

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING THE EDUCATIONAL PACKAGE IN LEARNING SOME COMPOUND HANDBALL SKILLS FOR STUDENTS

Assist. Lec. Dhuha Salim Jasim

General Directorate of Education in Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf/ Ministry of Education, Iraq.

jojo4aljanaby@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to preparing the educational package for learning some compound handball skills for students, identifying the impact of the educational package on learning some compound handball skills for students, and identifying the preference of influence between the control and experimental groups in learning some compound handball skills for students. The researcher adopted the experimental approach with two equal groups (experimental and control) with two tests (pre and post) for its suitability to the nature of the research problem. The research community is represented by students in the third stage in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Kufa for the academic year 2022-2023, whose number is (36) students. The main sample included (20) students, as they were chosen randomly (lottery) and were divided into (10) students of the control group, in which the teacher's method was followed, and (10) students of the experimental group, on which the educational package exercises were applied, and (4) students were used. Students to conduct exploratory experiments for research from the same research community. One of the most important results reached by the researcher is that: Use educational package has shown a positive effect on learning compound handball skills for students, the results showed that the use of the educational package as one of the teaching methods has a positive effect on learning basic handball skills, and use educational packages has an impact on motivating the learner and increasing his motivation towards learning. One of the most important recommendations recommended by the researchers is that : Emphasizing the importance of using the educational package in learning and developing basic handball skills for students, and urging workers in the field of education in the faculties of physical education to prepare and design educational packages for various subjects and educational skills, due to their great impact on increasing education as well as saving effort and time for the learner and alerting him to understand the educational material faster and easier.

Keywords: educational package, compound handball skills

Introduction:

The idea of good teaching occupies a large and wide area in the field of education, and the workers pay great attention to it, always trying to establish acceptable rules for developing training skills, especially in teaching motivation activities, as the abilities of students are different. Therefore, contemporary educational trends emphasize the importance of individual learning, which conveys the focus of the process. The educational direct from the subject to the student himself and sheds light on him to reveal his inclinations, aptitudes, abilities and self-skills. There are many ways and methods of education, and each style has its own

characteristics and advantages, as there are applied educational exercises to organize the appropriate educational method, as some studies and research tend to the student's participation in education, and this method depends on the student taking responsibility for teaching himself by himself with the guidance and guidance of the teacher.

The educational package is an integrated educational curriculum with multiple elements and a variety of experiences that are coordinated in the form of gradual steps of difficulty to help the learner in the process of acquiring information and skills and achieving the desired goals of the package. Some say that the educational package is an integrated educational program designed in a systematic and organized way that helps the learner to learn effectively

The handball game is one of the important team games, which has spread widely in many countries of the world because of its beauty in individual and collective technical performance alike, and because of its speed in performance at the level of individuals and teams and in the defensive and offensive aspects, which instructs to take care of the physical requirements And modern technical and tactical that must be taken into account when circulating educational curricula for the game and how to implement it.

The importance of the research lies in achieving the new tasks of physical education, which requires moving away from traditional teaching methods and using new educational alternatives based on self-learning to keep pace with new and future developments as well as developing curricula and teaching methods in order to increase teachers' knowledge and expand their perceptions towards the new in the field of teaching physical education and for the purpose of using methods Modern technology in the learning process and benefiting from the available modern technology, which contributed to the advancement of science and knowledge. The importance is focused on using a new educational method and subjecting it to experimentation and testing its adequacy in achieving learning, which benefits the educational process in terms of delivering the required information about skills in a better manner, which results in the acquisition of learning better.

Research problem:

The great scientific development witnessed by the various sports, especially the game of handball, is due to the workers in the sports field benefiting from following the sound scientific method and modern teaching methods in order to achieve the goals they seek. In addition, the main goal of the handball game is to try to score the largest number of points, by mastering compound skills, which help to easily move around the field and reach the stage of shooting at the opponent's goal to win the match. Therefore, compound skills are among the most important basic principles in handball. Handball game.

