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The model of the evaluation of the most important bio-actional y capabilities and the forms of shooting according to personality scales (A-B) to select the corner player of handball

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Abstract:

This research aim to build two test batteries for most of the bio-actional capabilities and forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball at the iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15). Handball is considered one of the sports that need a strong physical structure , a high skill and an impulsive personality as the bio-ability and the forms of shooting are the important variables for the corner players whose ages are between (13-15). to measure and determine its levels is the main aim and an urgent need , so this scientific attempt in using the personality scales (A. B) and the bio-actional capabilities and the forms of shooting is used in clubs to figure out the talented youth in handball whose ages between (13-15) especially in the center of corner. The researcher preferred to construct batteries and psychological standards to be more representative to the measurement of in order to be more honest and give consistent results and placed these measurement between the trainers of the game, the main conclusion is the general factor of the bio-capabilities and the forms of shooting for handball players in the Iraqi clubs was reached by the first stage of factorial analysis .

Keywords: evaluation model , bio-actional capability, shooting.

1.1 An introduction:

A rapid development in achieving the upper levels of sports in various sports fields , whether in collective games or individual and upgrading this level did not come from anywhere, science had a fundamental role and the scientific research has tended to study the applications of the different sciences, and among these sciences , the science of training, which is one of the most important fields nowadays, which overlap the various sciences in order to raise the levels of most athletes in different levels and games . between the games that attract the attention recently is handball , which is the most popular games in the world, that require a high physical efficiency to achieve its fast , powerful and sudden movements as a result

we find that most sciences overlap with each other at the time of training in order to raise the players levels .

Handball is described as a skillful and tactical game that need to use of different training methods and tools in order to achieve the best achievements. the corner players (both wings) in recent hand ball are the most dangerous players in the playfield as those players compressor defense limits the movement of the attackers in the middle of the playfield. the importance of both wings is increasing in ending, the attacks away from the intensive defense in the middle of the playfield .

Selection is an economic process used by the developed countries in order to save time, effort and money. Selection is a scientific method and careful planning to reach the best talented players that give a predication about a successful future. No matter what material and human resources are available, it is useless unless it is guided by promising human elements. The test and measurement means are scientific aids in reaching the correct evaluation and thus resulting in raising the level of performance in the various sports activities so the appraisers are in need for developing and upgrading the efficiency of measurement, because the basis of each process, whether in selection or a successful differentiation between a group of tastes based on the availability of conditions and precise scientific foundations in measurement. Such conditions mean the reduction and avoid the errors in those means, which makes them accurate tools to help the evaluators to achieve their goals . this evaluation used the objective and scientific tools , has totally different results usually subject to personal and subjective bias . the importance of research is by putting a model for the evaluation of the bio-actional capabilities and forms of shooting that handball players have at the ages of (13-15) in the center of the corner according to personal styles (A. B) in order to select them scientifically that contribute in helping the trainers to achieve good results .

1. 2. The problem:

the development of handball in most countries of the world was the result of scientific planning and careful study in all its fields and the preparations and capabilities of players and employees . the handball is one of the games that need skillful ,tactical and a strong physical structure and a zealous personality. as these bio- actional capabilities and forms of shooting are important variables for corner players at the age of (13-15)) to measure and determine its the levels is the main aim and an urgent need , so this scientific attempt in using the personal patterns (A. B) and the bio-actional ability and the forms of shooting is used in clubs to figure out the talented youth in handball whose ages between (13-15) especially in the center of corner. the researcher preferred to construct batteries and psychological standards to be more representative to the measurement of in order to be more honest and give consistent results and placed these measurements between the trainers of the game.

1.3 . The aims of the research:

1- Build two test batteries for most of the bio-actional capabilities and forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball in Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15).

2- Identify the personality pattern and the level of capabilities bio-actional and forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball in Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15).

3- To figure out the differences in the bio- actional capabilities and the forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball in Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15)according to the scales of personality

4 - Determine the levels and standard levels of the bio-actional capabilities and the forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball in Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15)according to the pattern of the personality.

