

The Degree of Knowledge of Sports Games During their Practice

Ali Ibrahim Malik¹, Mohammed Na'am Hassan²

¹Post Graduate, ²Prof. Dr. University of Babylon/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/Iraq

Abstract

The importance of conducting this research is that it seeks to obtain information and knowledge of the information and knowledge of the employees of the Directorate of Physical Training and Police Games in the Babil Police Command, because this is an urgent necessity to evaluate these outcomes in order to work on improving this important aspect, which may contribute to improving their level In the sciences related to the field of sports (football, basketball, volleyball, and handball), it is also considered to provide a new measurement method based on scientific foundations through which the knowledge aspect of these games can be evaluated in order to identify weaknesses and deficiencies in knowledge and theoretical and practical information that includes legal aspects And technical, and this test may contribute to classifying them at different levels according to their scientific knowledge, whether on the theoretical or practical side, and this test can also be used in the tests of new affiliates. And after the data obtained from the research sample were subjected to statistical treatment after they were subjected to the scientific foundations, and through the results obtained by the researcher from the study sample, the researcher concluded that the majority of the sample members are prevented from sport knowledge regarding football, basketball, volleyball and handball in terms of Acquiring the skill and how to learn and mastering the required movements and exercises, especially the training method and method and legal positions.

Keywords: *Knowledge, sports, Health attitude; games and practice.*

Introduction

There is no doubt that we are now living in an era that is changing by all standards from past eras, which is called the information age, and this means that the real power now is for those who possess information and can use it in the best way and apply it in practice in proportion to the needs of this age, which is characterized by speed in everything and from here we notice that In the speed of change and development in all fields, especially the sports field, as this field has become fast, successive and intense, and this is not a coincidence, but rather a result of the use of modern method based on scientific development and progress for accurate scientific research

in solving problems that may face the athlete and a shift between him and the achievement of sport achievement. The higher education institution relies on all sciences in order to achieve the desired goal.

Psychology is one of the important sciences as it is concerned with researching life issues, including those related to sports activity in its various fields and levels. It also researches the psychological characteristics and features of the personality that form the subjective basis of sports activity in order to develop this type of activity and try to find scientific solutions to its various applied problems. The sports that the athletes own as it enriches the individual with all the information about the performance and is capable of providing the necessary support to initiate the correct performance and avoid the problems facing the athlete.¹ The knowledge field represents one of the important pillars for the development of physical education and sports programs, as it expresses a distinct cultural and civilizational aspect that the modern person must be familiar with, as

Corresponding Author:

Mohammed Na'am Hassan

Prof. Dr. University of Babylon/College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/Iraq

e-mail: phy.mohammed.n.h@uobabylon.edu.iq

knowledge plays an important role and requirement for its transmission through cultural communication processes with its mechanisms, so knowledge is not inherited but rather is acquired through education, education and education So that the individual practitioner or observer must understand, know and assimilate a measure of sport knowledge about the type of sports activity practiced first and then practiced secondly, so that sport knowledge is no longer just a by-product of the physical education curriculum, but has become a basic education.²

The importance of conducting this research is that it seeks to obtain information and knowledge of the information and knowledge of the employees of the Directorate of Physical Training and Police Games in the Babil Police Command, because this is an urgent necessity to evaluate these outcomes in order to work on improving this important aspect, which may contribute to improving their level In the sciences related to the field of sports (football, basketball, volleyball, and handball), it is also considered to provide a new measurement method based on scientific foundations through which the knowledge aspect of these games can be evaluated in order to identify weaknesses and deficiencies in knowledge and theoretical and practical information including legal aspects And technical, and this test may contribute to classifying them at different levels according to their scientific knowledge, whether on the theoretical or practical side, and this test can also be used in the tests of new associates.³

The measurement of sports knowledge is one of the various and objective method that must be used alongside the tests that measure the physical, skill and mental aspects, which have an effective role in raising the level of performance in addition to acquiring the scientific foundations that support performance and through the work of the researcher as an affiliate in the Ministry of Interior, and according to his specialization in physical education, he decided to study Scientific and practical knowledge and in view of the effectiveness of the role that employees of the Directorate of Training and Police Games play in achieving advanced results and achievements through capabilities and theoretical capabilities in sports games (soccer, basketball, volleyball, and handball) that they acquire without knowledge, so the researcher saw the need to study this problem to identify sports knowledge In sports (football, basketball, volleyball, and handball) for employees of the Physical Training Directorate, and police games in Babil Police Command.