And given that the researcher is one of those working in teaching and training the handball game, and this is what prompted her to search for the use of the latest educational means, which is the educational package, and invest it in learning compound skills in handball, and from this point of view, the researcher sought to know the effect of the educational package on learning compound skills in handball for a sample A third-stage student at the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Kufa for the academic year 2022-2023

Research objective:

- Preparing the educational package for learning some compound handball skills for students.
- Identifying the impact of the educational package on learning some compound handball skills for students
- Identifying the preference of influence between the control and experimental groups in learning some compound handball skills for students.

Research hypotheses:

- There is a positive effect of the educational package in learning some compound handball skills for students
- There is a preference in the impact of the educational package in learning some compound handball skills for students.

Research fields:

- Human field: Third-stage students at the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Kufa for the academic year 2022-2023
- Time field: (15/10/2022) to (25/1/2023)
- Spatial field: Handball sports hall inside the college

Research methodology and field procedures:**Research Methodology:**

The study of the nature of the phenomenon that the researcher deals with is what determines the nature of the curriculum because the curriculum is a way by which a person reaches a truth (Al-Taher. 1986), Scientific facts are reached through research and investigation, and for this reason, the researcher adopted the experimental approach with two equal groups (experimental and control) with two tests (pre and post) for its suitability to the nature of the research problem.

Community and sample research:

The research community is represented by students in the third stage in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Kufa for the academic year 2022-2023, whose number is (36) students. The main sample included (20) students, as they were chosen randomly (lottery) and were divided into (10) students of the control group, in which the teacher's method was followed, and (10) students of the experimental group, on which the educational package exercises were applied, and (4) students were used. Students to conduct exploratory experiments for research from the same research community.

Homogeneity and equivalence of the sample:**Homogeneity of the sample:**

In order to reach one equal level for the research sample and to avoid indicators that may affect the results of the research in terms of the differences in the students, the researcher conducted homogenization on her research sample by taking the variables (length, mass, chronological age) and then the researcher used the appropriate statistical methods for the purpose of statistical treatments to verify in homogeneity, Table (1) illustrates this.

Table (1) shows the homogeneity of the research community:

Variables	Measuring unit	Mean	Median	Std. Deviations	Skewness	Result
Length	Cm	168.2	167	1.879	0.392	Homogeneity
Mass	Kg	66.5	65	1.663	0.355	Homogeneity
Chronological age	Year	19.6	19	0.722	0.223	Homogeneity

Through the results of Table (1), it is clear that the value of the torsion coefficient is less than $(1 \pm)$, which indicates the homogeneity of the research sample in the variables (height, body mass, chronological age).

Equivalence of the sample

In order for the researcher to be able to attribute the differences in the results of the post-tests of the variables under study to the effect of the experimental factor, and for the sample members to be in the same line of initiation, the researcher resorted to verifying the equivalence of the two groups by using the (t) test for independent samples, as shown in the table (2).

Table (2) shows the equivalence of the two groups in all research variables

Variables	Measuring unit	Pre (control)		Post (experimental)		T value calculated	Level Sig	Type Sig
		Mean	Std. Deviations	Mean	Std. Deviations			
Receive - deceive - shooting	Degree	13.18	0.981	12.22	0.812	1.043	0.114	Non sig
Receive - Dribbling - shooting	Degree	11.12	0.644	12.32	0.732	1.321	0.151	Non sig

Methods, tools and devices used in the research:

Data collection methods:

- Arabic and foreign sources and references.
- Personal interviews.
- Tests and measurements.
- Special forms to record test results for students.

Tools and devices used:

- Electronic calculator (laptop) number (1).
- Video camera
- Electronic stop watch type number (2).
- (12) Plastic signs.
- Handball arena.

- (6) legal handballs.
- whistle number (2).
- adhesive tape
- Test results recording forms.