5 – To put the sample of performance evaluation the of bio-actional capabilities and the forms of shooting to select the corner player' in handball in Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15)according to the scales of personality

2 – The research methodology and its procedures:

2. 1. Research methodology: the researcher used the descriptive style by using the standers of surveys and studies of stander equations.

2-2 the **research community and its sample , the community of** the research has the corner players (junior players) whose ages between (13-15) in the Iraqi clubs, season 2018-2019 , their the number was (1 1 8) players, the whole players community was selected according to the inventory blocking sample so that the experimental experience consists of (18) players and the sample of building has (50) players and the sample of application has (50) players .

2-3 The search methods, devices and tools being used:

2.3.1 Research methods:

questionnaire .- tests and measurements - personal interviews .

2.3.2 Devices and tools being used :

legal handball (kamba) – three plastic whistle – poling which their height is (50 cm) and their number is (15). - measuring tape whose length s (50 m) and its number (2). - rubber sling to divide the playing field . - colorful adhesive tapes . - steel boxes whose measurement is 50 cm x 50 cm and its number are (4). - handball playfield . - electronic calculator its type (casio). - computer , its type (dell). – three electronic stopwatches (casio)

2-4 procedures :

2 -4-1 identify the most important bio-actional capabilities the forms of shooting in handball :

After reading many scientific resources on handball and sports training , for the purpose of selecting the most important bio –action capabilities and the forms of shooting by using handball according to its priority and its importance at measuring the variability of the research , a form of reconnaissance is distributed for experts and specialists opinions in the field of sports training and handball's whose number is thirteen . then the researcher collected and discharged the data and then calculate the relative interest of the bio-actional capabilities and forms of shooting which has been accepted according to the basis of achieving a higher percentage than (53.57 %) shown in the table (1, 2).

Table (1) the relative importance of bio-actional capabilities

No	Biochemistry capabilities	Ratio of agreement	percentage	the decision
1	Explosive power	130	100%	Acceptable
2	The power of speed	130	% 100	Acceptable
3	Motor velocity	65	% 50	unacceptable
4	Transition speed	60	% 46.15	unacceptable
5	Speed Response	55	% 42.30	unacceptable
6	Carry power	50	% 38.46	unacceptable
7	Carrying speed	63	48.46%	unacceptable
8	Carrying performance	127	% 97.69	Acceptable
9	Fixed flexibility	20	% 15.38	unacceptable

10	**Mobile Flexibility**	**120**	**% 92.30**	**Acceptable**
11	**General Fitness**	**30**	**% 23.07**	**unacceptable**
12	**Special Fitness**	**130**	**% 100**	**Acceptable**
13	**General balance**	**18**	**% 13.84**	**unacceptable**
14	**Special balance**	**20**	**% 15.38**	**unacceptable**
15	**Compatibility between eyes and arms**	**19**	**14.61%**	**unacceptable**
16	**Compatibility between eyes and legs**	**115**	**88.46%**	**Acceptable**

Table (2) the relative importance of the forms of shooting

No	forms of shooting	Ratio of agreement	percentage	the decision
1	**Stability shooting**	**35**	**26.92%**	**unacceptable**
2	**shooting from the head level**	**125**	**96.15%**	**Acceptable**
3	**The shooting is from the base and from the shoulder level**	**40**	**30.76%**	**unacceptable**
4	**shooting from the level above the head**	**130**	**100%**	**Acceptable**
5	**Shooting of the frot**	**80**	**61.53%**	**Acceptable**
6	**shooting the level of the pelvis and knee**	**85**	**65.38%**	**Acceptable**
7	**Shooting from jogging**	**30**	**23.07%**	**unacceptable**
8	**Shooting of falling to the side**	**90**	**69.23%**	**Acceptable**
9	**Shooting high jumping**	**130**	**100%**	**Acceptable**
10	**Shooting Jumping forward**	**110**	**84.61%**	**Acceptable**
11	**Shooting from the corner area**	**130**	**100%**	**Acceptable**

2 -4-2 choose the tests of bio-action capabilities and the form of shooting in handball after examining many scientific resources and the previous studies , the tests were determined to measure the variability of the research ,which can be measured in terms of the bio-actional capabilities and form of shooting in handball .