Research Objective: Identifying the reality of sports knowledge among the employees of the Directorate of Physical Training and Police Games in Babylon.

Research Methodology

The nature of the phenomenon and the goals set impose on the researcher to choose the appropriate approach because “the art of correct organization of a series of many ideas in order to reveal the truth when we are ignorant of it or prove it to others when we are familiar with it”⁴, the researcher used the descriptive approach due to its suitability and the nature of the current study.”

Research community and its samples: The research community is defined as the group of elements or individuals who have been addressed by the study related to the problem that has been identified ⁵. Determining the community is usually linked to the goals set by the researcher and the condition for selecting the sample from that community is that it be truly representative of the original community so that this sample fulfills a major condition which is the possibility of generalizing Its results on the group from which it was taken ⁶. What is meant by the sample (is the private part taken from the original community through which the actual data necessary for the experiment can be obtained) ⁷.

On this basis, the research community included (60) affiliates of the Directorate of Physical Training and Police Games in Babil, while the research sample included (20) affiliates.

Tools, means and devices used in the research:

- One computer (Pentium 4).
- Electronic calculator type Casio, count (2).
- One stopwatch.
- Stationery and stationery (papers and pens).
- Arabic and foreign sources and references.
- Personal interviews.
- Questionnaire.
- Tests and measures.

Field research procedures:

Measure preparation procedures: The two researchers chose the scale prepared by (Ali Ibrahim Malik) to describe sport knowledge.

1. Determining the validity of the psychological scale: The validity of the scale paragraphs was determined in accordance with the sample of the study by presenting them to a number of (4) experts in the field of the four games to indicate their validity in measuring the goal for which they were set, as they obtained a 100% agreement through the use of the Ka2 test. Where the calculated value reached (6), which is greater than the tabular value of (3.84) at the degree of freedom (1) and the level of significance (0.05). Based on these results, the scale was adopted for application to the research sample

2. The exploratory experience: The two researchers conducted their exploratory experiment that lasted for 10 days in order to take data on the tests and measures and also calculate the scientific basis for the tests and scale and were performed on players (8) of its affiliates, and the main objectives of the exploratory experiment were the following:

- Ensuring the validity of the psychological tests and scale to demonstrate their suitability to the nature of the current work.
- Knowing the time required to conduct the tests and apply the scale.
- Calculating the practical principles (truthfulness, consistency, and objectivity).
- The ability of the work team if it was able and interactive with the current research and its procedures.

The scientific foundations of the scale: After the scale applied sport knowledge to the exploratory research sample (8), data were taken to calculate the scientific basis.

First, the validity of the scale: The opinions of experts were approved in the calculation of honesty after it was presented to a group of the four sports experts to demonstrate its suitability to the nature of the current work. Their number was (5) experts, and the results were positive.

Second, Stability of scale: Stability is nothing but “a test that gives results of an approach or the same results if applied more than once in similar circumstances.”⁸ When re-applying the scale on the experimental experiment sample and using a coefficient between the testers ’scores on the scale, it is found that the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient has reached 0.85, which is a high value indicating that the scale is fixed.

Scale Correction: The scale consists of a group of phrases for the four sports (football, represented by (24) phrases and basketball, represented by (38) phrases, and volleyball, represented by (30) phrases, and handball, represented by (19) phrases) and the alternatives were the answer from the multiple, where The answer is chosen only one, in addition to that the scale of basketball contains another type of wording of the phrase (true and false), and thus the answer alternatives for the scale are formed (zero, one).

