

# EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME OF THE BASIC SKILLS PLAYERS SPECIALIZED CENTER FOR THE TALENTED BASKETBALL IN DIYALA, IRAQ

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## **Abstract**

The evaluate and get to know the performance level players in the starting any game skills indicating the overall level of the team and find out what have to him and the rest it's up. This is the purpose of this study to know mechanism for players Specialized Center for the talented basketball in Diyala, where have been chosen the sample number (30) Player of the Specialized Center for the talented basketball in Diyala, and also have been identified basic skills then tested them to presentation group of experts. When applied tests, then have the results which compared to standard level, and select the percentages for each level of skill. Concluded that the sample average standard level and above, shows the effect of the applicable modules in the (Specialized Center) on the research sample.

**Keywords: evaluate, performance, skills, basketball, Iraq.**

## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The game of basketball has seen just like any other team sports. In recent years a new era full of many challenges and changes that have worked to develop significantly, as the influencing factor and crucial to the evolution became offers sports teams and clubs is excellence in the performance of their players and they developing, which was adopted on scientific planning and practical performance design, the success of any team in basketball game depends on the overall take the basic skills of the game offensive and defensive of both types, and the mastery of players to these skills helps the instructor to take all aspects of the game by the scientific and practical aspects, this improve the skill level that aims to raise the level of the team and access to achieve the goals desired. Where constitute the basic skills in basketball pillars of the main game, it is through mastery improves the performance level, as well as the development of physical and skill capabilities.

The fact that this game you needed very high fitness to carry out their skills and practice. In order to reach a better level of performance skills of basic basketball overall its image as essential for the success of the team substrate during the games to seek good performance, conducting tests and evaluation before the games championships and competitions, to reach to the level of the trainees, to know how they benefit from training and educational units "to know the strengths and weaknesses" of the player, is important for the athlete himself and his instructor.

The progress and good rate of program will explain the validity of all player and instructors of the manner and methods used in training program. Since the player is the essential ingredient for clubs and sports teams, and the development of physical abilities which skills related to the configured gradually apply the education and training programs. The planning for creating and developed players are investigating the evolution of basketball teams is one of the important scientific issues that contribute to a large margin in the final outcome of raising the level of clubs and teams of football basketball desired.

The argument 'take them young' it's mean many scientific purposes that makes it imperative for all those working in the field of sports given utmost importance they mean a lot to the process of training, as well as that, the argument (learning at a young age as engrave on a stone) is a principle of life in the emerging and educated and developed of its level.

The young athletes in most countries in the world, as well as our country have got very interests, which opened centers of athletic talents care of basketball for ages below (12 years). It is important to pay specialists basketball in interest in this age group to own world, even in the, manner of competition. It is through training and education groups, which apply on them will inevitably be that there is evolution in them performance of the skills. It is necessary to identify the levels of skills which are discovered through testing

the difference games tests with different techniques, including the football basketball has a positive role in the developing of the levels and progress and learning acquisition of skill and progress where, and therein lies the importance of research to identify the level of performance of basic skills of the players.

The school specialized for basketball in Diyala is important for duty of inevitable and increasingly important to reach to the results of the usefulness of these schools support teams and clubs in the province of Diyala, that is high-performance or acceptable basic skills in basketball. Players specialized school sports talent basketball level will give adequate opportunity for trainers and educators to use the process to help them get to achieve their potential in the preparation of teams and clubs basketball in the province.

**Research problem:**

As the need required for the advancement of basketball for all teams and clubs has been established specialized schools for the game, including the Diyala province, so be on the training providers to get to know the results of the performance of what has been achieved of goals in training modules and learn about the skill levels of the players to involve them in sports teams and private clubs the game is determined by the research problem by observing the field researcher and watch it for most of the training modules Note must evaluate the performance of the players to some of the basic skills of basketball to get to know the result of the effort by the Ministry of Sports and Youth of Iraq for the advancement of the team and the teams of the Iraqi basketball.

**Study program and Field Procedure**

**Observation Methodology:** In this observation was Used the descriptive method which being fit on research problem to be studied, as this approach was aimed to discovery the facts, describe phenomena, accurate description and characterization of specific qualitatively or quantitatively as well as detects the previous case of the phenomena and how they reach at the current image and trying to predict what will be in the future.

(Marwan Abdel Majid Ibrahim.2000.p40)

**The observation population and samples:**

All players 53 belonging to the specialized school basketball in Diyala province's, then chosen as sample of junior players ages (12-16 years) then chosen 30 player from the population because they have exercised game for a while more than cubs, which represent (56.%) for the observation community.

Harmonization of the observation sample was variables set (age measured by Years, length by cm, weight by kg, period of training by months). Statistical analysis of variables found that all the players fall within the normal distribution. So the population convergence of their age and height as well as period of training was begun at the same time.

