables the ship and the suitability of the anthropometric twelve different aptitude the sixty-five hundred (n = 165) Fleming adult age it was observed over a period of 30 years. More than 72 % of the was the first canonical variables 3. The variable can be explained by the Canonical 1 general size. The stagnant and in the function directly in this function. Other canonical variable can be interpreted as a shine. It was nearly a U engine in operation is projected on the complex second disc, adult men, body fat percentage will have a negative influence on the physical fitness. The first two methods The biplot context and the ratio between the canonical variables of engine power. The group, it appears that the first 2.

Singh et al. (2009) studied the various men who radiating intervarsity and the long term. During the investigation, the hundred (n = 120) intervarsity various sport and of the long-term. To collect data on the Intervarsity athletics 2003-04 the Jamshedpur Ranchi university. Weight, height, body mass index, body fat % of received certain devices and procedures are used for collecting the data and comparison of the one-way hire understand causing runners and groups there are considerable differences. Post-hoc test is the "t" is the significance of the differences between two samples, which the variable is set to "F" significant. This results of the investigation nor is heavier and larger, who was the long distance.

Ali and Sharma (2009) study led by a man and the college was intervarsity challenge will challenge footballers. This was the twenty-one annual evaluation of anthropometric variables in college intervarsity football players. The topics of College Football players, 85 and 80 football players at university level between this research. There are considerable differences in the statistical method mate body weight 0.05 P’ (t = 2.14 ), lower extremity-height (t = 2.54 ), and to a very significant difference is in the femur biepicondylar diameter 0.01 P’ (t = 3.71), inter alia, the smith, and, inter alia, substantial differences exist, the body weight 0.05 university football players' P’
(t = 2.62 ), BMI (t = 2.21 ), chest circumference (t = 2.76 ), hip circumference (t = 2.70 ), p' 0.01 and a very significant difference is that the thigh circumference (t = 3.79 ), femur biepicondylar diameter (t = 3.88 ).

(2009) Sandhu studied anthropometric and body composition variables before and after distribution of menopausal urinary elements, to patients, who are low, and the pain and the weight, body fat percentage, height, body mass index, the slim body, pain, menopausal urinary the patients before and after low, Punjab Taran is not 35 years old - 55 years ago. A total of 146 selected intentionally low back pain, menopausal urinary, and 72 patients (74 women, menopausal urinary after) to the test. This study showed that after the women, menopausal urinary higher mean values for the test variables (height), as the premenopausal counterparts, a significant difference (P<0.001 ) the weight % Body fat percentage and body weight. Body Fat percentage significantly positive correlations with weight and BMI and the negative correlation between low body weight and the preliminary and post-menopausal urinary patients returned to little pain.

Koley et al. (2010) cross-sectional study was the dual: on the one hand the intervarsity will evaluate the strong Indian cricketers and man the second time along the selected anthropometric characteristics. The anthropometric variables selected 13 years Indian cricketers 98 intervarsity was a man 16-25 years old (average age 21,03 ± 1.72 ), all students, nine Indian universities, and the tournaments the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain, Punjab. The number of players (n = 99, age: 21,50 ±1.13 , the students also collected the G. N. D. the university comparison. This paper discusses the significant differences (p < 0.05 ) the BMI, weight, length, the total mid-thigh section, triceps, subscapular, and the percentage of body fat and the skin folds of a calf and the cricketers and the participants. It is remarkable results of the investigation it was also a significant positive correlations were not only the strength, the anthropometric characteristics of the test.

Ali, and Sharma (2009) among other things, College Football players and other university man. The study made an attempt to twenty-one was not yet evaluated anthropometric measurements between university and university have made a great football player. The topics of College Football players, 85 and 80 football players at
university level between this research. Results show statistically significant differences in body weight of 0.05 $P'$ ($t = 2.14$), lower extremity-height ($t = 2.54$), and a very significant difference is that the femur biepicondylar diameter 0.01 $P'$ ($t = 3.71$), inter alia, the smith, and, inter alia, substantial differences exist, the body weight university football players 0.05 $P'$ ($t = 2.62$), BMI ($t = 2.21$), chest circumference ($t = 2.76$), hip circumference ($t = 2.70$), p' 0.01 and a very significant difference is that the thigh circumference ($t = 3.79$), femur biepicondylar diameter ($t = 3.88$).

(2009) studied the Sandhu anthropometric and body composition variables before and after of menopausal urinary, the patients for whom the low height, weight, BMI, body fat deals with the pain and the bad ground mass, pain, menopausal urinary the before and after the low Taran tarn, Punjab, India during 35 55 years. A total of 146 selected intentionally low back pain, menopausal urinary, and 72 patients (74 women, menopausal urinary after) the sample during the test. The results of that test the study shows that post menopausal urinary women with the higher average values for the variables under investigation (height), the premenopausal counterparts, which is highly significant differences ($P<0.001$) on weight, body fat percentage and body weight. Body Fat percentage significantly positive correlations with weight and BMI and the negative correlation between low body weight and the preliminary and post-menopausal urinary patients returned to little pain.

Kapri (1988) studied the somatotype can play the game of football. He took out the Laxmibai national college, Gwalior 60 man. The results of that study showed that only the negatively charged endomprphy football football mesomorphy and played a significant role in their skills. Ectomorphs statistical processing also show that the right football than endomorphs.

Karabulut (1986) conducted a study of selected physical and performance characteristics comparison to the collegiate assessor football players use the different socio-economic back ground. The physical was variable: height, weight, Somatotype parts, such as limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy and the ratio of body fat. The variable squats, served double, in the clear, 40 yard dash, aerobic and anaerobic performance. The results show that there are considerable differences in the linemen and tight, her back straight at the end, the attacker, defensive linemen back and wide-
area, an attacker, defensive, and the rear rear kickers all experimental variable is only anaerobic performance. Smelly men, and to the end of, and in close defensive significantly higher than the men, heavier, stronger, faster and slower than offensive, broad-backed, and, in general, the shorter, easier and faster, aerobic capacity. It was similar to the offensive line, and widely with your customers and the height, speed, body fat and aerobic capacity, but similar to that of the man in the crowd and defensive strength.

Anderson et al. (2006) examine the effects of the 8-week intensive program of regular walking, walking regularly out of basin electric muscle stimulation (EMS), and not in the hierarchical your own perceptions, and the party role anthropometric and body composition. Thirty-seven is not too agile healthy women (average age 38.1; FT ¼ ¼ 9.3 ) and participated in several written consent of the anthropometric and body composition testing, and the hierarchical self-perception. Subsequently, the participants were randomly assigned a 8-week program the pedestrian (n ¼ 13), walk + EMS n ¼ 14), or (n ¼ 10) are in good condition. 8 Week, anthropometric measures body composition and self-concept. The significant decrease in the number of two pedestrian groups anthropometric measures and improvements in their own perception. The anthropometric and self-development, and greater walk + EMS, which shows that the own' perception. However, if the mediation in the changes in anthropometric and self-concept does not support this finding.

(1986) comparative study conducted Chakraborty 20 man football players strength, and is concluded that there is a significant life-, CO-hours, or even more in the football . This means that the external features height, weight, length, thigh, lower leg shoulder width, the walker, crural ponderal index index is not significant for the soccer.

Votto somatotype (1977) studied the physical performance, and the main characteristics of the College Football. Players representing 23 OF the 1975 national champion regulars offensive football team has been evaluated by Caroline's ship the physiological, fitness and the football team the somatotype spring training age 22,1 years, height 75.5 percent, anaerobic performance. The relative somatotype, inter alia, on the football players as prolific endomesomorphic shows the position, inter alia, the difference is noticeable. Comparison of non-associated with anaerobic performance
measured against a much larger flexibility measures showed that an attacker could exploit the most flexible.

Koley et al. Cross-sectional studies (2010) the dual: first, to reassess the strong Indian cricketers university men's and a second, the study of a leg, and anthropometric characteristics of the selected. Thirteen anthropometric characteristics of the 98 higher education annual Indian man (on average 16-25 cricketers 21.03 -age ± 1.72 ), and nine Indian students in universities, and the competition was held in the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain, Punjab, India. The appropriate number of participants (n = 99, age: 21,50 , ± 1.13 ) also university students collected the host university. In the present investigation a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05 ) weight, BMI, thigh, lower leg, where they stopped, and triceps, subscapular skinfolds and calf, the body fat percentage and the cricketers and the participants. It was amazing that the current study showed significant positive correlation between strength again not only my feet in the anthropometric characteristics of other test strength.

Have studied the 1988 somatotype Kapri also played football for 1988. He took out the Laxmibai national college, Gwalior 60 man. Results of the investigation showed that the negatively charged the limits of endomorphy football mesomorphy and played a significant role in the soccer skills. Ectomorphs statistical processing also show that the game of football, the endomorphs right.

In 1987 Panigrahi anthropometric measurements carried out the study comparing the sprint the float, and the Sprint. All 40 subjects 20 group). And those who the Indian national and chosen by the higher education institutions float on, and track and field championship. Inter alia, of the themes are not different parts of India and the different socio-economic status. The average between 20 and 28 year participants.

Also the player plays a high-level who are familiar with a specific situation. It would be best if he was of the other places will develop necessary skills. Players should be aware of both the defensive and the game and the player's own observations and learn. Football is a game is the constant and continuous adapting to changing
situations, the group as a whole, and of certain player. Although the team game, but there's still plenty of gamers of brilliance through individual capabilities during the game. They shall strive to the international football millions of people to them. The game fast, beautiful, unpredictable and exciting. Many aspects of an attractive, so the course of the game is not a penalty 90 minutes scoring goals, gold, Shootout”, edge, and sudden death.

The game, the group more than the opponent team. This is achieved by the 11 players in coordination with common efforts based on the tactical security attacks, and the game principles.

Various tasks for each player 11 is the situation that is, entirely, wing, half-back, center half forward(element, right and left wing-forward). The objective is a very important player but the team. "The main goal. In a sense, he directs the defense, in particular, when the enemy is closer to the its own purpose. Should not be large, and the ability to bold and daring. Must not be very good the hand and the ball. Must be able to Jump Lists and the grip or a ball. It must be possible to kick hard and the ground and a lean [party a volley and total]. - The ability to read and calculations in the game, the other player. The best goalkeeper net one of the rarely appears on the incredible jump dive, or position himself so that the ball in his position, and the angle of a very difficult with the attackers. Mainly guards (right, left and sweeper backs). If, however, it has to be the all-knowing it can equally well use both legs to his head, it's clever, or go back, strong and clever, the expectation of it. Each player must work with the CO- guards formations.

A complete set can be returned. "Never you fear the attack on the random chance. If not, it is important that the man is a little bit back to the plan must begin what is to be done in the such position is essential. The full mesh goalkeeper, it can start, as the many attacks. It is a common football, I tell you that 'most of the attack will start in the own fine' is to be the ten fullback the ball and the exact thread instead of kick someone from long straight, often the opponent. If, however, he never kicked, and his own, our goal is to learn to be the wise. The ten fullback may not be a complete have made a great football player not only a strong man a big kick. It is the connection between one-half wings back and the forward and the fullbacks. A slightly disgusting situation. They must be ready to make a backup copy of the your own

82
forward, and fast the remote. The more or less non-stop. It is a time in advance they score the assistance, the objective and another time, when the protect their own interests the attack on the target. Must be able to understand the game, high life, speed, power, coordination and a large tactical sense, are able to the enemy's weak points. It would be good, as the recording is very often the target. It should be possible, that both the head and feet, even if behind his opponent beats, and then cheat must return his opponent. The center cover the other signals are the most dangerous forward, i.e. in the center forward. But the quick, passionate player and leader in the half. The center half back must be the sound, and as his defense kicker the other members, must be able to use the ball and is not only clean widely. Total is a common understanding of the purpose and the companion entirely, and often finds herself a man. Full understanding, the right, and know when to apply, in order to avoid the game the opponent's attack. This short, but the defensive system. The minimum and maximum number of players is primarily dependent on formations. These are named, left and right-hand wing-forward, to the right and to left, center. These are distance between the players and the whole field. They also up-and-down suddenly. They are primarily responsible for the purpose. The player with the center forward well-distributed, on both sides equally. It has to be to understand how we can help you to help them, and vice versa. It was a disturbing value is always the enemy movement. He then again controlling the team is in the hope. The center on the opposition, I thought that if the smallest chance come. They form. It is therefore, that the game knowledge and check. Must be a perfect sphere and should be able to keep the ball. It would have had to pass through it. As it was, that the score was desire and ability. Missed no opportunity. He is also involved in the defense another player's left lane. He is ready for you to anywhere in the game. This is advantageous because, if constantly moving, it will be difficult for opponents to him and him. The winger is the player whose main task is that the game and the external line crosses the players and good bye the center area.

The necessary the wing-an ability to control the ball on the go at top speed. He was able to without dribbling - that very often we can find the touchline humming the ten fullback, and he was so completely the experiment can be beat. Must be able to, that the ball or exactly. Must be able to hard because the two feet on one of the cut and the wingman the shoot at the goal. He is almost fully back the attacker than the
defender, but this does not mean it does not be prepared to the conservation reserve, when the occasion demands it. He comes back to the wing and the distance to the entirely and the net goalkeeper, and he is to be the open spaces of wing.