First: the **tests of bio-action capabilities**:

1 -The explosive capacity of the two legs: testing the vertical jump out of stability. 2 - The explosive capacity of the arms: test throwing a medical ball whose weighing is (800) grams while sitting on a chair by using the arm which the player depends on to the possible maximum distance. 3 -The speed of the legs: a test of longitudinal stability. 4 -The strength of the speed of the arms: test the dropping and raising of the medical ball whose weight (2 kg) and its maximum is ten second. 5. Bearing the test: to the defensive and offensive performance . 6 - Mobile flexibility: touching the four rectangles. 7 - Special fitness: testing the front and back movement in an italic way . 8 -The compatibility between the eyes and legs : testing the numbered circuits . (Kamal abdel Hamid and Mohamed Sobhi Hassan , p . 191) (Diaa Khayat and Mohammed Nofal Hayali, p . 537) (Munir Jarjis Ibrahim, p. 106) (Kamal Darwish and others , p. 115) .

Second: the testing skill of forms of shooting in handball :

1. Shooting from the level above the head. 2 - Shooting out of pivot and the head level. 3 – Shooting from the front fall . 4- Shooting out of the pelvis and knee level. 5 – Shooting out of the falling the side . 6 – Shooting out of high jumping. 7 – Shooting out of forwarding jumping. 8 – Shooting out of the center (Munir Ibrahim Jarzis, p . 153) (Abdul Wahab Ghazi, p. 159) (Raed Abdel Amir and Nabil Kazem, p . 261).

2 -4-3 Determine the validity of the personality scale for handball players :

The researcher relied on a personal style scale (A, B) for the researcher (Hassan Ali Hussein , pp. 68-70) it includes six domains three of for it personality scale A (impatience , tendency to intensive competition , tendency to aggression),

and three of them to personal scale B (lack of arousal (not being angry), patience, tolerance and respecting others), these two scales containing thirty-two paragraphs with objective response after presenting these scales of a group of experts and specialists whose number is fifteen to show its appropriateness in which the experts and specialists confirmed the validity with a high percentage (100 %).

2 - 5 Exploration experiment:

The researcher did the experiment on a sample of eighteen players in center corner in handball who belong to certain clubs (al-Qasim, Al-Medhatiyah, Musayib, and Hashemia) for bio-action capabilities tests, the forms shooting, and personality scale at (20/10/2018) after fifteen days , the experience re –done on the same individuals at (4/11/2018) through which several purposes have achieved , including:

1 - Ensure the readiness of the devices and tools being used .

2 - Identification of the validity of tests for the levels of the members of the research sample .

3 - Identify the time taken for each test as well as the time of the tests as a whole .

4 - Identify the clarity of instructions and items and the alternatives responses and the time being required to response for the personality scale (A, B).

5 - Output and arranging the tests (during the days of tests and each day of the test) based on the requirements of the movement and level of its difficulty .

6. Extracting the scientific basis for tests and measurements.

2-6 The scientific foundations of the tests :

2 - 6 - 1. Reliability of the test :

To know the reliability of the test which related to measuring the bio-actional capabilities and forms of shooting, the scale of measuring the patterns of personality is one of the best types , because it has a sincerity of content and a form as the researcher presents the data on a group of experts and specialists, as well as using method of factorial analysis , which is one of the best known type of reliability it is " an advanced statistical method that includes the saturation of a particular set of tests by a particular factor by analyzing the relationships between the tests to see as few factors as possible that are the cause of these correlations " (Abdel Wahid Hamid and Hadi Mishaan, p. 90) .