Observation tools: In this observation were used the following tools: tape measure length, medical balance, 6 basket balls, forms skill tests forms, stopwatch, whistle, adhesive tape. Define basic skills were used in this observation:

To determine the variables of the study they have been prepared a questionnaire to determine the basic skills of basketball appropriate to research procedures. It was offered to some experts and specialists game, as in appendix (1). Then made statistical analysis to determine those skills in the final form as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) it illustrates the basic skills and the proportion of the conformable by the experts

T	Skill	Experts rate conformable
1.	Clapotement	100%
2.	Handling by thoracic	83.33%
3.	Handling of the highest one-handed	33.33%
4.	Handling get back	50%
5.	Approval ladder	91.667%

6.	Correction of stability	100%
7.	Correction jumping	41.667%
8.	Correction follow-up ball	75%

**Tests used in the observation:**

In the light of the results that have been reached from the views of experts and specialists on the identification of basic skills in basketball, it has been preparing a questionnaire to know the views of experts and specialists on the identification of the most important skills tests that measure these skills and as described in Annex (2) were presented form on experts in the jurisdiction of the basketball and tests, and asked them to identify the most important and appropriate for each skill tests, after collecting the forms and discharged experts and specialists agreed on the nomination of selected tests to sample. The rate of agreement was over (70%) as in Table 2.

Table (2) Shows experts and specialists agree on the most important skill tests to determine the proportion of experience

T	basic skills	T	Tests	Rate agreement
1	Clapotement	1.	Clapotement between (6) pillars.	75%
		2.	High clapotement 10 m go and come back	25%
2	Handling the thoracic	1.	Handling on rectangle drawing on wall for 10 second.	83.33%
		2.	Handling on wall far 270 cm	16.66%
3	Hit by follow up ball	1.	Handling a rectangle painted on the wall for 10 sec.	66.66%
		2.	Hit by following up under basketball within 30 second	33.33%
4	Ladder hitting	1.	Hit from handling within 30 seconds	75%
		2.	Hit from clapotement (5 minutes)	25%
5	Correction of stability	1.	Shooting the ball during follow-up (3 minutes).	91.66%
		2.	Hit from free shooting to basketball goal	8.33%

**The final application of the tests:**

After completion of all scientific and practical basic requirements for testing were applied skills tests on the selected sample of observation by the date agreed with trainer's specialized school during the training modules on 08/21/2015.

## 2. STATISTICAL METHODS

To make analysis data were used the following formula:

- 1- Arithmetic mean. 2- Standard deviation .
- 3-Torsion coefficient. 4. Percentage.

Used the statistical (SPSS) program to address the results.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Showing deviations, arithmetic medians, Mediator and torsion coefficient to basic skills tests of basketball:

After conducting the steps for the application of skill tests on the sample results were obtained that came with varying ore, and to achieve the goal of research of identifying some basic skills performance of the players Specialized Center for the talented basketball in Diyala. Obtained the raw scores for the tests are not difficult for the measure, but the the difficulty lies in the interpretation of these grades to give it meaning and significance which different in means of measurement to another one. In order to reach the standards must convert grades of crude to the standard grades, which its means to determine the relative status crude grades, and then can be explained by these grades and evaluate the results" (Mohammad Hassan Allawi, Nasr al-Din Mohammed Radwan:1979, p. 127)

Through addressed the statistical results of the tests and carried out, athematic mean, standard deviations, therefore chased Gauss distribution method (Normal distribution) to find a standard grades, as a researcher supposed that the performance of the respondents in the results of the tests are all normal distributed distribution.

"For standards (with different standard units) to the standard grades must convert raw scores (with units of measurement uniform), as this method is the way to determine the relative situation of raw degrees and then interpret these grading and evaluating their results".

(Louay Ghanem al-Sumaidaie and others: 2010, p. 83)

In order to achieve the goal of observation to identifying levels of performance of the research sample in skill tests basketball, when we get through the identification standard levels of degrees of sample tests, which rely on distribution gauss mode (normal distribution) which is one of the most distributions common in the education field of sports because many of the features and characteristics that are measured in this area approaching the distribution of natural, curve. (Marwan Abdel Majid Ibrahim.2010, p. 83 2)

Has been extracting mean, median, standard deviation and coefficient of torsion tests sample value, as shown in the table (3), which is where most of the respondents the level of average appeared What above all skill tests, which showed that the sample went through a period of training may have influenced the development of skills in their performance, which was reflected by performance which some players from the research sample teams in basketball championships provinces and access to second level among the 26 team.