The wing-forward must be kicking a dead ball, for the man, so that only the corner must be prepared that if you lose, narrowing the ball, the opponent must be able to, among other things, on the internal forward easily beat one of the men approached him. This will be the many scoring opportunities for the team.

Thus, we see that the football team played a player game requires volitional capabilities in the different positions and different specific conditions. Players use the different conditional and volitional abilities play in the different strategies and tactics to gain a coherent manner in the game. Conditional and volitional great extent depends on the ability of anthropometrical parameters for the gamers. The researchers carried out several studies have established this fact.

Gray (1936) a study of field 1979 football player positions was played. They fluctuated very little. The weight, and increased significantly for each of the following, only the cover (guards), and the (pre), and the latter only 1.1 kg heavier. These are the men in the most difficult of all the groups studied. He was also increases for each of the following positions, but not the weight, the same order as it was already the end of the shift who is easier than the centers (half), and the guards (guards), but it was higher than that for that is higher than note worthy centers (party), but because of the distance of 3 mm. Must be taken into account when you are with the weight, and height of the rough criterion physical force. These measurements gave the two tackles (forward) it is very special to describe the minimum. The study of a junior High School athletes, Shelley (1960) it was found that, as they are mainly football was excellent athletes mesomorphic or medium, and that the higher and more difficult than other athletes.

Sidhu and Wadhan footballers (1974) The average height greater than the smaller lower limbs. They are also more than poor tissues in higher than the limbs. The Indian national will challenge footballers, the fore and aft is also very similar. These are shorter than the plugs and warlike urged their goalkeepers. The forward and half on the national level football players are larger than they were, as the
university-level football player, but it was less than the former, than the larger. With the plugs and belligerent group two goalkeepers did not differ significantly from each other. The forward and the national-level university-level football lower extremities was shorter than the upper limbs. The more comprehensive down on his knees and elbows in proportion to each player. The university-level and national-level football held by the thigh in relation to the more developed the upper control arm and the body fat less than the control group had a higher body fat the state level football player.

William N. Eaton (1988) examined the investigation carried out the game of football. The study will examine the Massachusettes built twenty-one high school football coaches. It is concluded that the speed control, in the interests of simplicity, the balance of payments, the deception, the players' confidence, and must be taken, that the basic terms and conditions should be taken into account for the long gain, the balance of payment attacker and defensive style, a quarter-back to the training.

Larson (1987) measure and compare the abilities and physical characteristic hundred eleven collegiate assessor also have made a great football player the game. The result showed that the difference is endomorphic somatopype half-backs on greater than the others. There were also differences in the target and the full extent was higher than in the forward. A distinction must be made between the full capabilities of the engine was a stronger, and rear soccer should be able to more than an intelligent mesh net. There was no difference between the upper body's capabilities and his strength and durability.

Sarmento et al. (2008) The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the target is, the self-determination and conviction of the player's ball, and competitive players: 3 adult workers (n = 105), semi-pro amateurs (n = 156) (n = 78). There was no significant difference in the motivating, competitive. a football player, if compared with the professionals, which is considerably higher than the motivation and of the professional sport is strongly believed to be a stable, it does not yet have been reported in the lower level. And secondly, Semi-Professionals amateurs, professionals and significantly greater degree of introjected reveal and firmly believe that the practice of the professional football was due to the learning and the right hand side.
Premchand (1977) comparative study of the physical properties and defensive the attacker have made a great football player. He concluded that more difficult than defensive player, the higher, more muscles than offensive. An attacker could exploit the vulnerability by constructing a raster and more durable than a player's defensive players. There is no significant difference between the attacker and defensive have made a great football player.

Karabulut (1986) conducted a study of selected physical and performance characteristics comparison to the collegiate assessor football players use the different socio-economic back ground. The physical was variable: height, weight, somototype components, such as the limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy and the ratio of body fat. The variable squats, served double, in the clear, 40 yard dash, aerobic and anaerobic performance. The results show that there are considerable differences in the linemen and the attacker ends, defensive linemen, wires, and offensive, defensive and wide, and the rear rear kickers all experimental variable is only anaerobic performance. Closely Offensive defensive-men, and to the end of, and substantially more than the men, heavier, stronger, faster and slower than attacker, broad-backed, defensive and, in general, the shorter, easier, and more and higher aerobic capacity. It was similar to the offensive line, and widely with your customers and the height, speed, body fat and aerobic capacity, but similar to that of the man in the crowd and defensive strength.

Slaughter et al (1977) the physical performance and body composition Somatotype 7-12 annual boys. This test method is aimed at measuring the strain index and there is a heather is somatotype shelled anthropometric method has been applied. It is concluded that somatotype was not related to physical performance. Some ponderable matter index, which, however, better performance, whereas the lower correlation between the variable composition is not the body, the Somatotype or body size is variable.

A comparison of the Dhaka 1986 takes part in a sport different types of events and the selected physical and physiological variables. This is done with the sportsmen and sportswomen, 60 of the categories people 20 sprinters, jumpers, the great distance, and the runner new j-Delhi topics, is not a game will not be taken into account. The speed, the power and flexibility in order to increase the sport physical
variables, whereas the blood haemoglobin, blood pressure and pulse rate, physical variables. The data for the selected physical and physiological variables were collected during the handling of standardized tests/method, the 3 groups of athletes. The comparative examination of non-significance differences between paired devices. The post-hoc test also Scheffli significant rate has been fixed.

The connection between anthropometric study and body composition measurements, the selected sport 20 theme on the discipline all intercollegiate football, basketball, football. Manilal pointed to a significant connection to the calf to play. Whereas weight, height, caught him by the arm, and he grabbed him by the chest, showed that the significant relationship with the game.

Krishnappa et al. (2011) the purpose of research to draw attention to the fact that the job to the motivation and the power the sport different Hassan. The present study is not able to understand the motivation and learning the sport and the motivation. This study also showed that the difference is in the urban and the rural sport. This includes the test sample of 50 student athletes through distance learning. An attempt was made to the sampling of the place of residence of 25 rural and urban background 25. Methods to motivate the athletes - preferences (RD), (REC), Target settings(GS) ,punishment (pun), and presence of others (PO). The sportsmen and sportswomen OF 100,200,400 m sprint was measured after motivation and incentive methods had been used. An attempt was made to test the effect of the performance incentive methods for sportsmen.

Cureton Bailen and Lohman (1975) study of relationship between total body density, full body, skin and AAHPER youth fitness device. The pubercent 49 boys, 8 - 11 years of age. It is concluded that these changes are not only in the analysis of composition of the body must be taken into account the AAHPER.

Christan (1975) have been identified by the variable chosen the football game. 30 FOR THE 1973 southeast state College Football team have selected a theme. For each object in the variables, and the twelve test multiple regression is also progressively certain variables of the final criterion, the appropriate role and taking into account the film 1973 football game the Team Meeting. It was found that the best predictor score the game, that the lateral movement, and the Predictor will default to
on the game, with 33 double-step in conjunction with 0.67. When the groups and it was the best predictor of game score vertical jumps correlation between percentage of 0.03. It is concluded that the entire group, and the vertical jump to the 12 minutes were the two best.

Rishe (2003) also found no relationship between the variables, and the basketball success in six years the "transition to in 1988. The division I school model 252 Rishe, variables measured athletic successes the Sears director's cup, the Jeff Sagarin rankings, average profit, and a larger conference. This document is also because of the lack of any significant success in track and field soccer relationship between variables, and the complete maturity.

Brogdon (1973) study of the Mexican-American and English American man using anthropometric measurements and AAHPER youth. Anthropometric measurements, such as constant-height, 13 seat height, shoulder, arm length, weight, chest, wrist, hip, leg, thigh, lower leg, foot and hand took. The Scheffe test was the significance of can be separated into two groups. Was that the different age groups and the general public the full sample: physical fitness and anthropometric, age and physical fitness, age and anthropometric. The difference in the two technique has been tested.

The report showed that there is no difference in the physical fitness and the two anthropometric and subcultures and the United States. Each group was more of a higher body measurements and fitness all news. This connection to the physical fitness and physical growth was predictive factor for the age it is important both in the groups.

Sana (1972) the study compares the selected physical fitness variables and the tribal and anthropometric were spelled out the AAHPER tribal youth fitness test, 50 meters, 4x10 meters, 600 meters run/walk and the selected anthropometric measurements. (Chest, height, weight, upper arm, thigh and lower leg. The tests and measurements in the medium students score the complicated tribal score higher than the non-tribal the parts, but this difference is not statistically significant 0.05 level.

From goff, and Shughart, Tollison (1986) found that the football is our success study results of economic class. The 126 American colleges and universities, the
authors show the estimated regression model of the winning football team was a per capita gross national product has negatively affected the economic class period between 1974-1978 the publications are published in the number of pages 24 economic journals. The explanation is a compromise between the scientific power of success and the success was a football in the research, that is involved in the games, deferred, and the container.

Duke (1968) a study of a College Football players strength, so that it becomes faster and more flexible. This is not the attacker, played defensive and, defensive linesman, linesman and the entire group. The players were further divided into-I, or II The aim is, therefore, the correlation between subjective assessment and examination. It is concluded that arm strength and flexibility is not a valid prediction capability football: full strength and full m score calculation of the ability to moderate football and football is able to strength and speed significant predictor.

Chakraborty (1986) carried out a comprehensive test of the 20 have made a great football player and it is concluded that the power, speed, the significant life correlated and soccer. This means that the external features height, weight, length, thigh, shoulder width, trunk, crural ponderal index index and were not significantly related to the football.

DIN (2005) the test in order to establish that the sport was the effect of study results to the rural students for the secondary schools. The participating students (N = 225) Of the four rural high school. The participants are direct pre-season english, mathematics, science and social science was compared to the postseason quality directly in the courses. And the independent variables by the participants school sporting activities supported programs, as well as the dependent variable was the participants’ postseason. Comparison of the course and by-and-team team. The results of analyzes have shown that there is no big difference for the students to classes have pre-season and postseason refers to the fact that the participant-sponsored school sporting activities will affect the participant universities rural development for high school students.
(1964) studies 15 had fallen in ruin the amateur RUGBY player, and he noticed that the entry of a professional football team defensive football player's great weight, and height.

Ruth (1963) Scott general engine was able to use the 70 college women was involved in six the "hottest" position and nine and objective knowledge of float. The subjective evaluation criteria objective of the study. The reliability and validity testing is the intermediate level is acceptable, but general.

Alexander (2006) has suggested that not only participate in the party's leading research "species", as the above-mentioned, but reflect the poetics research - How do I wrote, or the connection between the two. Research supported by the US feminist for us ... there is the political and moral commitment to the public shall be taken into account.

Ramazanoglu and the Netherlands (2002) Note: The feminists, what that means in practice that the lives of others, and the most important processes, and shall exercise the powers. For example, the "Back" the results to the participants in order to check the analysis - or the "respondent Validation" - argued for one of the proposal. This is, however, not at all easy, in particular, if Quality and political interests between the participants, and between participants, and the researchers presented previously. This is truly one of the American (and Anne) on the basis of previous experience as he considers it the egg research, where the appropriate

Sisodiya and Purashwani (2011) exploring relationship between achievement motivation and male and female shuttlers i.e. university level football player. In order to do this 30 (15 male and 15 female) were randomly selected shuttlers, who have taken part in the western zone universities Badminton Tournament. Kamlesh to achieve Sport test motivation. L. and Sport competition anxiety test edited by Rainer describes, yellow-throated marten preparations must be collected in the data. Pearson product moment correlation, and the result is the motivation and anxiety. Results showed no significant contact with the motivation and the men's and women's soccer player's the Inter university level.

Flintoff, (1997). "We think that there is not a "truth", wait for the only knowledge that may be partial and constructed. If, however, the Dutch et al (1998),
the analysis is based on the interactions between participants, and their interpretation of the feminist for us ... the interpretations with us ... and the difference between us and the participants. This process with us reflexivity has informed the applicant in writing.

Kansal et al (1980) and studied the intervarsity football players the body composition more zone champions and runners-i team north of the zone. It is concluded that the line of defense players are considerably higher and more difficult, as the online gamers. The on-line gamers is too narrow hips and the wider right femur bicondylardiameter defensive player. Also the players forward a little less in proportion to the lean body mass and Body Fat

Gangadharan (1980) comparative test of the selected anthropometric measurements, such as height, chest, athletes and the 60 different sports, and has come to the conclusion that football basketball players and hockey players are considerably higher. The groups do not differ significantly from other anthropometric measurements in the study.