Field procedures:

Description of the tests

First / receiving the ball test deception shooting

- The purpose of the test: measuring the skillful performance of receiving the ball, deception and shooting
- Tools: a handball court, a defending player, indicators, a stopwatch, a camera
- Method of performance: a defending player stands on the seven-meter line, and the testers stand in front of him to receive the ball from a colleague if the player is with the left or right arm and perform deception by handling to the side and then move against the deception of the hand by hitting the ball once and moving the ball inside and shooting at the goal from the area (6 m). , as in Figure (1).
- Registration: Through the skill performance evaluation form, the evaluators record the appropriate score for each player tested and according to the divisions shown in the grading form, provided that the final performance score is from (20) degrees, and the following is taken into account for the evaluation:
 - Approximate run and preparatory section (5) degrees
 - Receiving the ball and leaning the body (camouflage) (5) degrees
 - Making one brick and disengaging from the cannons (5) degrees, jumping and shooting (5) degrees.

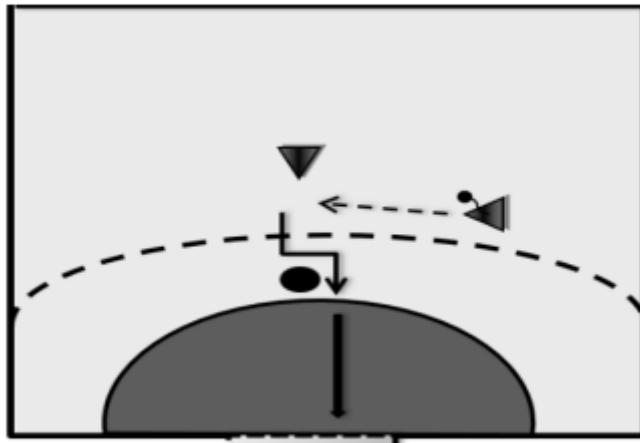


Figure (1) Shows ball receiving, deception and shooting testing

Second / the test of receive, dribbling ball and shooting (Hadi. 2019)

- The aim of the test: the accuracy of aiming at the goal from the jump
- Tools: handball, hand goal, 10 legal ball, registration form
- Performance method: The tested player stands 12 meters away from the goal line, facing the middle of the goal, and receives the ball from a fellow player on his right for the right player, and vice versa for the left player, and from the 9 m line, then the tester makes a tap once twice according to the player's technique, and from shooting The goal is to jump

forward from the 9m area, in the presence of the goalkeeper, and the performance is repeated (10 times with the number of balls) as in Figure (2).

- Test conditions:
 - The player jumps forward from the (9) meter line with strength and high speed, as in the case of playing in a match
 - The goalkeeper's performance is the same as in the case of playing blocking balls shot at the goal
- Registration: The laboratory calculates the number of balls shot into the goal.

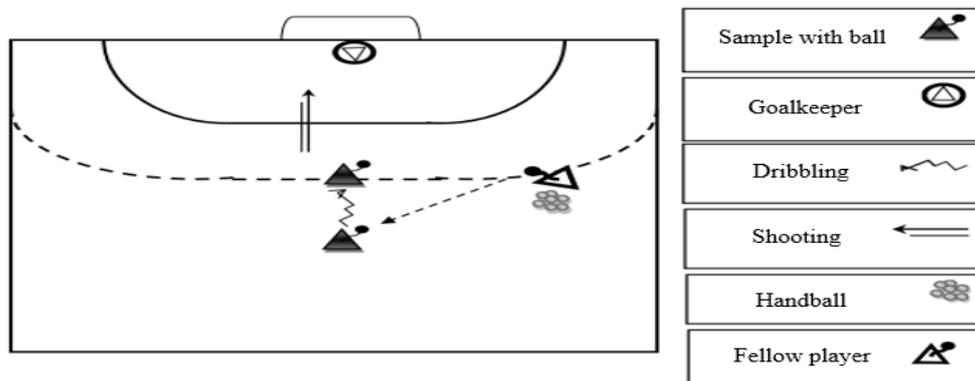


Figure (2) Shows the receive, dribbling ball and shooting test

Exploratory Experience:

The exploratory experiment was conducted before starting the basic experiment in order to know the most important obstacles and disadvantages in order to be addressed, and that the aim of the exploratory experiment is:

- The suitability of the tests for the research sample.
- Get the scientific basis for the tests.
- Know the time taken to conduct and implement the tests.
- Ensuring the adequacy of the supporting work team.