2-6 -2 Stability tests :

To determine the stability of test values, the researcher used the test and retest method then find the correlation coefficient (pearson) between the application of the tests in the first and the second phase of the exploratory experience. the results showed that all tests have high stability as shown in table (3) .

2-6 -3 Objectivity of tests:

To extract the objectivity of the test, the researcher used the evaluation of the degrees of arbitrators in the extraction of correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the evaluation of the first sentence and the second evaluation judgment . the results showed that all tests have a high degree of correlation as shown in the table (3).

Table (3) shows the stability and objectivity of the tests and the scale

No	the testes	stability	objectivity	No	the testes	stability	objectivity
1	Vertical jump of constancy	0.88	0.90	1	Shooting from the head level	0.90	0.93
2	Throw a medical ball weighing (800) g	.0.90	0.93	2	Shooting from the level above the head	0.91	0.93
3	Test three longitudinal stability	0.86	0.88	3	shooting of the frot	0.89	0.90
4	Test the cut and raise the medical ball weight (2 kg) maximum number through (10 (seconds	0.89	0.90	4	Shooting the level of the pelvis and knee	0.91	0.88
5	Perform defensive and offensive performance	0.90	0.90	5	Shooting of falling to the side	0.90	0.92
6	Move front and back tilt	0.85	0.87	6	Shooting high jumping	0.92	0.90
7	Touch the four rectangles	0.88	0.91	7	Shooting Jumping forward	0.88	0.91
8	Numbered circuits	0.86	0.90	8	shooting from the corner area	0.90	0.93
9	Personal Style Scale (A-B)					0.92	-

2 - 7 -The **validity of tests :**

One of the objectives of the exploratory experiment is to analyze the vocabulary of the test in order to select the appropriate and valid ones, and this process requires taking into account two main aspects (Muhammad Jasim Al-Yasiri, p. 105) :

1. The level of difficultness and easiness for the members of the research sample.
2. The discriminatory capacity (power) of the test.

2 -7 .1-The easiness and difficultness of the test :

In order to determine the level of easiness and difficultness, and the way of distributing the results, the researcher sought to extract the values of the torsion coefficient of the applied tests of the survey sample and to adopt the results of the second application and identifying the distribution of the sample members ,in each test passed to him and to detect the moderation of distribution through the value of the torsion coefficient whether it is zero (Wadih Yassin, Hassan Mohamed, p . 166) this indicates the extent of test appropriateness for the level of the sample . the results showed that all torsion coefficient values were zero and did not exceed (1±), and the tables (4), (5) show that .

Table (4) shows the bio-mobility capabilities and standards of descriptive statistics tests and the nature of the sample distribution

No	the testes	Descriptive statistics scale				skewenss
		Arithmetic mean	Median	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	
1	Vertical jump of constancy	285.66	287.39	7.25	0.51	0.53
2	Throw a medical ball weighing (800) g	74.22	78.23	3.58	0.36	0.42
3	Test three longitudinal stability	6.21	6.50	1.02	0.24	0.35
4	Test the cut and raise the medical ball weight (2 kg) maximum number through (10 (seconds	15.27	13.61	1.32	0.13-	0.41
5	Perform defensive and offensive performance	25.24	23.11	1.5	0.37	0.27
6	Move front and back tilt	33.25	3.56	3.75	0.18	-0.7
7	Touch the four rectangles	25.83	23.55	1.14	0.27	-0.47
8	Numbered circuits	8.41	7.34	1.37	0.32	0.37

Table (5) shows the tests of the forms shooting , descriptive statistics and the nature of the sample distribution.