(2012) studied the synagogue who was the Reza encourages aggression." among the students of taekwondo athlete, football championship football, the indoor Tiran. This study, the amazing 90 subjects 19 to 23 years of age. Select a specific theme on the study will include student athlete man. This study, four athlete taekwondo, a final, the football and indoor soccer field and the individual sportsmen and sportswomen, the 25 sports a simple random sample selection for study and analysis; the descriptive and statistics. The descriptive statistics for evaluation in the central index (mean, median, and winged) and the dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation). It was the statistical test, one, the way ANOVA. Statistical analysis, the results show that there is no significant difference in the student athlete the encourages aggression."." In the last, and taekwondo, the football and indoor soccer field p≥ (0.05 ); and the violent behavior of sportsmen and sportswomen not only of the sport.

Donahue et al. (2009) Examine the harmonic and one an obsessive, passionate and aggressive behavior. This hypothesized, was so passionate gamers who considers that the game of football are the higher-level blend harmoniously with aggressive
behaviors than the passionate gamers in general, and in particular the threat. The dualistic model passion (Vallerand et al. (2003) and of the personality and social psychology, 85, 756- 767) the football player, a leading frame indicates that aggression and, at the same time, the passionate football questionnaire reported. Results: results of the investigation show that athletes are not obsessive people, a passion for the game of football 1 the dominant encourages aggression." The reported large-scale attack, such as the sportsmen and sportswomen to harmonious. 2 The study of a harmony-mad passion and the passionate sportsmen and sportswomen, two conditions: self-contained and self. It is predicted that it considers it necessary, the selfthreat madly passionate gamers, to a higher level of the aggressive behavior the harmony, the passionate gamer. It is expected that the differences, however, it is important that you love the passionate gamers and harmoniously an act of self-sacrifice. It also supports this theory. The results show that an obsessive passion is associated with the aggressive behavior, in particular the personal threat. Thus, a love of the sport may be maladaptive interpersonal behavior, in particular, if the this love-rooted in the identity-dependent, and what he's doing at the sport.

The 1984 man Baacke 87 high school student data determined by the relationship between the anthropometric measures, and the physical performance of running, leaping, and finally, the the conclusion that the relationship between variables measured the organization showed all the essential aspects of 0.05 confidence.

Chattopadhyay" made an attempt to compare the physical fitness and have made a great football player at university level hockey player. The selected measures should be the physical fitness should have been resting pulse rate, Cooper's run and 12 minutes walking and fitness AAHPER test battery, and realized that there is significant only be active in the various 50 yard dash the football team and pull out the team.

Palmer (1993) Examine the anger, aggression and humor, in the course of play the village 95 floor hockey small fishing vessels. The observed behaviors which prediction based on the theory of evolution, that anger, aggression and more frequent will be the competition, when the male mate most intense. It was also found that the interactions between common operators aggression was the most common form of
social relations. In the latter result is consistent with the hypothesis that the humor (with a smile and laughing) what is only be interpreted as aggressive behavior between trusting relations with the individuals. The potential contribution of the evolutionary approach to anger, and aggression studies is discussed.

Sigelman and Carter (1979) the sample 1976-1975 university played about 90 high-thread in the time division and the connection, glass, and the contractor a football and basketball teams. The most important conclusion, that the authors are not supported by the association successful athletic performance, and alumni.

Ali et al. (2011) study was a multi-dimensional character comparison for the university and national level hockey player with a tense state of Uttar Pradesh. This study 40 subjects (20 men and 20 national-level university player) themes, the study. The early light detection diagnostics was light comes on 17-25 years. If the anxiety the university, and the national level developed by players multi-dimensional characteristic anxiety Martens (1977) gave the objects. "T" test was the data analysis. Results have shown that there was no significant difference in the intervarsity and national level hockey player's multi-dimensional state of Uttar Pradesh 0.05 characteristic.

Brooker and Klastorin (1981) have studied the 58 members between the athletics conference between 1963 and 1971 the positive relationship between donors and the ratio of winning football alumni and the bowl.

Baade and Sundberg (1996), data for the more than 300 different types of institutions of the 1990S to 1991, 1973-1974 General tax and it turned out that it depends on a very small and a alumni of complete victory. If, however, glass of NCAA basketball tournament appearances and public higher education institutions was general tax.

Eagleton et al. (2007) the Extraversion and Neuroticism score the Eysenck personality inventory was compared to the high school team sports participants 90 individual sport participants mustered nonparticipants hadn't noticed, and did not notice (43 male, 47 female, M age = 20.3 yr. ). Previous research and the Eysenck personality biological theory, this was hypothesized participants in sports and the lower Extraversion, Neuroticism score higher than the mustered nonparticipants.
hadn't noticed he did not, and of the members of the group, possibly higher Extraversion scores should be greater than the individual sport participants Neuroticism. Last year, the students in the first year, that was also the already existing differences has been prepared by the men's sport (the gravitational theory), or personality has changed the sport (the hypothesis). The main findings of the group more than the individual results sport Extraversion mustered nonparticipants hadn't noticed, and did not notice, and the test results did not change, the Extraversion the gravitational theory.

Dureha (1984), as opposed to the selected engine components, such as flexibility, fast, explosive performance and lifetime anthropometric and the selected variables such as the height, weight, power, a strong arm, thigh, wrist and the attacker and the defensive player's college hockey. The subjects were 50 male student a 3 year university residential colleges the Gwalior in 1983-84. Statistical analysis of the data the 'T' test comparison offensive and defensive hockey player. It is concluded that there was no significant difference in the attacker and the defensive player's hockey select the components and the selected anthropometric variables.

(2004B) in the my services 48, 38-e, and 16 on the graduation ceremony the football player. On paper The results support the argument that the NCAA has changed in recent years the impact of reforms-to-performance ratio of the large football pitch before graduation the negative opinions football player of the 1984 - 1985 the positive reforms that 2001 to 2002 An explanation of the THE higher academic standards, that resulted in more highly successful teams the football player is able to defeat the adverse effects of higher education institutions with the graduation ceremony of competition.

Dey (1984) attacker and defensive football players (N = 44). The study finds that:

1. A player is not the attacker did posses more cardio-vascular endurance and explosive , the defensive player.

2. Long thighs… and she took and defensive player's feet, and the height.
Ozkan (1984) conducted a study of 77 men's high school football players, and 15 up to the age of 18 years. This was the time of the study is to examine the physical and physiological characteristics, and the players skill. The secondary purpose was to compare the experimental variables between age group and the game, in the game. Test items for age, height, weight, body fat percentage, rest heart rate, 1.5 km, 50 meter sprint, vertical, speed, the torso flexion, ball, and the gun wall readiness and the obstacle. In the statistical analysis 64,74 average height and weight 174,92 cm and the whole group .kg average resting hr in beats per minute and Body Fat was 70.7 and 10.38 percent. The other result is an excellent 1.5 -mile, a good 50 meters and vertical. Similar level, the average college extension and the tribe dynamics stretching or twisting three football knowledge, and the players score, 85TH, 100 %.

Bray and Martin (2003) the performance, and the Member States and the spiritual competition sport athletes from competition. He hypothesized, and then the skiers right at home. Separate accounts of the anxiety is expected to be lower than the State, and self-confidence to domestic competitions. "Themes of sportsmen and sportswomen's performance, and the spiritual by-competition at home and away. Junior alpine skiers (N = 26) The competitive state anxiety inventory-2 approximately half an hour before, competitions at home. Objective (RACE) and subjective (hardener) in the nominal performance. In contrast, the hypotheses were not differences between home and away from lectures (e.g. The domestic advantage). Differences between sportsmen do not present the pre-competitive state anxiety or self-confidence at home. Doubt if it emerged that the reliability of the results from the domestic advantage individual sportsmen and sportswomen competing individual sports, and select the additional research psychological play, and the competition.

Aluja (2003) study is to examine the Extraversion, openness to experience (and that of the measured into all facets), the neo-PI-R you are looking for, and the feeling and the sub-finder units, the V. ..) feeling. The sample elements are not psychology 1006 for undergraduates to different degrees. The links between SSSS perform complete and the four sub-scale (TA, ES, Dis, BS), mainly in the E5-excitement you're looking for facet of the NEOPI-R. the other Extraversion, openness,
except for the O4 (and the programs, a little description. Taking into account that e5O1, O4 and 85% of the higher, the SSS V in under the lower scorers qualified.

McKelvie et al. (2003) two groups (n = 86) athlete (university, no contact) and two matching group (n = 86) the Eysenck personality not athlete (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1968). Did not significantly change the athletes and nonathletes Extraversion or the contact and the for athletes, but the greater was the American athletes. Pull on the neuroticism, athlete significantly lower than that in the non-athletes. Because it is not a extraversion or changed from time to time (four years study results neuroticism), these larger and smaller people hypothesis that neuroticism extraversion are attracted to the university sport.

Rico-Sanz , 1998; Lord Wilmore & Costill, 1999; constable, 1999, of course, interest in the anthropometric characteristics and composition of the sportspersons tremendously increased competition sport different the last decades. It also found that certain physical characteristics and anthropometric profile enter, that the player is not suitable for the highest possible level sport competition in the market. The anthropometric growth and morphological parameters of a sensitive indicators of nutritional and physical sportspersons maximum performance. These are the indicators of perspective sport performance depends greatly on the genetics, the age, sex, socio-economic status, ethnicity, height above sea level, nutritional, personal hygiene practice and practice. These are the morphological characteristics of the assessment of project parameters Elite athlete is also essential the structure of an organization and the sport.

Several studies examined the physiological characteristics of anthropometric relations, the football player. These results of the investigations have shown that the beneficial properties of a anthropometric have made a great football player, including larger (happy & Colacino, 1978; New, Disch, Fred, 1980), greater vertical Coleman! The distance (happy & Colacino, 1978; fleck, case, Puhl & Van-Handle , 1985), more weight (Kovaleski, Parr, Hornak, & Roitman, 1980; New, Disch, Fred & Coleman. Early 1980s), the more upper body strength (Pedegana et al. Fry et al. , 1982. , 1991) and body fat percentage (tomorrow, Jackson, Hosler & Kachurik, 1979; fleck, case, Puhl & Van-Handle , 1985).
In spite of the fact that the available literature the anthropometric and morphological parameters for the football players parameters, the Indian poor conditions. The lacunae of literature, the present study was not planned.

Chronic traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE) determines whether it is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder disease caused by repetitive head trauma CTE was first in 1928 to Dr. Harrison Martland, the New Jersey medical examination, it was going to a little country town boxers symptoms. An article was published the journal the American medical association is entitled to a punch drunk, describes the boxers, "cuckoo", "stupid", "Cutting paper dolls," or the "restriction in nutty professor made'. Later punch drunk persons with dementia pugilistica is known as persons with dementia, word for word the warrior. However, the sport development like American football, these are the symptoms of athletes has also not boxers and was renamed the 1960S to chronic traumatic encephalopathy. The CTE has been a boom on the nearby popular association football, hockey, football, boxing, wrestling and professional. A number of these athletes, mostly pensioners and the later years, the depression, anger, substance abuse, memory/motor disturbances, and committed suicide. The autopsy results between the sportsmen and sportswomen a emotional, cognitive and physical symptoms and CTE [3-5]. In addition, the sportsmen and sportswomen, the military would have been a soldier in another group, interest, are there a lot back to the battlefield and cerebral damage on the hell closed head injury is caused by trauma. This paper is a summary of the epidemiology, risk factors, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, neuropathological findings, treatment/prevention, and in the future research on CTE.

Concussion or mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) is one of the most common neurologic disorders of brain approximately 90% of the total permanent injury [4]. This type of injury common event of sportsmen and sportswomen and estimated 1.6 - 3.8 million years you gave him a concussion." sport-related in the USA. This shows the gross underrepresentation of the real number, many athletes do not consult a doctor or vocalize their symptoms. This may be due to head trauma as an benevolent, or the injury is not known. The Web Folder Behaviors is driven by the desire to return to the game athlete" and the pressure.
DeKosky et al., reported that each year more than 1.5 million American consciousness and mTBI is no longer the need for hospitalization, as well as compromising the conscious trauma but an equal number are not sufficiently rigorous to long-term hospitalization. The CTE with a boom lift review of 2009, C. et al. 51 found that lays down the disease 46 CTE neuropathologically (90 %) have occurred in the sportsmen and sportswomen. Separate participating sportsmen and sportswomen, American football, football, ice hockey, and it includes the most cases. More and more and more the sportsmen and sportswomen own sport: the young age between 11 and 19. Although it is not clear at what age you can start with a CTE crane, C. The CTE neuropathologically diagnosed changes: 18 years of high school have made a great football player with a history of concussion. The exact prevalence is not known, the CTE a boom it was thought that the sport is very different, the position, the career, the head injuries, age first head injury, and Genetics

In 1992 Robertson at the base of football the relationship between cultural dimensions are universal and the individual, "in the elemental form of the global life" per se as a certain experience, personal or social process, understanding of the connection to the universal phenomenon. Globalisation relativizes THE particularisms exponents, forcing the ideology and the other a response or identities, particularistic ideas, and the whole universal social processes. So, as universalism and particularism antinomies are categorical, are dependent on one another, the globewide nexus

Robertson 1990S the first, the "universalization of particularism" designates the universal expectation that all the "where" communities and cleavages will harbor unique identities, at least the "inventions" is the such specificity. For example, the modern national and social identity and stepped out of the international political and economic system.

