





National Conference on SPORTS & LIBRARY



A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ENHANCE HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, PERFORMANCE AND HEALTH THROUGH SPORTS AND LIBRARY SCIENCES

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FORMAINTAINING HEALTH

Dr. Ghorpade Santosh Shahurao and Dr. Narke Vitthal Gambhirrao

INTRODUCTION:

Regular physical activity is important for good health. Physical activity is an important part of your overall physical and mental health. Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure. Physical activity means movement of the body that uses energy and Regular moderate intensity physical activity.

Physical fitness is one aspect of total fitness. Scientific evidence has been produced to show that the general health and physical performance, ability of the people depends mainly on their physical fitness. Physical Fitness is a capacity for sustained physical activities.

Exercise and physical activity produces a wide variety of benefits for individuals.Regular exercise not only keeps our body fit but it also helps in maintaining our mind fresh for a longer period of time. Exercise is extremely important for maintaining physical fitness including healthy weight, building and maintaining healthy bones, muscles and joints, promoting physiological well-being and strengthening the immune system.

HEALTH RELATED PHYSICAL FITNESS:

1) CARDIOVASCULAR ENDURANCE-

It is the ability of the heart, blood cells and lungs to supply oxygen-rich blood to the working muscle tissues and the ability of the muscles to use oxygen to produce energy for movement.

Effect:Heart becomes stronger, healthy lungs, and clear blood vessels to supply the body with oxygen.

Exercise: walking, jogging, Running, Swimming, cycling, rowing, stair climbing, hiking, cross country and Aerobic dance etc.

2) MUSCULAR STRENGTH-

The maximal force that a muscle or group of muscles can generate for one movement.

Effect:Muscles support the skeleton and enable movement; maintain good posture, increase work capacity and can carry out their daily tasks efficiently.

Exercise: Push-ups, pull-ups, lifting weights, working with resistance bands, climbing stairs, hill walking, cycling, sit-ups and squats etc.

3) MUSCULAR ENDURANCE-

The capacity to sustain repeated muscle actions.

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Effect: muscular endurance are likely to have better posture, have fewer back problems, and be better able to resist fatigue than people who lack muscular endurance.

Exercise: Weightlifting and resistance band exercise etc.

4) FLEXIBILITY-

The range of movement if a joint or sequence of joint.

Effect: Flexibility has fewer sore and injured muscles.

Exercise:Stretching-Shoulder & chest, Arm across chest, Triceps stretch, Glute stretch, Adductor stretch, Single leg hamstring, Standing quadriceps, Standing calf and Trunk lift etc.

5) BODY COMPOSITION-

It is used to describe the percentages of fat, bone, water and muscle in human bodies.

Effect: Reduction of body fat levels in which more lean mass (muscles, bones) and improved

Exercise: Exercise and eating the right foods in the proper amounts can improve body composition.

PHYSICAL HABITS:

Habits are routine behaviours done on a regular basis. Control Physical Stress; improve sleep habit, Resistance to Illness and Disease, proper nutrition, Regularly Physical Exercise, Energy Rejuvenation and maintaining a healthy weight etc.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PLAN:

Proper exercise, sequence of exercise, loading process, training method, recovery, safety equipment, Timebased duration, variation, volume, and environment etc.

CONCLUSION:

Physical activity simply means movement of the body that uses energy. Physical Activity maintains health and reduces your risk of health problem. Regular physical activity can improve your quality of life.

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