It was also identified specific standard tables to members of the sample, as well as identifying the corresponding standard levels of T degrees. In order to evaluate the performance of the research sample for each skill level of basic skills at the end, which are presented below standard levels achieved by the sample,

Table (3) shows the median and mean and standard deviation and torsion of the sample in the selected variables

T	Variables	Tests	Units	Arithmetic mean	Mediator	standard deviation	Sprains torsion
1	Clapotement	Clapotement between five pillars	second	5.55	6	1.7	-0.355
2	Thoracic handling	Handling on the wall (10 sec)	Several	8.6	9	2.02	-0.437
3	Correction follow-up	Shooting from under the basket through (30 sec).	Several	10.73	11	2.28	-0.301

4	Correction of stability	Shooting within (10 sec)	Several	6.03	6	1.77	0050
5	Ladder hitting	Shooting from handling (30 sec)	Several	19.73	20	4.01	-0.20

**Test results display of clapotement its analysis and discussion:**

Table (4) shows the standard levels and frequencies, the percentage of test clapotement

Clapotement test between pillars		Unit	Standard levels		Number of Testers	%Percentages
Arithmetic mean	5.55	A second	10.65	very good	1	3.33%
			8.95	Good	8	26.66%
			7.25	Average	14	46.66%
standard deviation	1.7		3.85	Acceptable	6	20%
			2.15	Weak	1	3.33%
			0.45	Very weak	Zero	Zero
Total				30	100%	

Table 4 shows the Sample degrees to test clapotement, where he was the arithmetic mean (5.55) and standard deviation (1.7) the performance of the sample (14) of them in the level of average and (8) of them at a good level for one player at a very good level, the acceptable level was number six players only one player at a weak level, and attributes the researcher this performance to the number of training units and the exercise of the sample to the skill clapotement which are associated with most skills in performance, the practice and effort to training and ongoing iterations are necessary in the learning process, which training a catalyst and necessary in the individual's interaction with the skill and control of his movements to achieve consistency between the components of the skill in the arena proper performance and movements appropriate time, continuing training alone increases the development of skill and mastery process" (The success of the Mahdi Shalash and Akram Mohamed Sobhi: 1975, p. 130)

**Display handling thoracic and test results analyzed and discussed:**

Table (5) shows the standard levels and frequencies, the percentage of thoracic handling test

Handling thoracic test		Unit	Standard levels		Number of Testers	%Percentages
Arithmetic mean	8.6	Several	14,6	very good	Zero	Zero
			12,6	Good	16.67%	16.67%
			10,6	Average	66.67%	66.67%
standard deviation	2.02		6,6	Acceptable	10%	10%

			4,6	Weak	6.66%	6.66%
			2,6	Very weak	Zero	Zero
Total					30	30

Table 5 shows sample of test clapotement, where arithmetic mean (8.6) and standard deviation (2.02). The performance of the sample (20) of them in the level of average and (5) of them in good level, the acceptable level was three players, and two players in a weak level. Performance of the players in more than (80%) above medium, pointing out to acquire expertise and streamlined performance. Handling skill which is of great importance to make the best results in the competition, by getting the ball to the nearest point of the basket discount which gives a great opportunity in the shooting and scoring points, is handling method most commonly used in the transfer of the ball inside the stadium and the fastest in the delivery (no ball) to discount the basket area, as well as to help create gaps within the team defense rival in order to facilitate investment in increasing the team balance Striker points"

(The success of the Mahdi Shalash and Akram Mohamed Sobhi, 1975, p30)

**Display correction follow-up test results, analyzed and discussed:**

Table (6) shows the standard levels and frequencies, the percentage of correction follow-up test

Correction follow-up test		Unit	Standard levels		Number of Testers	%Percentages
Arithmetic mean	10.73	Several	17.57	very good	Zero	0%
			15.29	Good	4	13.33%
			13	Average	19	63.33%
standard deviation	2.28		8.45	Acceptable	7	23.33%
			6.17	Weak	Zero	0%
			38,9	Very weak	Zero	0%
Total				30	100%	

Table 6 shows the test correction follow-up results, we note that the level is very well received on the ratio (zero%), while the good level obtained ratio (13.33%) of the four players and the level of the average obtained ratio (63.33%) the number of nineteen player while his level acceptable to the percentage (23.33%) by seven players the level is weak and the level is very weak it has obtained a percentage (zero%), which the above shows us that level (average) has received the largest proportion, followed by level (acceptable) Then level (good), and positioned in the center of the research sample results and this means continuing to normal distribution.