Within the limits 1992 Robertson or any other cultural international football tournaments competitions, and no matter what a polyethnic certain members of a society, all the expected identification a specific national team. The major international tournaments, several thousand supporter groups commingle, typical of all nations is displayed on the clothes, the songs, the music and the behavior (such as the local people, the other supporter groups, as well as the various security forces).
Thus, the cultural relativization turns off the global game for the game "glocal". In contrast, a "universalism" particularization of, the world's a "socio-political concreteness". This wide range of policy chains global relations, and is used to to nations such as the constitutional framework, calendars, and position world's time zones.

Robertson 1990a:football pyramid is the world governing body global governance (FIFA) to the summit, and then the competing continental governing bodies, the national associations, regional and local associations, clubs, and the various football fans who literally 'support' (7), namely the edifice. throughout the national football associations fundamental political representation of football international bodies. The nations organized the football calendar, individual continental associations, and the continental group is authorized to the World Cup Finals; each nation's national team and League system regulated by national, FIFA-endorsed. While the universalism and particularism nexus rooted in cultural processes are separated, and the social awareness of globalization this provokes jerking when changing gear misguided anxieties dissipating, the "global" Moses or abolishing the "local" (Robertson, 1995 1992: 35). The belle époque, Europe's "nostalgia" was the "invention", a tradition that I can't imagine the world, and the collective historical downturn particularistic identity the Robertson (1990: 46; 1995: 35)8, since the 1960s the "somewhat different and the fugitive nature, synthetic nostalgia", it became apparent that the globally is the characteristic of the postmodernist thought and the behavior Robertson (1990a: 53- 5). Contemporary British nostalgia the consumption-oriented, and the "enchanted glass "Ukania" (the monarchy and the cultural heritage) and Blair "curation" Nairn the British state (1988, 2000). Of course, nostalgia, and the historical forms of cultural discourse surrounds and particularistic identity construct in maintaining against, the relativization "other" societies. The game of football, nostalgia for old football will represent the transmogrification in space "heritage" it to the house museums with. For example, the Manchester United old Trafford stadium and Hampden Park (Scottish football national stadium) in Glasgow was built before 1914 already, and now football museum. It would have been strong nostalgic theme is obvious, in particular, the notion that football "come home", when the English the european championship finals in 1996, and then to a strong reception the station was on the 2006 World Cup football finals. literature (9) the huge market
strongly nostalgic, namely recent biographies long pensioner players. Modern football media as evidenced by the postmodern "schizophrenic is a soul" nostalgia, namely the conflating past and present football pictures discuss programs and advertising. Transmitted the deliberate nostalgic aestheticization football, for example, the classical music conjoining the WorldCup football tournaments (the European champions league). The postmodern is added size "dedifferentiating" low culture (football) and the greater intellectualizing cultural form (performing arts and literature). This trend is the new football supporters thetaste between, the growing service sectors social classes, in particular, the "new middle class" (Giulianotti 1999). The earlier contrast, more beautiful, modern cosmopolitan also more romanticization is nostalgia. For example, after the great war mythologized players and Brazilian football team the mass media, and this internationally

FRY and Morten (1991) conducted a study of the paddlers kinanthropometric profile selected and not selected the paddlers, the selected paddlers increased significantly (permanent and seat height), heavier and large upper arm and forearm barn paddlers not selected. There was no significant difference in the chest, and two skinfolds biacromial between the two groups.

Dey et al. (1993) the complete morphological and physiological characteristics of the Indian national kabaddi players. A Player 25, the average age was chosen as kabaddi 27.91 years. They were the physical characteristics of test body fat, lean body mass and somatotype. Return to the physiological characteristics of anaerobic capacity, as well as maximum oxygen uptake capacity and associated cardiorespiratory parameters, oxygen pulse, respiration, pulmonary ventilation, maximum heart rate. The results showed that the body fat percentage was higher than the kabaddi players it is not too agile people. The design is not endomorphic mesomorph. Physical properties, body fat percentage, somatotype, anaerobic capacity maximum oxygen uptake capacity and cardiac function and other parameters were compared with other national.

Krawczyk et al. (1997) evaluated somatotypes sportsmen representing 300 different sport. Football 28ERS 54 rowers, easy 51 20 rowers, Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling, 35.66 32 judokas boxers Karate Chop", 14 fighters (19-32) yr. analyzed the affected more than 2 years ago. The control group, 198 as well
as the older students bodily structure 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 19-21 years chosen at random. The establishment of the organization values compared to factors in the population studied and the results obtained were compared with the international participants with the Olympic games, or European Championships of. The result is, that the Hungarian groups as well as being very differentiated somatotype, it is for the intra-group variability may be lower than the control group. If compared with the other group of the world's elite athletes, it is the learned subjects at a slightly lower and higher mesomorphy endo or at the time.

Gabbett (2000) examined the physiological characteristics of, and anthropometric amateur RUGBY League players. Thirty five amateur RUGBY League player was the measured height, weight, body fat percentage, and muscular power, speed and maximum aerobic power. The 10m and 40m sprint, vertical, body fat percentage and multi-stage fitness test results 20-42 % weaker than previously professional RUGBY League player. It was significantly lower compared to the forward, reverse and significantly greater weight of ground speed of 40 m sprint. The body fat percentage, vertical, 10m sprint and maximum aerobic performance were not significant forward and back. If compared with the hardcore RUGBY League, the training at the amateur RUGBY League players no 30-53 % of Al was lower, less than three hours with players say good-bye to the team a week training courses, and about 30 minutes later the individual workouts a week. Training time devoted to the development and muscular power, speed and aerobic fitness is not significantly the forward and backward.

Mermier et al. (2000) physiological and anthropometric determinants of the sport climbing. Forty-four with your climbers (24 men and 20 women) for the different skill level and the basis of the assessment of 10-44 years of experience. Each measured Anthropometric variables were height, weight, length, span, % Body Fat and lever physiological variables, knee and shoulder, knee pincer movement for a flexion-extension rotation on level terrain, and a strong hand, bent, discussing his arm, and shoulder for flexible and durable, hips and lower body anaerobic power. Analysis of results showed that the three main components extracted. Labeled the training, and flexibility in a anthropometric variables measured the, on the basis of the most influential elements each. The results showed that the multiple regression method
unique training component 58.9 % of the total variance explained the climb. The anthropometric and flexibility components of 0.3 % and 1.8 % of the efficiency of the total variance. It is concluded that the difference is the mountaineer can be explained by the variable performance of trainable. More importantly, the findings do not support the belief that one must have to be necessarily characteristics of certain anthropometric Excel sport rock climbing.

And the Abbe Montes are the abbe: * two et al. The time of the study (2000) Examine the eye has undertaken the hand and eye-foot visible reaction time young football players is not football players. Young man 53 football players and 60 young men were football players will be selected by the group. Football player and football player not allocated to each of three categories: 8-9 year age groups, 10-11, 12-13 years. Variables were hand-eye and eye-foot visible reaction. Results showed that it was not a statistically significant difference is in the hand-eye and eye-foot time reaction between a player and not a player. There was no correlation between visual reaction time and age. Hand-eye and eye-foot was visible reaction time between the two groups. There was a difference and there is also football soccer player, not the football player's demonstrated faster response time.

Ostojic (2000) study of the 32 players selected topics, and a further two group squad the squad players and Elite B is the not-Elite players. The structural and functional characteristics of Elite Serbian football player compared with non-elite Accoring. The results have shown that a squad of subjects older and more experienced players, as opposed to the "B" squad "B" squad was much less than was estimated VO values the squad compared to the maximum heart rate for the frequencies of 20-m shuttle test despite the lower vertical jump height significantly more squad and the estimated percentage fibers was rapid, muscle compared to the higher the squad the results indicated a strong correlation between a section B, anaerobic and aerobic fitness Elite football operating results.

Reilly et al. (2000) has examined the anthropometric and physiological characteristics of the football players. Various measurements used to evaluate both physical performance specific aspects of youth and adult football players. Midfield players and the entirely the highest maximum oxygen uptake and periodic inspections of best practices. Secondly, the midfield players usually have the lowest muscle
strength. Although these distinctions were self-evident to adult and youth players Elite, should be interpreted with caution the existence of the talent identification and development programs. The anthropometric and several important physiological factors may be considered strong genetic effects were enormous and maximum oxygen intake. It is concluded that anthropometric and physiological considerations also play a role - it's one of the talented young players.

Frenkl et al. (2001) describes the study on the selected anthropometric, physiological characteristics of the Hungarian athletes. Water Polo, players were the 25 paddlers, 24, and 20 modern pentathlonists. The results have shown that there are differences: height, weight, and there was significant calculation indicators. The maximum oxygen uptake comparative the mass was the modern pentathlonists and the lowest in the water polo, players.

Grant et al. (2001) carried out on three females: group 1 elements 10 Elite handrails, a production unit 10 recreational group 2 and group 3 elements physically active individuals to 10. The finger strength (grip strength, finger strength measured the climbing-specific tools), flexibility, broken arm hang and pull out the UPS (UPS). Regression procedures (the covariance) causes the ground mass, length, height and age. The finger strength, when the Elite values recorded significantly higher, as a recreational and is not of a. The grip strength the right-hand, the Elite is recorded significantly higher values than the leisure tourists only. The results suggest that Elite with your climbers more finger strength than leisure nonclimbers.

Melhim (2001) aerobic and anaerobic performance test in practice, the taekwon-do, the beneficial effects of cardiovascular fitness and general physical abilities. Nineteen taekwon-do gamers a average age 13.8 years was evaluated between the participants. The participants evaluated the resting heart rate, aerobic, anaerobic power and anaerobic capacity. Significant differences can be observed in relation to the anaerobic anaerobic capacity and performance. The absolute anaerobic capacity is approximately 61.5 mm. % increased, and the body weight approx. 62 % increased. The taekwon-do will facilitate anaerobic anaerobic and aerobic capacity, but do not, the male adolescents.
Ibnziaten et al. (2002) has analyzed the structure of an organization the man and the school children age 10-14: 11 the league a player team. The 29,32 % of the total sample corresponds to the total population (854). Following variables: eight skinfolds, six, eight, nine and thirteen, as well as or to the external areas, was the diameter. The results have shown that the higher the sportsmen and sportswomen, will weigh more than the for athletes is greater in the other studies. People aged 10 to 14 percent of the mass of fat is reduced and the skin becomes less fat is observed.

Singh (2002) Koley and the skinfold thickness of a sprinters seventy, sixty five long-distance, hurdlers and twenty pieces of twenty-four little hurdlers higher education institutions, national and international level Indian athlete. The result is a very significantly subscapular skinfold between sprinters and long distance, long distance and high hurdlers. There was no statistically significant differences in skinfold suprailliac between sprinters and long-term. There is no significant difference between the all the other group.

Strudwick et al. (2002) the anthropometric study of the performance of Elite players and two football. Subjects were 19 and 33 between professional football players county Gaelic football players. Measurements have been made for the Premier League Football team members during regular season, while the Gaelic footballers were members of the Mayo squad 1999 All-Ireland championship The significantly higher than in the football players will challenge footballers of Gaelic. Lectures on the 10 m and 30 m vertical jump and sprints to catch the group was in relation to football the in the Gaelic footballers.

Chan et al. (2003) test subjects 20 10 male and 10 female) in the local taekwon-do club London , U.K. the height, weight, barn, there be but two more breadths and skinfold thickness of 6 sites were measured. The reverse calculation was expressed skinfolds ponderal index, the amount of the proportional weight of skinfolds and proportionate amount. T-test, Dunn-Sidak alpha were adjustable. Results showed that there was no difference in somatotype attitudinal jets, the women was greater than the limits of endomorphy certification for men. There is no difference in the meso and at the time. The females are considerably higher than six skinfolds absolute amount of the males.
Oxizoglou and Hatzimanouil (2004) conducted a study and of the morphological characteristics and the engine's capabilities, power, speed and agility make the selected players held fanatic like Cornelius might very easily team at the former Yugoslavia and Greece. The Greek athletes and sportsmen and sportswomen Yugoslavia 20 was 21. Morphological characteristics of the tests and the engine's capabilities in the power, the speed and performance measurements and the international instruments. The results have shown that Yugoslav players have not had a significant difference is in the Greek players all morphological characteristics and the engine's capabilities of power and the repetition rate the upper extremities, the sprint 10 m and the speed.

Franchini et al. (2005) The investigation carried out by the difference between Elite (Brazilian national and international medalists) and non-Elite (not medalists the Brazilian national tournaments) junior and Senior players. The following tests and measurements: skinfold thickness, circumference, there be but two more breadths, Wingate got the upper body, for a special final fitness test, aerobic performance and capacity in the combat, lactate (the other active and passive recovery), isometric grip strength is to be made. Elite group presented results, has shown that better results than non-elite group. Elite show definitive operators greater upper body and anaerobic power and capacity, higher circuit (specifically the upper body, which high-quality Muscle Mass in this area) and to skinfold, hand grip strength and aerobic performance and capacity were similar to the Elite and elite player final.