Statistical Means: The two researchers used the statistical bag for social sciences (SPSS) in order to reach the results.

Results and Discussions

Table 1. Show the values of the mean, the hypothetical mean, the standard deviation, the t-value and its significance for the fields of sport knowledge

Fields	Mean	SD	Center-premise	(t) Value	Moral value	Type of significance
Football game	20.03	3.86	12	11.387	0.000	Sig.
Basketball game	29.87	6.36	19	9.357	0.000	Sig.
Volleyball game	20.77	4.67	15	6.769	0.000	Sig.
Handball game	15.80	3.92	12	5.314	0.000	Sig.

Table (1) and Figure (1) show the results of the research for sport knowledge after analyzing the data, as the results of the football field appeared with an mean

(20.03) and a standard deviation (3.86) and by comparing the mean with the hypothetical mean of (12) degrees, from which there are apparent differences Therefore,

it was tested with a t-test to find out the statistical significance of these differences, and that the calculated value of (t) reached (11.387), which is greater than the

value of (Sig) amounting to (0.000), which means that the difference is significant.

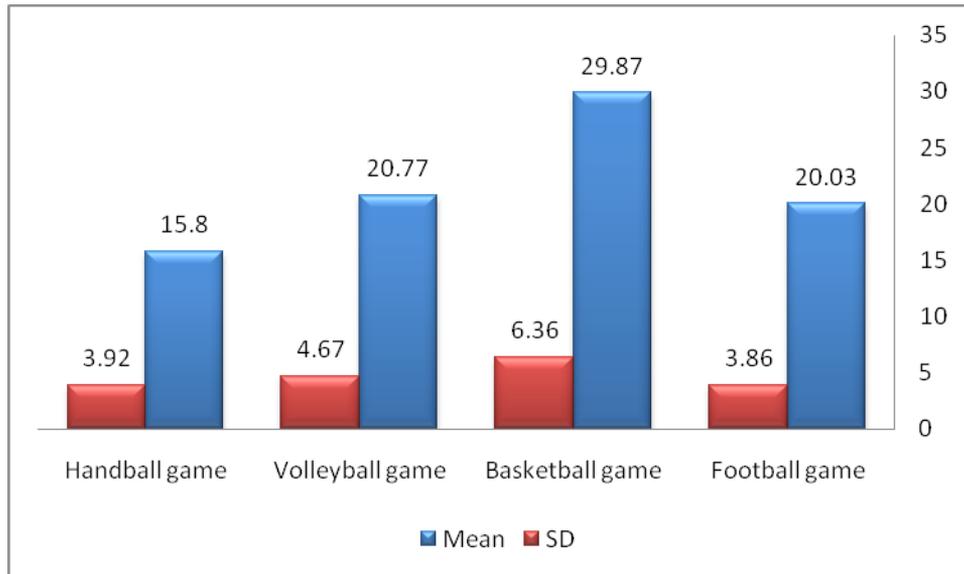


Figure 1. Show the values of the mean, standard deviation, and hypothetical mean of sport knowledge domains

As for the results of the basketball field data with an mean (29.87) and a standard deviation (6.36), and by comparing the mean with the hypothetical mean of (19) degrees, it was found that there are visible differences. The calculated value of (t) reached (9.357), which is greater than the value of (Sig) amounting to (0.000), which means that the difference is significant. As for the results of the volleyball field data with an mean (20.77) and a standard deviation (4.540), and by comparing the mean with the hypothetical mean of (15) degrees, it was found that there are apparent differences, so they were tested with a t-test to identify the statistical significance of these differences and that The calculated value of (t) reached (6.769), which is greater than the value of (Sig) amounting to (0.000). This means that the difference is significant.

As for the results of the handball field data with an mean (15.80) and a standard deviation (3.92) and by comparing the mean with the hypothetical mean of (12) degrees, it was found that there are apparent differences, so they were tested by the t-test to find out the statistical significance of these differences and that The calculated value of (t) was (5.314), which is greater than the value of (Sig) amounting to (0.000), which means that the difference is significant.

