

COMPARISONS OF ANTROPOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN FOUR GROUPS STUDENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, sports teams they want their athletes to be faster stronger, more efficient and, at the same time, they want to have higher quality anthropometric and physiological capacities. Anthropometric characteristics hold immense significance for success in kinesiology activities, as these endeavors necessitate a specific body structure. For the realization of this research, a cohort of 328 primary school students, aged 14 and 15 years, was utilized and subdivided into four groups. The first group (A) comprised 82 students involved in combat sports; Second group (B) encompassed 82 students participating in individual sports. Third group (C) consisted of 82 students involved in team sports, and fourth group (D) consisted of 82 students who, did not involve in any sports. The primary objective of this research is to ascertain potential differences in anthropometric characteristics between athlete's students and non-athlete's students. Based on the results of the research through the, Univariate ANOVA and multivariate MANOVA methods, to identify potential differences between the groups in the anthropometric space, we can ascertain that intergroup differences exist across the entire analyzed spectrum. The outcomes indicate that: Combat sports athletes (A) achieved the most favorable results in body mass; Individual sports athletes (B) achieved the most favorable results in subcutaneous body folds; The team sports athletes (C) achieved the most favorable results in the longitudinal dimensions of the body; Non-athlete students (D) in this research showed that they did not have better results compared to student athletes in almost all anthropometric variables.

Keywords: Anthropometric characteristic, comparison, primary school's students.