Gorostiaga et al. (2005) conducted a study compare to the body physical characteristics height, weight, body fat mass, and the free fatty acids, a recurring maximum double handball teams dropped, explosive power, speed, performance and relationship with the leg extensor muscles and one arm, 5m and 15m sprint life, and the active life was farfetched fanatic like Cornelius might very easily the two man teams - Elite team and amateur team. Elite team, in the same values in the body height, body fat, vertical, and a 15 m 5 sprint time and durability than amateur team. The elite team group gave higher values in the ground mass, free fatty acids, 1RM (BP), muscle benchpress and party during squat and speeds greater than 3 standing and runs on the amateur team's actions. The significant correlations Elite team amateur team and individual values from the speed 30% of 1RM (BP) and under the
individual values the ball speed is constant. They found significant correlations have been published, but not Elite team amateur team, under the speed of individual values 3-group and the individual values speed at 30 % 1 RM (BP), and the power of individual values, the body weight of 100 % half-squat. It is concluded that more muscular and strong players of extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily to him. The differences can be observed in relation to the mass of free fatty acids also only partly explain the observed differences between groups absolute maximum strength and muscle.

(2005) physiological and anthropometric Gabbett evaluated and played the position location characteristics play a special group of junior RUGBY League players. Forty junior RUGBY League player was the measured standard anthropometry, and muscular power, speed, agility and the maximum estimated during aerobic performance the competitive end of the season after the player wins the match fitness. The study has shown that, in some physiological and anthropometric differences has played some, inter alia, to the junior RUGBY League player's supplies, however, is much higher than they were, more difficult, higher skinfold thickness, with a lower speed, agility, and the estimated maximum aerobic power than in the other location is playing.

Hatzimanouil et al. (2005) the literature and of the somatotype anthropometric characteristics of the Elite athlete is already known to team sports (football, water polo, and extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily, it was football, basketball) and also to make it clear that these indicators, and athletic performance. The results of research have shown that the for athletes" somatotype and closely linked to the anthropometric characteristics of sport. In addition, it was not the big strong performance, and the physical features, such as high altitude, low Body fat percentage and high Muscle Mass.

Slater et al. (2005) examined the external manifestations and their connection with the competition, inter alia, lightweight rowers success. Anthropometric measurements have been assessed 107 lightweight rowers (65 male and 45 female). The design and successful competition. Results have shown to have lower body fat total body mass, the greater and faster Muscle Mass is also associated 2000m heats. It
is concluded that the more successful lightweight rowers, who had been less were more Body Fat and total muscle mass.

Nourishing sallet greens et al. (2005) has evaluated the physical and physiological characteristics and the associated professional basketball players the game and the game. The results showed that significantly higher and the heavier centers and guards were higher than the other group Body fat percentage. It was also significantly higher in advance. There are many physical differences, the most the size between them, the players play, but these differences it had no connection with the game of professional actors.

Bayios et al. (2006) conducted a study of anthropometric profile, body composition somatotype and the Elite Greek women's basketball, football and players was farfetched fanatic like Cornelius might very easily, and compared with the scores you will find also the possible differences between sport and the competition. In total 518 women athletes, the Greek first national league (A1 and a2 class) handball teams sports basketball and football teams have been involved in the investigation. Football players were the three Hungarian was among them, the lowest Body Fat and somatotype characterized, balanced endomorph. Basketball players players were higher and braver than handball teams somatotype mesomorph and endomorph and otherwise. It was not extreme fanatic like Cornelius might very easily as soon as possible and also the highest percentage Body Fat and somatotype mesomorph and endomorph. Compared to the A1A2 counterparts division players were higher and more difficult, but the braver and more homogeneity somatotype. It is to be concluded that anthropometric variables, body composition and somatotype the Greek women's Elite team fluctuated between players ball.

Khanna and manna (2006) conducted a study to assess morphological, physiological and biochemical characteristics and the Indian national boxers shall evaluate the cardiovascular adaptation. Two different tests should be carried out. The first study different morphological, physiological and biochemical parameters below the 19 year 30 junior boxers, measured 30 leading boxers was 20-25 years. In the second test for cardiovascular reactions 21 <54 kg weight category, 7 medium weight <64 kg, 7 medium heavy weight >75 kg category. It was much more results, his body was tall and lean body mass, weight, body fat and in relation to strength and handle
high-level boxers cries. The leading body boxers diehard mesomorphic structure whereas the juniors' ectomorphic body conformation. Aerobic and anaerobic performance capacity was significantly lower compared to the junior boxers the seniors were allowed to bring girls with them. Significantly higher maximum heart rate and pulse rate has been observed that the restore reverend seniors, in contrast to the juniors. In substantially higher maximum heart rate in relation to the practice are not classified as boxing. The leading boxers significantly high hemoglobin the blood uric acid metabolism, urea and peak lactate against junior boxers. The age and skill level major effect on the boxing aerobic and anaerobic.

Ostojic et al. (2006) descriptive studies of structural and functional characteristics, and Elite Serbian basketball Players Players evaluated various positional roles to various physical and physiological profiles. Five men's basketball teams were involved in the study of professional and competed first national league. The 60 player during physiological measurements taken from the last week preparatory training for a competition. Positional roles were the guards can be grouped by players, forwards and centers. Guards against older and more experienced both forwards and. Centers would be higher and more difficult forward and forward, as it has already significantly more height and weight as musketeers. Centers are already more Body Fat as both forwards and. It is also, to substantially lower values compared with the estimated pre-sound, and the guards. Vertical jump was significantly greater, compared with control panels.

Gabbett et al. (2007) has examined the physiological, anthropometric characteristics of RUGBY League players and the relationship between physical fitness and the RUGBY League player's ability. Eighty-seven RUGBY League players have standard anthropometry measurements (height, weight, all 4 skinfolds), muscular power (vertical jump), speed (10.20, and a 40m sprint), flexibility (L), and the estimated maximum aerobic power (multi-stage fitness test). First-grade also significantly higher than that of the players passing through in and load-carrying ability of and a high ability, skills and social skills, and a fraud as second-grade-level and the third player. Although not playing, inter alia, significant differences are detected by the mass of earth, skinfold thickness, height, 10.20 or 40 flexibility, speed, m vertical jump height and the estimated maximum aerobic power, the
physiological and anthropometric characteristics of at least 1 significantly related to playback.

Mariko et al. (2007), evaluated 6 handball teams players, basketball players between 7 and 8 football players between age 19-22 year Japanese university. The results of that study showed that the upper arm was caught by the arm, and skinfold thickness, the body fat percentage was between 3 ball game teams statistically significant. The top arm he seized and held the extravagant fanatic like Cornelius might very easily have already significantly higher than the basketball player's skinfold thickness, and the upper arm, and the percentage fat players was significantly lower than the handball teams as the football players. Football and the basketball players were the gamers.

Vaghetti et al. (2007) 103 42 test by surfers, professional male athletes, 11 professional female athletes, 25 amateur and 25 college student surf for sportsmen. The acoustic and visual only span the surfers different ability level comparison to professional and amateur athletes and professionals. Acoustic and visual reaction span to professional and amateur surfers, and the waves doctors statistical differences for the surfers, as well as the groups should coordinate the reaction span of sportsmen and sportswomen performance. They have found a statistically significant difference between the acoustic and visual reaction professional male and female-doctors and professionals. They have found a statistically significant difference between the amateur and the doctors only in the visual reaction, the lower reaction span the more experienced. The positive correlation between was found in the visual reaction sequence is the professional female athletes and the.

Young and Ben Pryor (2007) conducted a study, the relationship between selected anthropometric measures of performance and fitness indicators Elite junior Australian football players. In Victoria the players 485 Elite-18 Australian rules football competition based on the assessment of the height, weight, span, arm length by, permanent availability, vertical, 5, and 20 meter sprint times expected VO, agility, and flexibility,. There were several significant differences exist in the selected and not selected players can be observed. Most of the possessions of players is also significantly shorter and smaller than a weight of more than ground acceleration and durability. Body weight significantly depends on the signals and high was the hit.
This was the only fitness acceleration quality difference between the higher and lower vote winners. The top of the four players the team is also significantly more than animal, but he was not great all fitness more difficult.

Veale et al. (2008) study has undertaken a 54 player who the Victorian Elite junior U-18 Australian rules football. Anthropometric and physical performance was measured using the players battery test. Results showed differences between selected players and not the height, weight, height 20 m sprints to catch to jump, agility and was considered jointly with the vertical. Findings showed, however, that the vertical jump was the only significant single test and the nearby significant trend in the height of differentiating players selected and not selected medium effect size other than all the other tests.

Campos et al. (2009) 20 athlete man test by athletes (10 and 10 women) in the Brazilian junior badminton team anthropometric profile, and the performance of the engine badminton young athlete. Anthropometric measurements, body weight, the height is based on the bones, and the femoral, calm arm circumference, arm, thigh, lower leg and skinfold thicknesses, triceps, subscapular suprailliac, abdominal, where they stopped, thigh and lower leg was taken of the subject. The results showed that there is a significant difference is in the follow-up comparison would say the following factors: age, height, and is of the seven skinfolds, contracted, and based on femoral height distance. And that was not a significant difference is in the weight, and the lower limb circumference the thigh and lower leg. Vertical jump test results have shown that there are considerable differences in the genders the three vertical. Test the results described in anthropometric characteristics and the engine test the young athlete team Brazil junior badminton.

Chaouachi et al. (2009) examined the international handball teams under twenty-one player's team is playing. Anthropometric, physiological characteristics, and the measure of performance. The height, weight, body fat percentage and life, performance of speed, power, unilateral or bilateral horizontal jump and the ability to jump 5 horizontal inspection is being carried out. Significant differences were found between the player places each anthropometric characteristics, but not physiological or performance characteristics. It was concluded that the Elite talent between a player's performance team handball teams appear to be very similar.
Gabbett et al. (2009) physiological and anthropometric characteristics examined junior Elite and al-Elite RUGBY League players. Thirty-six junior sub-Elite and 28 junior Elite RUGBY League players participate in the investigation. The anthropometry measurements subjects, speed, direction, speed, the estimated lower body and the estimated maximum aerobic power at the beginning of competition. Elite players would have been better developed speed, direction, speed, upper and lower limits aerobic power than al-Elite players.

Joksimovic et al. (2009) examined 368 football players who took part in the 2008 European football championship. The aim was to define the average values all essential anthropomorphological analyzes of parameters, as well as some of the organizations indices. The study has shown that all the participants for the 2008 European football championship was 182.97 ± 6.59cm and the average body weight of 77.88 ± 6.98kg. The highest average took note of the warlike urged their defense and goalkeepers, and then forward, while the lowest is the height (179.02 ± 5.94cm) and the body weight (73.89 ±5.81 ) is not detected by the midfield players. It was also stated that, apart from in all pre-specific body type.

Nande et al. (2009) carried out on 13 the complete profile anthropometric trained women and 46 men on a player different sport disciplines. Permanent body weight during the measurement, upper arm circumference, height, chest circumference of the waist and hip circumference, thigh, shoulder, leg, body mass index, the themes. Results have shown that every player was shorter than the normal. Less than 50% of the groups who were the man between players of desirable body weight height and weight. It comes from Positive correlations have been published for most sport groups were the women & men's players. Body weight is not directly proportional to the shoulder width positive correlation. Body mass index was a stronger correlation than height.

Pelin et al. (2009) 27 of 26 american football will challenge footballers, basketballers ERS, 31.34 and 35 young will challenge footballers not Turkish. The physical characteristics of sportsmen and sportswomen were evaluated and compared with each other, and the no-player. Anthropometric values, the 17 body weight index Calculation and evaluation of elements and somatotype were. The result showed that basketball and football players was no longer typical of the lower extremities length,
the wider American billiaec will challenge footballers have more width and the arc will challenge footballers and the small structure. Also it was observed that Turkish players higher limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy values the lower players compared to other countries.

Tan et al. (2009) the anthropometric studies and fitness Elite women's water polo, gamers properties and examine the competition between different actors (national and international) and playback (center and the circumference). Twenty-six women's water polo, players were assessed the standard anthropometry (height, weight, and the 7 skinfolds), lower-muscular power (aquous vertical jump), speed (10 m maximum sprint swimming), and aerobic fitness (multi-stage shuttle swim). The national squad players were higher and the heavier, more jump, didn't bother to reply, and durable float capabilities compared to the national League players. He was District players lower body-weight and skinfold and were sprinting away with a better and durable compared with the middle player.

Cluj-based festival will also welcome celebrated cross-connects will adopt et al. (2009) studied the anthropometric and relationship between physiological performances between youth football players and the differences. U-14 football players seventy men participate in the investigation. Body weight significantly correlates with the shooting speed and 30m sprint. Body height is significantly correlates with vertical jump height, 10m and 30m sprint times, periodic Endurance distance and maximum oxygen uptake during the operation. Body mass index correlates significantly the recording speed, 30m sprint, Hoff test nozzle distance, Yo-Yo intermittent lifetime maximum distance, operating costs, VO, the appropriate time. Major differences can be observed in relation to the positional anthropometry body weight and height, however, is not the body mass index and physiological performance.