Pre-tests:

The researcher conducted the pre-tests on (Wednesday) corresponding to (19/10/2022) at (9:00) in the morning in the handball hall in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Kufa, on the two research groups (experimental and control) according to the specifications and performance conditions for each test .

Steps to prepare the educational package:

The researcher prepared and organized the method of the educational package based on personal experience, and it was started to "apply the appropriate exercises and within the skill requirements to the experimental group on 23/10/2022 until 15/12/2022, and the principle of gradualness in the exercises from easy to difficult was taken into account" and was legalized The researcher carried out these exercises on a scientific basis, taking into account the individual differences and capabilities of the students. The details of the educational package are as follows:

- Through the educational package used, the researcher intends to use educational units similar to the values of the variables for the ideal performance of handball skills in its three stages (the preparatory stage, the main stage, and the closing stage).
- Photographing the skill beforehand for the control and experimental groups before starting the curriculum and after (8) educational units, then photographing the skill afterwards.
- The main section takes (65) minutes and is divided into two parts. The first includes the learning activity (15 minutes), and then the applied section follows for (50) minutes.
- The concluding section includes calming exercises and muscle stretching exercises for period of (5) minutes.

Post-tests:

After completing the “implementation of the educational package,” the post-tests were conducted on the control and experimental groups on (Sunday) corresponding to 18/12/2022 at nine o’clock in the morning, in the same place and under the same conditions under which the pre-measurement was conducted.

Statistical methods: The search data was processed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results and discussion:

Presentation and analysis of the results of the pre and post-tests of the control group in the research variables:

Table (3) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, t-value calculated for correlated samples, the level of test significance, and the significance of the difference for the pre and post-tests of the control group of the researched variables.

Variables	Measuring unit	Pre		Post		T value calculated	Level Sig	Type Sig
		Mean	Std. Deviations	Mean	Std. Deviations			
Receive - deceive - shooting	Degree	13.18	0.981	14.82	1.412	3.008	0.004	sig
Receive - Dribbling - shooting	Degree	11.12	0.644	13.38	0.938	4.445	0.001	sig

Presentation and analysis of the results of the pre and post-tests of the experimental group in the research variables:

Table (4) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, t-value calculated for correlated samples, the level of test significance, and the significance of the difference for the pre- and post-tests of the experimental group of the researched variables.

Variables		Pre	Post	T value	Level	Type
-----------	--	-----	------	---------	-------	------

	Measuring unit	Mean	Std. Deviations	Mean	Std. Deviations	calculated	Sig	Sig
Receive - deceive - shooting	Degree	12.22	0.812	16.42	0.911	6.113	0.000	sig
Receive - Dribbling - shooting	Degree	12.32	0.732	14.802	0.941	4.821	0.001	sig

Presentation and analysis of the results of the post-tests for the control and experimental groups in the search variables:

Table (5) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, t-value calculated for correlated samples, the level of test significance, and the significance of the difference for the post-tests of the control and experimental groups of the researched variables.

Variables	Measuring unit	Post (control)		Post (experimental)		T value calculated	Level Sig	Type Sig
		Mean	Std. Deviations	Mean	Std. Deviations			
Receive - deceive - shooting	Degree	14.82	1.412	16.42	0.911	6.018	0.000	sig
Receive - Dribbling - shooting	Degree	13.38	0.938	14.802	0.941	3.126	0.008	sig

Discuss results:

The results that were presented in Tables (3) and (4) for handball composite skills tests showed that there are significant differences between the pre and post-tests and in favor of the post-tests for the control and experimental groups. Exercises and exercises with methods and methods prepared by the subject teacher in his educational units, as have resulted in the development of compound skills among students. The researcher believes that the reason for the existence of a significant difference in the skillful performance of the control group members is due to the "repetitions of the exercises prepared by the teacher and performed by the students in the educational units and the regularity in the learning process." Also, "the repetitions lead to the consolidation of the motivation program of the learner and the expansion of his perceptions and concepts in order to understand the skill and its clarity.", This was confirmed by (Yarub Khion) " Excess repetition of any work will reduce error rates and increase learning rates, as well as lead to a speedy withdrawal of information from memory, so the learner is given many attempts during the initiation of learning" (Khayoun. 2002).