No	the testes	Descriptive statistics scale				skewenss
		Arithmetic mean	Median	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	
1	Shooting from the head level	4.50	3.96	0.89	0.19	0.10
2	Shooting from the level above the head	4.38	4.80	0.74	0.11	0.50
3	Shooting of the frot	3.35	3.6	0.45	0.37	0.25
4	Shooting the level of the pelvis and knee	8.15	8.7	1.24	0.43	0.32-
5	Shooting of falling to the side	3.11	3.64	0.54	0.31	0.63
6	Shooting high jumping	5.18	5.10	0.58	0.15	0.22
7	Shooting Jumping forward	3.80	3.41	0.36	0.34	0.49-
8	shooting from the corner area	8.24	8.69	0.87	0.21	0.37-

2 - 7 - 2 The discriminatory ability of the tests: to calculate the discriminatory ability of the tests involved in this research , researcher arrange the raw scores that obtained during the second phase of the exploratory experiment in ascending order from the lowest to the highest degree then the percentage of (50%) was selected of the upper grades and (50%) of the lower grades that represent the two terminals values estimated by (9) players from each group in each test of the sample , the researcher extracted the value of arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the results of each group by using the test (t) for independent samples and tables (6)and (7) show this .

Table 6 shows the values of arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two terminals testing for bio-actional capability

No	the testes	The upper grades			The lower grades			T-test	Level of significance
		Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean		
1	Vertical jump of constancy	290.44	3.50	0.45	279.87	4.73	0.83	5.16	0.000
2	Throw a medical ball weighing (800) g	76.65	1.02	0.32	71.76	3.56	0.18	3.96	0.001
3	Test three longitudinal stability	6.84	0.60	0.20	5.32	0.70	0.23	5.02	0.000
4	Test the cut and raise the medical ball weight (2 kg) maximum number through (10 seconds)	14	0.70	0.25	12	0.98	0.33	4.89	0.000
5	Perform defensive and offensive performance	24.45	1.13	0.37	21.76	0.66	0.21	6.59	0.000
6	Move front and back	32.43	1.72	0.24	27.54	2.14	0.49	3.60	0.002

	tilt								
7	Touch the four rectangles	24.54	0.52	0.17	22.45	0.57	0.15	3.05	0.000
8	Numbered circuits	8.43	0.54	0.66	6.21	0.97	0.32	6.03	0.000

Table (7) shows the values of the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation of the two sets of tests for the forms Shooting

No	the testes	The upper grades			The lower grades			T-test	Level of significance
		Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean		
1	Shooting from the head level	4.65	0.50	0.16	3.43	0.52	0.27	5.04	0.000
2	Shooting from the level above the head	4.76	0.44	0.14	3.80	0.78	0.19	3.29	0.000
3	Shooting of the frot	3.54	0.52	0.29	2.75	0.44	0.14	3.39	0.002
4	Shooting the level of the pelvis and knee	8.45	0.57	0.25	7.22	0.40	0.28	5.33	0.000
5	Shooting of falling to the side	3.53	0.52	0.17	2.32	0.50	0.16	3.07	0.000
6	Shooting high jumping	5.57	0.46	0.38	4.54	0.52	0.27	4.02	0.001
7	Shooting Jumping forward	4.65	0.86	0.28	2.77	0.45	0.24	.74	0.002
8	Shooting from the corner area	9	0.71	0.14	7.65	0.56	0.26	8	0.000

2- 8 .Application of tests on the members of the building sample :

The researcher began to apply the tests to the bio-actional capabilities and the Shooting of the handball players in the center of the corner on the members of the construction sample whose number is fifty players, as the tests took (26) days began on (3/12/2018) and it ended on (28/12/2018) , after completing the application of tests and the registration of the data in special forms which tended to do statistical treatments .

3-9 Statistical methods being used :

the researcher used the statistical bag for social sciences (spss) for processing data and this bag is used in the the following topics :

1- The arithmetic mean. 2- Standard deviation. 3- Torsion coefficient. 4- The mode. 5- The standard error of standard deviation. 6- Test (t) for two independent samples . 7. Factorial analysis to find the following (a – simple correlation (pearson). b .The explained diversity . c. The percentage of diversity. d .Eigen value. e . alpha coefficient (alpha kronbach) . f) The amended standard value (t). 8- Test (ka 2) . 9. Coefficient of multiple correlations

3 .The research results , its presentation, analyze and discussion :