Invented by smaller file using a table-based file compression procedure and Lidor (2009) reviewed the studies (n-23 ) physical characteristics, physiological characteristics speed and accuracy, and the Court of First Instance shall the man handball teams performances, amateur players, experienced players, the professional actors, and the national team. Five main findings emerged from the: (1) Elite players were more difficult and more fat-free mass as amateur players. (2) The maximum
oxygen uptake between players was a man of 50 and 60 ml. (1), MIN_1 kg_. (3) s
speed was greater than 9% Elite man players amateur players in relation to man. (4) heart rate can rise above 160 (1), man_MIN_ impact player during the game. (5) the
Court of Justice in the distance travelled on average around 4 km) after the game, and 2, and 5 km and plays.

Dupler et al. (2010) has examined the levels of physical performance and quality differences between playing positions and the high school football player. Two thousand and three hundred and twenty-seven athletes should also be considered the height, weight, 40 yard sprint, pro flexibility, and vertical jump height. The results showed that the defensive player 11 and 12 speed significantly faster than the 40yd sprint, and the pro class set up more than between 9 and 10 each defensive player. Similarly, the 11 and 12 players could not significantly faster, faster, higher, than the football players lower grades.

Erculj et al. (2010) conducted a study to analyze the basic engine capabilities to the young European women basketball players and it is also is fixed, that is the women's basketball players three group which differed in who is playing. Sixty-five women's basketball players A, B, C classes and the European. Groups were compared on the 8 engine. It is concluded that during the Class C players average all the tests and thus do not differ from those of the players a and b divisions whose test results is relatively homogeneous. The class C gamers are different from those for the class A and B in the 6 X 5 meters sprint nozzle. The discriminatory power of 6 X 5 m and 20 m sprint proceeded to sprint tests even after the body had been preserved.

Gabbett et al. (2010) examined whether tackling property junior Elite and al Elite RUGBY League and the connection to the selected physiological and anthropometric characteristics. Twenty-five or twenty-eight junior Elite and 13 junior sub-Elite RUGBY League players took part in a standard 1-in-1 drilling exploration for the 10m network. Junior Elite players are much greater social-professional younger than Elite players. Junior Elite players are also higher, more difficult and more courageous and more acceleration, speed and direction, as a young sub-Elite players. The most powerful individual correlates with tackling acceleration and the lower body was able to and muscular.
Hazir (2010) examined 305 professional men’s football players Turkish Super League and the Turkish first league. Height, weight, and upper arm and calf barn, upper arm and there be but two more breadths skinfold, and the four biepicondylar thigh thickness (triceps, subscapular, supraspinale and medial calf) is also measured. Somatotypes estimated Heath-Carter method also. The study has shown that, in both the physical characteristics and the players played somatotype significantly different positions and. Although the somatotype was dominated by football players at both the category players mesomorph played was the higher level, and less mesomorphic endomorphic ectomorphic than players and plays all the lower level.

Kashyap (2010) Koley and an Indian higher education study 56 women cricketers six Indian universities. It was 101. Fifteen anthropometric characteristics were measured. The results are significant differences between universities Indian female cricketers and controls, suprailiac skinfold subscapular skinfold skinfold, calf and thigh circumference. Significant positive correlations Weight the test variables (except where they stopped skinfold), and the other five skinfold measurements except they found significant positive correlations have been published the full test variable-height and humerus double epicondylar diameter. Similarly, all six district measurements, were significantly positive relationships, it should be noted to all the variables.

Koley and Singh (2010) eleven as assessed anthropometric characteristics, and four body composition parameters, physical and physiological variables two sixty (35 male and 25 female) higher education institutions Indian basketball players between 18-25 years. Eleven-year anthropometric variables height, weight, body mass index, the chest circumference, hip, femur, upper arm biepicondylar biepicondylar diameter skinfold diameter, where they stopped, triceps, subscapular skinfold skinfold skinfold and calf, and the four body, % Body fat percentage composition of basal Ganglia at the level parameters-lean body mass, metabolic rate, the water and two physical parameters left-hand and right-hand grip strength and two physiological variable heart rate and VO all theme. The results have shown that men's basketball players were higher and more difficult, women’s basketball players a little sleeker and lighter than their companions, as that of the. The group were significant differences all the variables (except hip circumference the basketball players and controls.
Nimphius et al. (2010) a study of relationship between power, performance, speed, and direction of the change the women’s softball players. Ten female softball players a Australian team softball has been tested the sport institute maximum lower body strength, power, velocity and peak power the jump squats unloading and loading, unloading countermovement 1 basic and 2 in the vertical jump height and with the sprint track the direction of the dominant and non-dominant side. During the preliminary tests, medium, and a 20 week professional practice. The ground force, the relative weight of vertical jump height relative to the power, maximum performance, maximum speed, speed, direction of travel was evaluate variables Pearson correlation coefficient for each exam. Each time the masses were found significant relationships, the speed of transmission, body and the relative strength and direction, speed, and direction of change. There was no significant relationship between the vertical jump height and a measure of performance at any time. It is concluded that body mass and strong correlation between relative force and is very strong and changing direction of travel and these relationships will remain constant throughout the season.

Mirkov et al. (2010) carried out a longitudinal study of physical performance and identify the anthropometric characteristics of football players when he was young, that between 11 and 14 at the age of 11. Best man was the national team players the league CADET "once a year" was tested starting from the age 11, the size and composition of flexibility, power, coordination, and agility. Random unqualified but physically active your boys at age 4 years is also examined. It turned out that there is no difference between the two groups size and composition. The only differences between the later stepped out of the flexibility, the differences in the explosive power for moderate and contradictory. The most important advantage is that the football players during the period of the whole test at movement coordination, increased business agility. Thus, the explosive, muscle performance, flexibility, and coordination of the Elite football players 11-14 years of age not only of the size and layout.

Orhan et al. (2010) studies on the twenty-four football players Turkish turkcell super League player. Anthropometrical measurements The triceps, subscapular, supraspinale measurements, and the calf and bicondylar diameter skinfold thickness, upper arm, thigh bicondylar diameter, where they stopped, weight, and height.
measurements were analyzed. The result showed that there was no significant
difference between the different positions between the team players.

Singh et al. (2010) conducted a study in three fifty hockey player the
anthropometric measurements of the working groups and in India, Pakistan and Sri
Lanka. The participants evaluated the height, weight, length, width, diameter, barn,
grip strength and skinfold thickness. The FAT the skinfold thickness 4. It was found
that there were no significant difference for height and weight between the three team.
The Pakistani team is much larger upper arm length and diameter of the bi-upper arm,
as the teams India and Sri Lanka. Significantly less than the team Sri Lanka joint
circumference and the slim body, broad mass, as the Indian and the Pakistani troops.
The Indian team significantly less than % Body Fat than the other two team.

Singh et al. (2010) studies on the anthropometric measurements, body
composition somatotyping differences and the high performance and low power high
jumpers. University-level 20 man high jumpers (10 high performers and the 10-year
low performers) have been assessed during the 18-25 year all of the present study,
inter alia, india meet universityn't allowed for students. All subjects were assessed for
height, weight, there be but two more breadths girths, and skinfold thickness. THE
FAT the skinfold thickness 4. The results have shown that high-performance high
jumpers are significantly greater height, weight, body mass index, the full length, arm
length in relation to all of the low power high jumpers. The high power high jumpers
also significantly greater than, the three circuit, bi-upper arm and bifemur diameter,
lean body mass and mesomorphic score, in contrast to the low performers as the low
power high jumpers, it was found that significantly higher Body Fat % To as high
score and endomorphic performers.

Siahkouhian and Hedayatneja (2010) assessed the correlation between the
composition of the body anthropometric variables and the Iranian Elite weightlifters.
Forty two objects. Anthropometric and body composition variables, as well as the
power is the weightlifters (i.e. , in haste, clean & jerk; front squat; back squat) is
measured. The results have shown that, in haste and the clean & jerk record
significantly correlate with, height, shoulder, seat height and weight of the chest
circumference and lean body mass, body mass index showed negative correlations
have been published, whereas what is the snatch and clean & jerk records with the %
values WH fat, too. Results also showed that the snatch and clean - club entries significantly correlates with body mass index. It is concluded that there was a strong weightlifter relationships existing between the body composition and anthropometric and variables.

Comfort et al. (2011) conducted a study compare to the strength and power the forward and reverse features an elite English RUGBY League player. Study will be 5, 10, 20m sprint times, speed, and the vertical jump, squat, 40kg isometric, concentric and eccentric isokinetic knee flexion and extension. Independent samples t-tests were performed to compare results of forward and reverse and the paired t test is used to compare samples of bilateral isokinetic and speed differences. Pre-produced significantly greater weight, the height of ground 40kg leap, squat, isometric force and torque peak isokinetic concentric circles the extension of the left knee on their backs. Significant differences were also not back and forth between the right knee concentric isokinetic concentric isokinetic knee flexion, both the left and the right-hand, his feet isokinetic knee flexion and quadriceps, tore her right hamstring whilst rehearsing for and vertical. In comparison, the relative measures demonstrate that made substantially more than the backs of 40kg squat and jump forwards the isometric squat. Bilateral comparison did not reveal any significant difference between the left and right feet lectures on the speed and the left-hand side and the right-hand foot concentric quadriceps tore her right hamstring whilst rehearsing for old eccentric. It is concluded that absolute strength and power in relation to measures is generally higher than the seatback forward.

Gaurav et al. (2011) conducted a study comparing the physical fitness of variables of different level football player. The themes for the study will include 15 state level and district level 15 man football players the Punjab. The players were assessed the physical fitness components, such as speed, strength and power. Results showed that, football players are also significantly higher than state level strength and power, as sub-regional level football players.

Gaurav et al. (2011) conducted a study compare to the arm and shoulder and strength and skill and the college women's football is not. Twenty-four randomly selected women's football players joined the different colleges Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain, volunteered to participate in
the study. The 24 women's football players were 12 and 12 was not yet. Placed on the medical examination, that measure the arm and shoulder girdle strength whereas Illinois agility" agility" with the engine running measure the involved. Ttest reveals that even the independent samples arm and shoulder and that was a much larger force, compared to non-even. The flexibility was not significant difference, and they are not.

Karalejic et al. (2011) evaluation young basketball player 118 54, 14 year, 64 year 12. 18: The five Anthropometric longitudinal, transverse, two body circumference, weight, and four from six skinfolds and 3 variables: body mass index, height/stature ratio and amount of skinfolds. Four basketball field studies: on-site photography, dipped, nozzle, defensive gesture has been carried out. The results showed that the most anthropometric variables values were significantly higher in a player 14 years of age, in contrast to the 12 years of age, except for the height/weight ratio, and was tall and had a similar index. Sum of skinfolds only values were significantly lower than those of the 14 year players. The variables: the nozzle, defensive gesture a player 14 years 12 years better results then players.

Nilkbkhtr (2011) examined between endomorph anthropometrics and body type, the factors mesomorph and ectomorph aerobic fitness, speed and performance of 45 novice man Tehran university students. The physical fitness factor associated with surveying the procedure the, heath, carter and Seldon. Physical aptitude tests: the 60 meter, vertical jump, jump, throw and Harvard medical ball step. Results indicated that meaningful relationships and ectomorph aerobic fitness. The body fat, body weight and aerobic fitness was negative relationship between body weight and performance; the manual force on his feet was negative. The contacts with the skinfold fat, and organization have been taken into account general speed would have been. Finally, the relationship between arm and the hand was considered to be as rational and.

(2011) has examined and Scanlan Dascombe thirty thirty-three large man and a woman life. Anthropometric measurements were enormous, mass and the lever, and the jump to height measures were taken in the vertical, 5m and 20m sprint, tore her right hamstring whilst rehearsing for maximum speed, flexibility, speed and maximum aerobic capacity, and the breast, back and feet. Significant results showed
differences between the sexes of stature, span, height 20 m vertical jump, sprint, tore her right hamstring whilst rehearsing for flexibility, speed and maximum aerobic capacity, and feet.

Singh et al. (2011) the study of the anthropometric measurements, body composition somatotyping differences and the high performance and low power hammer throwers. (10 20 man game with a hammer high performers and 10 small artists: 10) 18 years and 25 years were assessed. All subjects were assessed for height, weight, width, and skinfold thickness girths. The independent samples t-test showed that significantly more great artist with a hammer weight game, seat height, body mass index and the lower leg length, in contrast to the small artists. The high-performance sport slide hammer, it was found that a much greater circumference and skinfold measurements. Excellent artists hammer throwers is also significantly higher % Body Fat, total body fat and low in relation to body weight and lean the performers. Limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy were significantly higher as the game was a great performer in low substantially higher than the performers. It is concluded that the most significant differences between the parameters some of the great performer hammer hammer game and sport of low power.

Singh (2000) carried out with the test, the relationship between physical characteristics, abilities and the man football skill engine variables. Finally, to the conclusion that the height, the flexibility, joint strain, hinge, hyperextension, speed, arm, leg, explosive power, and dynamic balance skill was the main sponsor the football plays.

