

The Results of Physical Fitness Test for Chinese College Students of Different Ethnic Groups Majoring in Physical Education

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Abstract: Objective: To illustrate the differences of body composition and athletic ability of ethnic minorities students and Han students. Methods: test the body composition and athletic ability of 112 Han and minorities college students in Shaanxi Normal University. Results: The percentage of body fat in male minority students is significantly lower than that in Han ($P < 0.05$). The statistic of female minority students compared with the Han had no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: There are some difference in physical fitness between male minority college students and male Han college students.

Introduction

It is of great significance to promote college students' physical and mental health by strengthening their physical fitness and improving students' athletic ability [1,2]. And physical fitness is the material basis for students to live and learn. Physical fitness is a basic indicator of body movement ability and physical activity ability. The physical fitness may differ from different ethnic groups [3]. Whether there are differences in physical fitness between ethnic minority of college students and Han has no corresponding reports. Therefore, this article compared body composition and athletic ability and other indicators of the ethnic minorities college students and the Han, which all major in physical education, to understand their physical differences.

Methods

Objects

This paper studied 112 college students' body composition and athletic ability. They are all from Shaanxi Normal University, major in physical education and of different ethnicity such as Han, Miao, Yao, Tibetan, and Mongol. The basic information of the students is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Basic situation of student (n = 112)

Ethnicity	Sex	numbers	percentage
Han	male	74	66.0%
	female	21	18.8%
Ethnic minorities	male	11	8.9%
	female	6	5.4%

Determination of Body Composition

Body composition analyzer (Made in South Korea) was used to determinate the percentage of body weight, ratio of waist and hip, basal metabolic rate and other items.

Determination of Aerobic Capacity

Harvard step test was applied for 3 minutes each time. Height of the steps: male-40cm, female-35cm. the frequency go upper and lower step is 30 times / min. Record the heart rate and oxygen saturation before and after the exercise.

Determination of Anaerobic Capacity

Cycle ergometer was used. The tester had to do 10 minutes of preparation before the test. According to tester’s age and weight to determine the load. The time of test is 30 seconds. Recorded the maximum anaerobic power, the average anaerobic power and other data.

Statistical Analysis

The t-test test was performed using GraphPad Prism5. The results were expressed as mean ± standard deviation, with P <0.05 indicating significant difference.

Results

Results of Body Composition Test

Students’ percentage of body weight, waist to hip ratio, basal metabolism are shown in Table 2:

Table 2 Comparison of body composition

Group	Sex	Percentage of body fat	Ratio of waist and hip	Basal metabolism
Han	Male	16.72±1.27	0.82±0.17	1624±44.23
	Female	23.21±1.04	0.84±0.12	1358±29.51
Ethnic minorities	Male	14.18±1.67*	0.85±0.13	1758±46.12 *
	female	21.30±1.28	0.82±0.11	1388±28.84

*: Compared with male Han, p <0.05

Table 2 shows that there is no significant difference between female Han students and minorities at body fat percentage, waist-to-hip ratio and basal metabolism between (P> 0.05). Compared with male minority, Han’s the percentage of body fat is significantly lower, while the basal metabolic rate is significantly higher (P <0.05).

Results of Aerobic Capacity

Students’ the ability of aerobic capacity are shown in Table 3:

Table 3 Test results for students with aerobic capacity

Group	Sex	Heart rate before exercise	Heart rate after exercise	Oxyhemoglobin saturation
Han	Male	70.74±1.19	146.8±1.94	96.64±3.01
	Female	81.17±6.27	140.6±3.29	97.50±2.43
Ethnic minorities	Male	70.18±3.79	141.3±2.18	97.64±2.45
	female	81.17±6.27	150.5±4.75	98.50±2.43

Table 3 shows that there is no significant difference between the four groups at the heart rate, before and after exercise and oxyhemoglobin saturation.

Results of Anaerobic Capacity

The results of students' anaerobic capacity are shown in Table 4:

Table 4 Results of anaerobic capacity

Group	Sex	Average power	The max of anaerobic power	Max of turns	Time to reach the max power
Han	Male	541.3±19.62	721.0±16.68	138.5±2.77	8.05±0.45
	Female	355.8±17.12	440.6±23.15	102.8±4.01	10.84±1.51
Ethnic minorities	Male	563.1±13.97*	689.3±15.23	141.1±5.49	7.17±1.49
	Female	361.0±37.69	443.5±21.5	98.17±6.68	10.98±1.54

*: Compared with male Han students, $p < 0.05$

The Table 4 shows that the average power was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in male minorities compares with male Han students, and there is no significant difference between the other indexes (such as maximum anaerobic power and time to reach the maximum power $P > 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences between the female minorities and the female Han students ($P > 0.05$).

Discussion and Conclusion

Athletic ability refers to the ability of human to participate in sports and training, the external load that the body can bear, and the comprehensive performance of body shape, quality, function, skills and psychological ability and other factors [4,5]. The intensity of the activities of human body's functions can be represented at athletic ability. And athletic capacity includes anaerobic capacity and aerobic capacity. The measurement and evaluation of aerobic capacity and aerobic capacity of human body are of great significance to study the strength of human body and function. The level of athletic ability mainly depends on the movement of ATP conversion and supply. The higher the athletic ability, the stronger the ability to use the energy in body [6]. On the reverse, the lower the athletic ability, the weaker ability of the energy processing while movement [7].

The results showed that the percentages of body fat in male minorities were significantly lower, and their basal metabolic rate and anaerobic capacity were significantly higher than the Han ($P < 0.05$); and the results of female minority and female Han had no statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). Physical education students have their own excellent expertise. Nevertheless, minorities differ from the Han in the living habits, physical activity level, diet and nutrition, which may cause the higher results of basal metabolic rate and the lower body fat percentage. Reflecting in the athletic ability, the anaerobic exercise of the average power increased significantly. In conclude, we hope that this study can provide assistance to lead the students majoring in physical education, who are in varies ethnic groups, while training and taking courses.

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