3 . 1. the **initial data of variables :** after applying the resulted tests from the factorial analysis which is responsible for measuring the indicators of boi-actional capabilities , whose number is five tests and the forms of Shooting whose number is (4) tests for the corner player of handball at the Iraqi clubs whose ages between (13-15),the researcher extracted the indication of bio-actional capabilities and the forms of Shooting through the use the relative equation of extrapolated through the relative importance of each factor who is extracted from the factorial analysis multiplied by the quotient of the standard tests, which saturated on the factor and on all the member of the basic sample indicators, whose number (50) players. then the application of personality scale (A, B) and classify them according to the

personality scale that differentiated them , the stander produced that there are (32) players are characterized by personality scale (A) and (18) players are characterized by personality scale (B) the results which is related to statistical treatments showed that the values of torsion coefficient , all variables were (zero) this indicator shows that the distribution of the sample was correct, as the standard of error values refer to the appropriate use of sample size for statistical analysis, as shown in tables (8 , 9).

Table (8) the descriptive statistical indicators and the nature of the sample distribution on the bio-actional capacities

Fields of scale		Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	distribution
Personal style A	Vertical jump of constancy	32	285.78	6.99	0.65	equinoctial
	Throw a medical ball weighing (800) g	32	74.25	3.23	0.57	equinoctial
	Test the cut and raise the medical ball weight (2 kg) maximum number through (10 seconds)	32	10.37	1.73	0.23	equinoctial
	Perform defensive and offensive performance	32	23.25	1.60	0.28	equinoctial
	Move front and back tilt	32	30.40	3.32	0.58	equinoctial
Personal style B	Vertical jump of constancy	18	281.66	6.91	0.72	equinoctial
	Throw a medical ball weighing (800) g	18	71.11	3.69	0.67	equinoctial
	Test the cut and raise the medical ball weight (2 kg) maximum number through (10 seconds)	18	12.61	1.14	0.26	equinoctial
	Perform defensive and offensive performance	18	26.33	3.48	0.82	equinoctial
	Move front and back tilt	18	33.61	4.40	0.38	equinoctial

Table(9) shows the descriptive statistics indicators and the nature of the sample distribution of the forms of Shooting

Fields of scale		Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	S.E.of mean	distribution
Personal style A	Shooting from the level above the head	32	4.21	0.70	0.12	equinoctial
	Shooting of falling to the side	32	3.81	0.78	0.17	equinoctial
	Shooting high jumping	32	5.18	0.64	0.22	equinoctial
	Shooting from the corner area	32	8.46	0.67	0.18	equinoctial
Personal style B	Shooting from the level above the head	18	3.07	0.75	0.17	equinoctial
	Shooting of falling to the side	18	2.11	0.80	0.21	equinoctial
	Shooting high jumping	18	3.61	0.50	0.11	equinoctial
	Shooting from the corner area	18	6.05	1.62	0.38	equinoctial

3 - 2 , The results of the difference in bio-actional capabilities and forms of Shooting according to the personality scales (A, B) then analysis and discussing it :

after the researcher identify the reality of bio-actional capabilities and forms of Shooting in the members of the research sample, which revealed that there are(32) are characterized by the pattern of personality (A) (18) they excel the pattern personality (B) the researcher's aims from the basic research objectives are the process of evaluating the bio-actional capabilities and the forms Shooting and the accompanying levels of the evaluation and putting a status of the evaluation model that the center corner players of the handball , the researcher calculate the arithmetical values and values of standard deviation and the standard error which is found in the player personality scale,to identify the differencein bio-capabilities and forms of Shooting between the two groups of the two scales through the using of test (t -test) for independent samples and no equality in number as statistical means to achieve the purpose in order to find out whether these differences(if it is found) due

to the real difference between the two patterns or to coincidence. table (10 , 11) shows this .