Guladi-Russo Zaccagni (2001) and the two hundred and thirty-four hundred-man athlete and four female athletes of the Italian football league (1) and (2) the anthropometric measurements during 1992-1993 and 1993-1994. It was expected the Somatotypes Heath-Carter method. Somatotype "sexual dimorphism observed the whole sample. Somatotype significantly different levels of the players other than performance. The somatotype players also differs considerably from the different roles. It was concluded that the Hungarian design is characterised by the Guild (1), just the higher and lower limits of endomorphy and mesomorphy. There was a small tendency to man the more homogeneous the somatotype players within the group of a maximum. In addition, somatotype differs from the game of football players role of
both sexes was mesomorphic component: the maximum standard setters, the standards while the ectomorphic component maximum centers.

Tsunawake et al. (2003) test carried out on 12 members of women's football team members and 11 women's basketball team won the tournament, the Japanese Inter-high school. These are the differences in the physical abilities test, the top teams the body composition between the members of the various events. It was noticed that there was no significant difference in the design, skinfold thickness and composition of the football and basketball players players.

Brand et al. (2004) examined Elite men's top 11 football for players a 12-week strength training program with the usual technical and tactical squad (3 - 4 hours) and competitions. The complete sample of the test 2 times the maximum strength (bench press and squat) and the party explosive strength (and a jump). It was the first successful test of a preparatory period end strength training (5 week) in order to ensure that it is the sportsmen and sportswomen in general good condition. The results suggest that Elite top football players the performance were 12 weeks optimum strength training during the competition.

Stamm (2004) has analyzed the structure of an organization's 46 football players. Skinfolds 9 49 organization and 11 measurements, including physical fitness, 9 football 21 technical and physical and physiological tests. In parallel with the original 32 player performance by football competitions were registered in the title game recording program, and the bodywork and the test results, mastering the game. The body also means that it is very different measurements can be performed on the football research, and help to establish a correlation analysis is essential in the body. Studies have shown the correlation between structure, the ground between them, and not necessarily professional evaluation of the game. Thus, the regression model 14 anthropometric variables was possible, that the girls in fitness, predicting the host, and attacks the array 32- 83 % of the 4 physical ability test is required, and attack. Basic physical-physiological models of reception, feint and attack. Basic technical models football effectiveness within reception within 32% and 44 %.

Chauhan and Chauhan (2005) test carried out on 40 college football players the Kurukshetra university. The organization of various measurements, i.e. , height,
trunk, sitting height upper and lower arm length, leg length, and the chest, the abdomen, hip circumference, and diameter of the biacromial bitrochantric thigh, thigh, and bicondylar skinfolds the biceps, triceps, subscapular, suprailiac and center axillary. There is a need for strong arm the football players perform the blocking, whiffed, and receives, so that it was the purpose of this study, the relationship between variables and explosive anthropometric arm strength. The results have shown that anthropometric variables positive and significant relationships the lever strength of the football players. It was concluded that the multiple correlation between the height, biacromial diameter, elbow, lean body mass has not been found together with a strong arm significantly explosive the 1 % level. The size is sufficiently large, so that multiple relationships developed by regression equation is useful for explosive arm strength.

Gonzalez soundtrack at music charts et al. (2005) carried out by the intensity of competition the liberos and the effort the central actors HR measurement and the blood lactate. The 10 team will be selected by a player 30. The telemetry Heart Rate the football match. Blood samples were obtained when the players were the substitutions. There are considerable differences in results of the average and maximum heart rate between the central actors, the liberos. Central and upper limit of the heart rate decreases each situation the past series. The blood lactate, significant differences can be observed in relation to the values in two central, between the liberos.

Kasabalis et al. (2005) has evaluated the football players the Elite anaerobic power, and he stood up he Wingate anaerobic test of anaerobic power, performance. Sportsmen and sportswomen and the non-athletes were divided into three age groups: adult, youth and cries. The height, weight, to the vertical jumps up and stood up the Wingate score higher values for athletes. The advanced training of sportsmen and sportswomen on anaerobic power effect was more pronounced, as in the age of 10 to 11 years after the not sportsmen and sportswomen. The correlation coefficient for peak performance and to the vertical jump was the athletes and the entire group. These results have shown that the maximum vertical leaps forward, anaerobic power and of the coaches, the practical and easy-to-use screening evaluation can be used in a football training.
Duncan et al. (2006) has examined the anthropometric and physiological characteristics the junior Elite football players. Twenty-five national-level football players has been evaluated in several physiological and anthropometric variables. Somatotype, body composition was assessed using Heath-Carter was assessed using a method, and her legs strong surface anthropometry was assessed using the feet, and is to be tore her right hamstring whilst rehearsing for low and flexibility was assessed using the sit and reach, and the vertical jump was used as the lower. Maximum oxygen uptake was not predicted the 20 m multi-stage fitness test. The results of that study showed that the accounting standard setters worldwide more than mesomorphic ectomorphic and smaller centers. Big hitters will result in a significantly greater flexibility than hamstring and low extremes. There was no significant difference between the physiological and anthropometric variables played between.

Gabbett et al. (2006) examined the nature of the skills and skill training program the measurement physical fitness the talented football players identified. Twenty-six-talented junior football players have been involved in a 8 week professional training skills-based program that includes 3 times in a week of . Skills development into conversations, setup, serving, blending technique and accuracy, and game and the tactical skills. The measurements taken subjects (dipped, adjustment, and blending technique and accuracy), standard anthropometry (height, weight, height, and the amount of 7 skin folds), the lower-body muscular power (vertical, spike jump), top-muscular power (general medicine-ball throw), speed (5- and 10-m sprint), flexibility (T-test), and maximum aerobic power (multi-stage fitness test training before and after). Significant improvements in training the mixing, accuracy, and passing through blending and and technique. Compared to the education, the significant developments in the 5- and 10-m speed and agility. There was no significant difference in the trainer and the subsequent training in the organization skinfold thickness, weight, upper and lower body muscular, and muscular power, and maximum aerobic power.

Grgantov et al. 246 (2006) evaluated four women's football player a player age group: 32 years, 12 to 13 players between the ages 14-15 147.50 a player under the age 16-17, 18-19 players aged 17 TO THE VARIABLE quality criteria have been evaluated. The women's football player of the different age groups was significantly
different from the variables in longitudinal skeleton dimensionality, and the body weight and volume, as well as the used football all evaluation technique. Multisample Comparison in particular should be clarified, also in the process of modification age groups all investigated variables.

Bandyopadhyay (2007) 82 of football and football players players with 45 male and 50 of the 20 to 24West Bengal annual. To evaluate and compare anthropology and body composition, skinfolds, circumference, body fat percentage and limits of endomorphy, every player is not significantly higher than migratory between persons, and slender body mass of mesomorphy and significantly higher than the sport. There were football and football players ectomorphic mesomorph whereas it is not migratory persons were endomorphic mesomorph. All of the skinfolds and calf were significantly higher as well as the sedentary group, which indicates that the non-migratory population less than higher quality leather also is reflected in the fat deposition significantly higher value than the sport percentage fat.

Barnes et al. (2007) conducted a study will examine the flexibility, and power jumping between national collegiate assessor athletic association Division I, II and III athletes. Twenty-nine women's collegiate assessor a football players a new mobility, countermovement jump and the fall, and a isometric leg extensor. He raised his helmet's analysis has shown that Division I athletes also significantly greater heights countermovement jump to division a maximum, and showed the effect of large-magnitude comparison differences between Division I, Division II and III the jump height, and The other differences were between the factors affecting performance, even if it is effect of moderate values in sizes is in the comparison. Regression analysis showed that significant predictor countermovement movement was the power.

Hespanhol et al. (2007) examined certified football players ten men and differences between the continuous jump test 60 seconds, and then the intermittent jump to the 4 15 seconds. The test variables the peak power, average power output and fatigue. These tests measured during construction would result in vertical Jump Lists the 60 seconds and the 4 is set by between 15 seconds 10 seconds of recovery. Results have shown that the continuous and the discontinuous jump in test showing significant differences in average power, fatigue, and the vertical jumps to 60
seconds, and the height of 60 seconds. The average power of the intermittent jump to the 4 15 seconds was significantly higher than the continuous external test 60 seconds the football players.

Gabbett and Georgieff (2007) has evaluated the physiological and anthropometric characteristics of junior football players. One hundred and fifty-three junior national, state, and very junior football players have been tested. Standard anthropometry measurements with Themes (body weight, height, and height to 7, sum of skinfolds), the lower-body muscular power (vertical jump and spike jump), top-muscular power (general medicine ball throw), speed (5m and 10m sprint), performance (T-test), and the estimated maximum aerobic power (multi-stage fitness test) in the competition at the end of the harvesting season. Results showed that the significant difference was detected, inter alia, junior national, state, and even novice players with football the height available skinfold thickness, standing at a height, lower-a muscular performance, flexibility, and the estimated maximum aerobic power, physiological and anthropometric characteristics of repairing the players showed they play. Men's players were higher, more difficult, it is leaner, and more standing height, speed, agility, muscular, and the estimated maximum aerobic power than female players.

Lidor et al. (2007) has examined the contribution of physical engine and battery tests phase of an early recognition and early talent development, and secondly to distinguish the engine's capabilities and compare with the 16 annual for beginners and not football. Fifteen man ager football players with the physical and motor ability 6 times during the tests the 15-month training program; however, if not all took part in all testing. However, the battery and engine 8 physical tests and examinations skills 2. The physical and the engine tests included 2 speed, mobility, the explosive power at 4, and the durability test. Evaluation of the tests the measurement accuracy of the peace and strength. The results showed that the participants with the power and, in particular, the tests between the two tests i.e. life tests and test phase. Compare the beginning and is not, it was found that only one physical starters explosive performance test (vertical jump to the approach), it was found that the appropriate indicator is the 2 players.
Mohan and Sharma (2007) examined the Himachal pradesh 334 football players. The AAHPER youth fitness test the battery, which six test: pull-ups, sit-UPS (uninterruptible power supply), standing wide, shuttle, 50 yard dash, and 600 meters running or fitness walk was the engine level football players. The study has shown that winning football players almost all better engine components, except runners and fitness winning football players as opposed to the looser football players.

Batista et al. (2008) conducted a study comparing the anthropometric profile and the vertical jumps out of thirty eight man football soccer player beach the Brazilian beach. The players were divided into two groups the national teams rank. The result showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups anthropometric profile. One of the players the team was better than the peak, block block go to the players, as the difference between two groups.

Grigoris VARFIS 'et al. (2008) examined 163 Elite women's football player. The study was intended to the morphological characteristics of competitive women's football player. Body weight, height, width, thickness and the skinfold was girths. The results have shown that the body height 161cm to 194cm, the 177,1 ± 6.5 cm was not inferior to international players. The players Adiposity was higher than the other. Elite football players are already balanced endomorphs (3.4 -2.7 -2.9). Various playback position the significant differences between the players were the different roles and they were the physical requirements of football game.

Luciana et al. (2008) Analysis of anthropometric, physiological characteristics of 146 former Elite football players in Italy. The possible active or inactive lifestyle the aging biological profiles have been assessed by comparing the sub-samples and the former athletes without regular sporting activity. A former athlete with standard anthropometry measurements (height, weight, height and body skinfold thickness, bi- bi-acromial cristal and there be but two more breadths length; the upper limbs; the upper arm, calf and the chest barn), cardio-respiratory (Vital capacity, forced Vital capacity and forced Expiratory volume 1mp, systolic and diastolic blood pressures and heart rate), muscle strength (grip strength), and cognitive function (visual and acoustic simple reaction; Digit-Symbol Productivity subtest). Body composition measurements anthropometric parameters estimated. The way it was collected. The
results showed that the previous players differ from the current players more anthropometric, physiological characteristics.

Rousanoglou et al. (2008) examined the muscular strength and vertical jumping on the young women's track and field and football player. Pearson product moment correlation coefficient-moment was the significance. The results showed the link between the knee extensor discover another muscular strength and jumping on the young women's track and field and football player.

Sheppard et al. (2008) assessed the relationship of strength, performance, and football between anthropometric variables to vertical jump and spike tooth movement, correlation and regression analysis. In addition, the power, the power, and the seven best anthropometric and differences between the seven worst athletes the counter-movement vertical jump and spike go to. If the body weight, moderate relative measures correlations are observed the 1RM and the relative marker vertical movement jump and relative spike. There are very strong relationships the relative depth jump to performance and the relative and the relative jump to spike-tooth to vertical motion. This results of the investigation show clearly that the general public the Elite football players performance, stretch-shortening cycle and the able to bear the great stretch, as the depth, the performance was critical to the performance go to football

Brand and Marinho (2009) the test was carried out by the physical parameters and the performance values are the beginning and not a beginning football players. Professional men's football 22 players selected for the topics and the number of participants were categorized as (n = 13) and the not-number (n = 9). Anthropometric characteristics, general medicine, throw ball movement and maximum dynamic strength has been tested between the participants. Results have shown that there are considerable differences in the age, height and weight the beginning and not the beginning. There was no significant difference between the two groups the strength and power, the number of a squat, where significantly more power than nonstarters.

