

Effects of Agility Training on Muscle Strength in Young Adults

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ABSTRACT

Background: Muscular strength is an important determinant of physical performance, movement competence, and long-term musculoskeletal health. Agility training, which involves rapid acceleration, deceleration, and multidirectional movement, may improve neuromuscular performance; however, evidence regarding its effect on muscle strength in non-athletic young adults remains limited. **Objective:** To determine the effect of an eight-week agility training program on muscle strength in young adults. **Methods:** This quasi-experimental study was conducted at the Department of Health, Physical Education and Sports Sciences and the Directorate of Physical Education, University of Karachi. A total of 200 participants aged 18–25 years were recruited, and data from 180 participants were analyzed after attrition. Participants were allocated to an experimental group (n = 90) and a control group (n = 90). The experimental group completed an eight-week agility training program with two sessions per week, while the control group continued their usual activities. Muscle strength was assessed before and after the intervention using a Back and Leg Dynamometer. Within- and between-group comparisons were performed to evaluate changes in muscle strength. **Results:** The experimental group showed a significant improvement in muscle strength, increasing from 73.91 ± 40.56 to 84.13 ± 41.26 ($p < 0.001$). The control group demonstrated only slight changes over the same period. The improvement in the experimental group was greater than that observed in the control group. **Conclusion:** An eight-week agility training program may improve muscle strength in young adults. Agility training appears to be a practical and accessible exercise approach for enhancing physical fitness and musculoskeletal function in this population. **Keywords:** Agility training, Muscle strength, young adults, Physical fitness.

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