It is evident from the results shown in Table (1) that the sample answers to the test were of an outstanding level, and thus the test became a scientific method that can be relied upon to measure the cognitive aspect and evaluate the knowledge and information possessed by the employees of the Directorate of Physical Training and Police Games in the Babil Police Command.⁹

The greater the mastery of theoretical knowledge and the method of its application, as well as the basic information of the individual sport, the more capable it is to develop and develop his level to the fullest extent, and it is imperative that the athletic individual is fully familiar with the theoretical and scientific foundations of the science of training and possesses the information related to the foundations of skill development The mobility is not satisfied with what he has achieved in terms of qualification,¹⁰ but he works on increasing and getting acquainted with all the knowledge that will be found.¹¹ Importance of sports knowledge and its topics is not limited to the athlete or athlete only. They seek - or should - seek to acquire this knowledge or employ it appropriately.¹²

Conclusions

1. The effectiveness of the Games' Sport Knowledge

Scale in measuring the capabilities of individuals in sports knowledge

2. The majority of the sample is denied sport knowledge regarding football, basketball, volleyball and handball in terms of acquiring skill, how to learn, and mastering the required movements and exercises, especially training method and method and legal positions.

Ethical Clearance: The Research Ethical Committee at scientific research by ethical approval of both MOH and MOHSE in Iraq.

Conflict of Interest: None

Funding: Self-funding

References

1. Ibrahim bin Abdulaziz: Curriculum and Method of Scientific Research, 1st Edition, Amman, Sana'a House for Publishing and Distribution, 2010,
2. Macnamara, B. N., Hambrick, D. Z., & Oswald, F. L. Deliberate practice and performance in music, games, sports, education, and professions: A meta-analysis. *Psychological science*, (2014). 25(8), 1608-1618.
3. Macnamara, B. N., Hambrick, D. Z., & Oswald, F. L. Deliberate practice and performance in music, games, sports, education, and professions: A meta-analysis. *Psychological science*, (2014). 25(8), 1608-1618.
4. Sami Muhammad Melhem: Measurement and Evaluation in Education and Psychology, 1st Edition, Amman - Jordan, Maisarah House for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2005.
5. Ayed Karim: An introduction to statistics and spss applications, 1st Edition, Iraq - Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf, Al-Diyaa Press, 2009
6. Farid Kamel Abu Zina and others: Scientific Research Method and Statistics in Scientific Research, 2nd Edition, Maisarah House for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2007,.
7. Gould, D., Medbery, R., Damarjian, N., & Lauer, L. A survey of mental skills training knowledge, opinions, and practices of junior tennis coaches. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, (1999). 11(1), 28-50.
8. Díaz-Cueto, M., Hernández-Álvarez, J. L., & Castejón, F. J. Teaching games for understanding to in-service physical education teachers: Rewards and barriers regarding the changing model of teaching sport. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, (2010). 29(4), 378-398.
9. Nader Fahmy and Hisham Amer: Principles of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, 3rd Edition, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr, 2005.
10. Parent, M. M., MacDonald, D., & Goulet, G. The theory and practice of knowledge management and transfer: The case of the Olympic Games. *Sport management review*, (2014). 17(2), 205-218.
11. Jumaah, H., Ktaman, A., Abdul, N., Athab, K., & Mohammed, A. The Effect of Using Pain Management Techniques in the Rehabilitation of Chronic Lower Back Injury in Athletes and Non-Athletes. *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, (2008). 10(7), 78-82.
12. Athab, N. A., Hussein, W. R., & Ali, A. A. M. A Comparative Study for Movement of Sword Fencing Stabbed According to the Technical Programming in the Game of Fencing Wheelchairs Class B. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, (2019). 10(5), 1344-1347.
13. Athab, N. A. An Analytical Study of Cervical Spine Pain According to the Mechanical Indicators of the Administrative Work Staff. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, (2019). 10(5), 1348-1354.