The results presented in Table (4) for handball composite skills tests showed that there are significant differences between the pre and post-tests and in favor of the post-tests of the experimental group. The researcher attributes this progress to the positive impact of the proposed educational unit, which includes the introduction of handball skills using the educational package model. "As the educational packages play an important role in learning with the scientific and technological development that requires careful scientific preparation for the interaction of educational innovations and audiovisual technology that were reflected in the learning process and its methods." (Al-Emadi. 2004)

The researcher also attributes the reason for this development to the educational package used as well, given that by practicing these skills, the student will know what is to be done during the lesson, depending on the duties and tasks included in the package, and that the student, while learning these skills using the package, works hard throughout the lesson and under the supervision of the teacher without the need to stop and listen to the teacher's instructions regarding the mistakes of colleagues, which he may sometimes be indispensable for believes that the "learner is a positive part of the educational process. He participates actively and energetically alongside the teacher. He is able to self-learning, employ his acquired experiences if the teacher provides appropriate educational opportunities, and follows a method that allows the learner to understand information and experiences and integrate them into his knowledge structure, organization, absorption and use in all life situations" (Matar, 1993). This also agrees with what " mentioned that the educational package is characterized by providing the learner with a variety of major areas of expertise through films, pictures, drawings or audio recordings, which makes the learner interactive to implement that skill and thus achieve the best learning" (Abdullah. 1994).

The importance of educational packages comes from the fact that it prepares learners with different areas of visual, audio and sensory experience, as the learner acquires his various educational experiences through interaction, participation, practice and communication with the data of the environment through the diversity of knowledge sources that are compatible with his needs, tendencies and capabilities, as each individual has a system of Mental processes and each mental process has its own cognitive method that represents a method of response that characterizes the behavior of that student and the possibility that there is a preference for one of these methods over others. Therefore, the use of one educational method in learning can have a positive impact on one section of the students and a negative impact on the other section. Therefore, educational methods must be used that take into account the cognitive methods that students possess, so that each student can absorb the requirements of the educational process.

The results presented in Table (5) for handball composite skills tests showed that there are significant differences in the post-tests and in favor of the experimental group where the nature of the educational package helped the learner to be always mentally and dynamically active, and the presentation of the scientific material in an interesting, organized and clear way helped the students quickly absorb and understand the information related to the skills provided to them.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Conclusions:

- Use educational package has shown a positive effect on learning compound handball skills for students.
- The results showed that the use of the educational package as one of the teaching methods has a positive effect on learning basic handball skills.
- Use educational packages has an impact on motivating the learner and increasing his motivation towards learning.

Recommendations:

According to results of this research, the researcher recommends the following:

- Emphasizing the importance of using the educational package in learning and developing basic handball skills for students.
- Urging workers in the field of education in the faculties of physical education to prepare and design educational packages for various subjects and educational skills, due to their great impact on increasing education as well as saving effort and time for the learner and alerting him to understand the educational material faster and easier.

References:

- Abdel-Azim Abdullah. 1994. The Educational Package: Contemporary Approach in Individual Education, Cairo, No. 2, Contemporary Education Journal.
- Abdul-Qader Abdullah Al-Emadi. 2004. Modern Teaching Methods: Amman, Educational Research and Educational Articles Journal. p. 56.
- Ali Jawad Al-TaHER. 1986. Literary Research Approach, 9th edition, Baghdad, Al-Diwani Press, p. 19.
- Hamed Matar. 1993. The Effectiveness of the Teaching Program, Teachers' Experience, and Qualification on the Classroom Practices of Tenth Grade Arabic Language Teachers in Amman: Unpublished Master's Thesis, College of Education, University of Jordan.
- Mansour Hamza Hadi. 2019. The impact of a bronze-level curriculum for the Danish school on learning basic skills for players of specialized schools in handball, master's thesis, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Kufa.
- Yarub Khayoun. 2002. Kinetic Learning between Principle and Application, Baghdad, Al-Sakhra Printing Office, p. 56.