Table(10) shows the significance of differences between the arithmetic for the bio-actional capabilities and the value of (t-test) between the scales (A, B)

Fields of scale	Sample pattern A			Sample pattern B			t-test	Level of significance
	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation		
The explosive power of the legs	32	285.78	6.99	18	281.66	6.91	2.15	0.000
The explosive power of the arms	32	74.25	3.23	18	71.11	3.69	2.76	0.000
The speed characteristic of the arms	32	10.37	1.73	18	12.61	1.14	2.48	0.000
Carrying performance	32	23.25	1.60	18	26.33	3.48	4.60	0.000
Special Fitness	32	30.40	3.32	18	33.61	4.40	2.91	0.000

Table (11) shows the significance of differences between the arithmetic for the forms of Shooting and the value of (t-test) between the two scales (A, B)

Fields of scale	Sample pattern A			Sample pattern B			t-test	Level of significance
	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Standard variation		
Shooting from the level above the head	32	4.21	0.70	18	3.07	0.75	2.34	0.000
Shooting of falling to the side	32	3.81	0.78	18	2.11	0.80	2.27	0.000
Shooting high jumping	32	5.18	0.64	18	3.61	0.50	5.46	0.000
Shooting from the corner area	32	8.46	0.67	18	6.05	1.62	4.42	0.000

through the tables (10, 11) there is a difference and contrast between the calculation values and standard deviations in the personality scales (A, B) of the players in the bio-actional capabilities and the forms of Shooting and when finding the difference and the variance in the arithmetic means through the use of test (t) for independent samples and un equal in number. the results showed significant difference between the two arithmetic means for the personality scales(A, B) in the bio-actional abilities and the forms of Shooting , because the level of significance is less (0.05) in all tests , researcher showed the cause of these differences in the arithmetic means for the benefit of players who are in class (A) of personality scale. the atmosphere of sports is in intensive competition, which may lead to a kind of aggressive behavior and angriness among the players in order to get a better sports achievement for others and on the other hand the young player is trying to achieve himself, especially at this age of his career as a desire to reach for the higher levels and try to play in the starting lineup of the team or the desire to represent the national teams and take responsibility so the player behaves in the way of selfishness so he courage himself , pay all the the care and attention for himself. this is in line with what (rogers) to explain the behavior of the personality scale (A) as he showed that " a group of social conditions lead to the individual to prepare himself (efficient) (and accomplishing) (multi - talent) if this feeling is born or others have born this concept , in addition to having the feeling of worthless and weakness in self - esteem , he intentionally compensatory responses which are found in class (A) " (in salih aldahri, p . 189) the researcher believes that the socialization methods used by most families in iraqi society, especially in the middle euphrates region , which encourages the creation of a kind of rivalry and hostility in the individual , whether to prefer one of the children on the other . for the relationship of personality scales (A) in sports activities and through the study of hasman and quivola (1998) (hassmen and koivula) showed " the pattern (A) is linked with high levels of sporting activities, especially the competitive sports as it has been observed from the individual personality scale (A) is usually dominated by

high-level athletes, especially the professionals, who have a strong motivation for intensive competition, ambition, great need for achievement, a sense of time and aggression, and all these characteristics drive these individuals to the activity , energy, and competition in sports, and victory (mohammad al-arabi shamoon, p. 398) .

3 - 3 the evaluation of the reality of bio-actional capabilities and the forms of goaling of the players according to personality scale :

In order for the researcher to complete the application of the scientific conditions to evaluate the completion of his research sample in all the bio-actional capacities and the forms of Shooting , the following procedures were followed :

1. Determine the standard levels which have been achieved for both types (A, B) in the bio-actional capabilities and the form of Shooting being used .
2. To make evaluative comparisons between the achievements of the samples surveyed from actual levels and what ought to be from the level of the standers in both bio-action capabilities and the forms of Shooting .
3. Putting of the model of general stander for handball players whose ages between (13-15) according to the scales of personality (A, B) .