This skill is of great importance to success process of the attack on the opponent basket, especially in the case of strong defense and exploit opportunities to achieve the correction in the discount basket "and scoring on the opponent's basket is the end point of the attack team. All doing as attacking team by perseverance and effort, and mastery of basic skills offensive and plans. It is essential to achieve the goal, but it is finding the best conditions for one of its members to be away from the monitor competitor at the moment of a flash to exploit it as a process offensive team scoring and scoring points in the opponent's basket "( Raad Jaber, Arif Kamal: 1987, p. 143)

**Display test of stability correction, analysis and discussion of the results:**

Table (7) shows the standard levels and frequencies, the percentage of correction test of fortitude

Correction test of fortitude		Unit	Standard levels		Number of Testers	%Percentages
Arithmetic mean	6.3	Several	11.61	very good	Zero	0%
			9.84	Good	1	3.33%
			8.07	Average	22	73.33%
standard deviation	1.77		4.53	Acceptable	6	23.33%
			2.76	Weak	1	3.33%
			0.99	Very weak	Zero	0%
Total					30	100%

Table 7 shows the test results of the correction of stability, and we note that the level (very good) got the ratio (zero%), while the level received a good rate (3.33%) whereas level (average) had the highest percentage (73.33%) by twenty two players while his level (acceptable) ratio (23.33%) by six players which the level was (weak), get a percentage of (3.33%) and the level (very weak) has received a percentage (zero%), From the foregoing it appears to us that level (average) has received the largest proportion, followed by level (acceptable), which the sample in this test was towards the assembly in the middle part of the distribution of the normal curve, which attribute however, to the sample thoroughly enjoyed and efficiency of good muscular and nervous system, which is referred to Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein (1997), "The guiding involuntary movements toward a specific goal requires a high efficiency of the muscular and nervous system. Precision require complete control over the involuntary muscles to guide them on a particular target, as it requires that the nerve signals received are to the muscles of the nervous system accurate guidance of either directed the working muscles or muscle corresponding movement which lead until the desired goal necessary to injury accurate direction"( Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein: 1979,P167)

**Display test results of ladder hit analyzed and discussed**

Table (8) shows the standard levels and frequencies, percentage of thoracic handling test

Test of thoracic handling		Unit	Standard levels		Number of Testers	%Percentages
Arithmetic mean	19.73	Several	31.76	very good	1	3.33%
			27.75	Good	5	16.66%
			23.74	Average	17	56.66%
standard deviation	4.01		15.72	Acceptable	4	13.33%
			11.71	Weak	3	10%
			7.7	Very weak	Zero	0%
Total					30	100%



Table (8) shows the test results of hit ladder, with note that the level (very good) got the ratio (3.33%), while the level (good) got the ratio (16.66%) and level (average) earned a ratio (56.66% ) while his level (acceptable) ratio (13.33%) The level (weak), get a percentage (3%) and the level (very weak) has received a percentage (zero%), and shows that the level (average) got the largest proportion, followed by level (good) and level (acceptable), the sample results in this test are stationed in the middle part of the distribution of the normal curve, since this skill requires concentration and compatibility and streamlined in the player port traffic, which indicates that the sample individuals with these traits as well for high-performance, confidence. This type of correction it is one of the most important skills of basketball and that's what referred to Khaled Mahmud (1991) "is the basic principle and the most important among the other basic skills as the outcome of the game is determined by the number of successful goals of which were acquired one of the two teams in the opposing team's basket"(- Khalid Mahmood Aziz: 1991, p. 27. )

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Conclusions

In the light of the findings of this observation through field experience and using appropriate statistical methods are concluded the following:

- 1- Have been identified some basic skills performance of the players of the National Center for the care of sports talent, basketball / Diyala level.
- 2- The results showed that the sample in the level of performance and above average in all basic skills in selected research procedures.

##### Recommendations:

Through the conclusions that have been reached researcher recommends the following:

- 1- Need to adopt a specialist to take care of talented basketball players to evaluate the performance of the center in all of Iraq's centers.
- 2- Hold a subsequent study evaluates the physical abilities of the players Specialized Center for the talented basketball in Diyala, province, Iraq.

Supplements Extension (1) It shows the names of experts who offered them the basic skills and tests

t	Expert name	Jurisdiction	Academic Title	work place
1	Nabil Mahmoud Shaker	basketball	a . Dr	College of Basic Education / University of Diyala
2	Mohammed Zahir Gnaua	basketball	a . M. Dr	College of Basic Education / University of Diyala
3	Bashar Ghalib Shihab	Tests	a . M. Dr	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
4	Tahreer Alwan	basketball	a . M.	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
5	yassiar Sabah Jassim	basketball	M . Dr	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
6	Uday Abdul-Hussein	basketball	M . Dr	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala



7	Abdel Moneim Hussein	Training	a . M. Dr	College of Basic Education / University of Diyala
8	Mohammed Walid Shehab	Tests	a . M. Dr	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
9	Suha Abbas	basketball	a . M. Dr	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
10	Nizar Ali Jabbar	basketball	M . M	College of Physical Education / University of Diyala
11	Jassim Mohammed Kamal	Tests	M . M	College of Basic Education / University of Diyala
12	Mohamed Mazloun	basketball	M . M	College of Basic Education / Mustansiriya

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