Brand et al. (2009) examined the nature of the anthropometric and strength characteristics a man 35 professional football player. In accordance with role not categorized and blockers: medium (n = 9), if not big hitters (n = 6), external big hitters
(n = 10), standards standard setters (n = 6) and liberos (n = 4). Height, weight, muscular strength (4 double and 4 repeat Repeat maximum parallel squat), and muscular power (overhead, health ball countermovement jump) has been evaluated. A significant difference between the 5-position category. The results showed that the middle blockers, and big hitters the highest and most difficult against players, whereas the libero player was the easiest. Press the seat also differences maximum force, the middle Blockers and other player's much stronger than the standard setters and liberos standards. In parallel with the positional group significantly worse than the outside hitter and squat lectures hitter. The other significant difference between the groups power and parameters. These results show that significant differences exist between anthropometric strength, inter alia, the Elite man played a football player.

Sotiropoulos et al. (2009) study carried out a number of anthropometric characteristics and measuring the vertical jump to the Elite youth women's football player, the national teams compare the Balkan countries, and the nationality and playful. The sample contained the eighty six athletes of Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Moldova, Romania and Turkey. Also compared the football players playing the world-wide standard setters, i.e. position big hitters, universals, the middle window blocking, liberos. The topics were the measured height, weight, body mass index, body fat percentage and carried out the four vertical jump, a leap for a flexion/extension rotation 90 brought the movement, the counter-movement jump to the arm, and the drop-down list in the drop height 40 cm and reactive strength. By the results, the football player's Greece, and Romania is also a higher body fat percentage than Moldova, Bulgaria. Middle blockers are also higher than the level of the standards and standard setters, liberos big hitters. Universals had been even greater than standard setters and liberos the standards and the big hitters than the liberos. The differences were observed between the operators of body mass index and the troops, and, though close to world-wide standard setters blockers than the greater body weight, liberos and big hitters. The stocky, to the left movement jump and drop jump to the football player was the Turkish higher values than the football player's Greece and Bulgaria. Counter-movement jump to the lever, the Turkish football players is also higher values than the football player's Greece, Bulgaria and Moldova. In addition, the football player's the turkey and Serbia is also higher values than the
football players the reactive strength Greece and Bulgaria, and Turkey also football players higher values than the Romanian football player.

Sheppard et al. (2009) has examined the strength, energy, health and vertical jump performances as anthropometric football success. Anthropometric measurements, to the vertical jump ability, kinetic and kinematic a unloading and loading before jump squat has been evaluated 12 and 20 months after the training Elite men's football player. Examine the association between the change of power and power, and anthropometric variables correlation analysis, the changes in the percentage change in the percentage change in each variable to go to the countermovement vertical and spike go to. The significant difference was observed between change vertical countermovement jump and spike. Significant improvements in vertical countermovement jump is also increased the strength of loaded and unloaded a squat jump and a greater relative force and the laden go to flat top speed. A highly significant increase in vertical jump to the countermovement associated with greater depth-jump ability. It was a significant increase in spike jump to the relative strength, power and top speed has improved ability to laden depthjumping jump to.

Fonseca et al. (2010) examined the nature of the Brazilian junior football players anthropometrical characteristics. Sixteen men's players selected South American championship 2006 based on the assessment of the Lohman, body fat and the protocols of the heath & Carter somatotype players: standards in standard setters, libero, center, and vice versa. Results showed that the significant differences are observed the body weight and the height the center and outer, and the center and opposite, there was. If, however, differences between the player's position can be observed in relation to the body fat percentage and somatotype. It leads to the athlete, it looks like it to an independent linear gamers players. The only position that he showed me the difference between libero.

Poor no maly (2010) analyzed the structure of an organization the Elite women's football gamers Europe champions league 2008. Body composition has been tested in multi-frequency BIA bioelectrical impedance 2000 M. the Elite football players showed great part of the body mass of poor and low fat mass compared to the common public and Elite women's football players available literature. Most commonly used mass of poor body accompanied by the mass of fat and other
parameters, which if any of the player's individual evaluation is also caused by changes in body composition ratio of training period (extra cellular mass within the group and the percentage of mobile mass, the intracellular and Extracellular Fluid mass of cells and the others). The authors emphasize the importance of continuous monitoring of changes the composition of the body with football the highest level.

Mridha (2010) test male and female sub-junior football player's six state in India. Composition of the two groups is also understood by the organization height, weight, body mass index, body fat percentage, fat, thin body weight and waist-hip ratio. In accordance with results of significant difference between the two groups the height, weight, weight, body fat, fat and thin body covered with weight of the hip ratio. Men's group was superior to height, weight, weight, and waist slim-body ratio, and the women's hip group was outstanding Body fat percentage than the other group and fat mass. There was no difference be observed in the index is the body weight can be separated into two groups.

And Kumar Sharma (2010) The investigation carried out on the anthropometric variables selected women's leading high school level football players. Women's football with 24 leading based on the assessment of secondary-level players. Selected anthropometric variables, such as the foot long leg width, height, width, the step height, circumference, ankle ankle, dishes, plates, width, perimeter, dishes, high noise, and distance between knee and noise-leg length, calf, calf height, the knee, elbow, knee, sitting at a height, width and height of knees on leg length, leg length, length of the lower leg chaps and the thigh. Results have shown that there are considerable differences in the variable width corner, ankle height, and the glass. The essential difference is in the speed comparison also should be noted, if the left and the right leg movement.

Gaurav et al. (2010) conducted a study comparing the anthropometric somatotype and the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Amsterdam desktop entries contain the man basketball and football players players. Sixty-three players (football and basketball= 27 =36 age group 18-25 years old ) were selected. The participants evaluated the height, weight, there be but two more breadths, barn and skin-fold thickness. Results of basketball players have shown that, at a height substantially higher, as the body weight, and surface of the football players. It is also a basketball
player, it has been found that significantly more than skin-fold thickness supraillia biceps and calves, with a thickness, body fat percentage, total body fat, fat free mass and endomorphic component against the football player. Football players have far greater than the density of ground basketball players. The basketball and football players also this study it was found that the higher percentage Body Fat the body weight lower ground clearance and international partners.

Miyamoto et al. (2011) 18 healthy men analyzed a team players the Japanese premier Football League and the Japanese national team. The aim was that this study compares the Japanese premier Football League team the Japanese national team and analyzed with the sportsmen and sportswomen the high and low performance. 10 Physical performance tests and the composition. Regular training with the opportunity to test the Japanese premiere Football League team. Light Sensor and yardstick for the measurement. Measurements in the Japanese football premier League team was the 2010 off-season, the Japanese national team the same period by 2009. The 10 performance tests: 20m dash, pro, T test, and the vertical jump, medical-ball threw triple jump and the animal and the animal long jump, triple jump, sit down, and long-term test. Body composition parameters age, height, weight, body mass index, constant contact, vertical, horizontal and go to. The results showed that the only major difference was the medicine-ball, while other studies do not show a significant difference. Japanese national troop higher number the height, weight, and the permanent is less than, greater than numbers to medical-ball throw. Japanese premier Football League right numbers vertical.

Trajkovic et al. (2011) The study will examine the potential differences in the composition of the body and jumping on the Elite youth football players. The Serbian youth player 28 national team was the central window blocking, classification of big hitters, big hitters, standards standard setters, liberos and. The middle blocker and the other big hitters the highest and most players use the team. The minimum value of the liberos including height and weight. The percentage of Body Fat the liberos and the minimum values of the other big hitters. Jumps to the performance tests on similar values in each of the team there is no statistically significant difference. There was no statistically significant difference found, inter alia, the constant body height, body weight and height.
Zadraznik and Dervisevic (2011) conducted a controlled laboratory study Discover the difference in the anthropometric measures at a different football players. 301 Football players (115 men and 134 women) in the investigation of anthropometric faculty Ljubljana sport competition 2006 end of the season 2007. They were carefully selected the Republic of Slovenia players 1 and 2 league. Test chassis, body mass and 9-page skin fold measurement. Later, the body mass index and body composition (fat and thin body weight, somatotyping) was. Multisample comparison Multivariate the correction by the age of differences between different game. The results showed that the differences between the multivariate level 1 and 2 each gender class. The univariate approach the main difference between the two sexes was the body height and weight of the males' body was the differences in bone mass. The results indicate that, remains an important success factor in the body with football players.

AOUADI et al. (2012) study of a man thirty-three elite football players. It was the purpose of the investigation, to examine the association and of the physical performance anthropometric profiles and vertical jump to the Elite football players. Anthropometric measurements (body weight, stature, body mass index, the lower limbs with length and height) anaerobic performance go to height in the counter movement jump to the lever. Forward stepwise multiple linear regression. Anaerobic performance results have shown that it was substantially higher than the highest player. The counter value is significant between relationship was observed go to the arm movement and lower extremities and the lower limb length and anaerobic performance, if to the left go to the arm movement. The investigation has shown that correlates with lower limb length was go to the movement of his arm with the Elite men's football player. The players had the lower limbs and the right vertical jump anaerobic performance was higher.

Adegoke and Arogundade (2002) study of relationship between chronic and lung function, and the Basal Ganglia at the level of Nigerian oxygen use. This was done for the volume and certain lung capacity, i.e. the tidal volume expiratory Vital capacity, forced to the Basal Ganglia at the level metabolic rate is the first and the second athlete and not athletes. Results indicated that the tidal volume and forced Vital capacity were substantially higher than the men do not athlete man athlete.
These results suggest that functional capacity of the respiratory tract is also generally better Nigerian athlete, such as the non-athletes.

Verma et al. (2002) The investigation carried out, the lungs function allows the man in the different age groups statistical methods univariate approach. An attempt was made to test the test simultaneous changes some lung function (Vital capacity, you are forced expiratory Vital capacity, forced Expiratory volume, a second reserve capacity, and the maximum ventilation) of different age groups of healthy Indian men voluntary. It is concluded that the lung function is a remarkable significant changes for forty years after the age.

Boskabady et al. (2004) working on the 336 healthy, not smoking, inter alia, of the themes 187 103 man (height) and 149 cm (female -188.5 (height 104-183 cm) between 8-18 year annual urban young population Mashhad To jump to another page, enter the city north-east Iran). Spirometric volume and volume, forced Vital capacity, Expiratory volume a second maximum mid-expiratory flow, peak expiratory maximum expiratory flow, 75.50 and 25 % of the forced Vital capacity, tidal volume, inspiratory reserve, spare Expiratory volume, capacity, and Vital capacity was measured. Results indicated that positive correlations have been published all pulmonary function is adjustable height and age.

Josi et al. (2008) assessed the investigation carried out on the pulmonary functions of the Body fat percentage of young animals. In total 132 young students (68 male and 64 female from the was 18-21 years old) were examined. Pulmonary function test (static and dynamic) were recorded. Percentage of Body Fat was estimated by measuring skin-fold thickness four on-site. It was observed that the female the Body Fat % negative correlation was the expiratory reserve volume, forced Vital capacity, and the largest voluntary. These results have shown that the percentage of increase in body fat and the central fat distribution may have an impact on the pulmonary function.

Chatterjee et al. (2010) has been evaluated in healthy Nepalese young female Vital capacity and compare to the healthy Indian. 54 42 Indians and Nepalese young smokers, female students are not to be the absorbed at age 18 to 20 of this study. The results showed: Vital capacity the Nepalese and Indian girls 2650.31 and 2629.21 -
464.34 ±449.97 ml. There was no significant difference in average Vital capacity of Nepalese, Indian female students.

Thaman et al. (2010) examined the nature of the physical training in the pulmonary function test cross-border security participants of India. Pulmonary function is the cross-border security trainees were compared. Pulmonary function testing in healthy 100 cross-border security before and after students the strict physical training period was 9 months. Compared to the values chosen for a healthy 100 medical students. The pulmonary function test, the computerized spirometer Med-Spiror ". It was observed that the higher lung and flow rate has been reached, the participants in cross-border security force, as the training time before the training time is controlled by its own values, and.

Ignjatovic et al. (2011) has examined the cardiorespiratory endurance training for additional resistance young men's basketball player. Experimental group subjects trained twice a week for 12 weeks of general free-weight and machine exercises of obtaining power, continuous, regular basketball training. Only the basketball team is also taken part in. Oxygen consumption and the associated measures gas replacement was continuously during automated using the maximum practice gas they live. The experimental group showed no change in cardiac function and muscle strength and muscle groups main had increased significantly. These data add negative effects has not cardiorespiratory power resistor continuous, systematic training program for training the young sportsmen and sportswomen.

Plavsic et al. (2011) studies on the differences between the two groups respiratory parameters Elite national water polo, and football. 32 Men's water polo, and hardcore (15 17 ) football. The research will be carried out in a laboratory of functional diagnostic national sport Belgrade. The respiratory measurement of parameters the cosmed spyrometer pony graphics. Results there was no statistically significant difference is in the tidal parameters Elite national water polo, and football. There was no significant difference between the static and the dynamic respiratory parameters for the water polo, and football players.