3 .3 . 1. Determination of standard levels:

To achieve what the researcher aims at from the standard levels for handball players , he mange to specify six levels , respectively are (very weak) whose its stander degree is (30 or below), (weak) whose its standard degree is (4 0), (acceptable) its standard degree is (5 0), (average), its standard degree is (60) , (good) its standard degree is (7 0), (very good) its standard degree is (8 0) the construction , extraction, determine, the standard levels of the process will be based on the achievement of any of the searched surveyed, distributed closer to the stander normal distribution. this actually happens to bio- actional capabilities and the forms of Shooting, as shown in the tables (12 , 13 , 14 , 15).

Table (12) shows the limits of the standard levels for the sample of the research for the pattern (A) in bio-actional capacities

Variables	Scales Grades and standard levels					
	Very weak30 and below	Weak 40	Acceptable 50	Average 60	good 70	very good80
The explosive power of the legs	0 - 30	30-32.5	32.5-35	35-37.5	37.5-40	40– And above
The explosive power of the arms	0 – 28.5	28.5-31.5	31.5– 34,5	34.5-37	37.– 40,5	40,5- And above
The speed characteristic of the arms	0 - 27.5	27.5-30.5	30,5 – 33.5	33.5– 6.5	36,5–39.5	39.5- And above
Carrying performance second	0 – 15.5	15,5- 14	14 – 12,5	12,5 – 11	11 – 10	10- So below
Special Fitness second	0 – 14.5	14.5- 13	13 -11.5	11.5-10	10-9	9- So below

Table (13) shows the limits of the standard levels for the sample of the research for pattern (B) in bio-actional-capacities

Variables	Scales Grades and standard levels					
	Very weak30 and below	Weak 40	Acceptable 50	Average 60	good 70	very good 80
The explosive power of the legs	0 - 27.5	27.5-31.5	31.5-35.5	35.5-39.5	39.5-43.5	43.5– And above
The explosive power of the arms	0 – 29.5	29.5-32.5	32.5-35.5	35.5-38.5	38.5-41.5	41,5- And above
The speed characteristic of the arms	0 - 26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32-34	34- And above
Carrying performance second	0 – 17	17-16.5	16.5-15	15-13.5	13.5-12	12- So below
Special Fitness second	0 – 16	16-15	15-13.5	13.5-12	12-11	11- So below

Table (14) shows the limits of the standard levels of the research sample in pattern (A) in the forms 0f Shooting

Variables	Scales Grades and standard levels					
	Very weak30 and below	Weak 40	Acceptable 50	Average 60	good 70	very good80
Shooting from the level above the head	0 - 15	15-17	17-19	19-21	21-23	23– And above
Shooting of falling to the side	0 – 15.5	15,5- 18	18 – 20,5	20,5 – 23	23 – 25,5	25,5 -And above
Shooting high jumping	0 - 14	14- 15,5	15,5 - 17	17 – 18,5	18,5 - 20	20- And above
Shooting from the corner area	0 – 14.5	14,5- 16	16 – 17,5	17,5 – 19	19- 20,5	20,5- And above

Table (15) shows the limits of the standard levels of the research sample in pattern (B) in the forms of Shooting

Variables	Scales Grades and standard levels					
	Very weak30 and below	Weak 40	Acceptable 50	Average 60	good 70	very good80
Shooting from the level above the head	0 - 15	15-16.5	16.5-18	18-19.5	19.5-21	21– And above
Shooting of falling to the side	0 – 13.5	13.5-15	15-16.5	16.5-18	18-19.5	19,5 -And above
Shooting high jumping	0 - 12.5	12.5-13.5	13.5-14.5	14.5-15.5	15.5-16.5	16.5- And above
Shooting from the corner area	0 – 11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15- And above

after specifying the standard levels and the extents concerned crude grades for each of the areas of scale of bio-actional capabilities and forms of Shooting, the searcher tried to dump the data derived from the measurement of the process areas and in all the research sample of the members of the two types (A, B) the use of the normal distribution curve to achieve this purpose , which is the distribution of the collected data and based on attributes , qualities and different abilities which distributed among a group of people moderately. the extreme value of this property appears between people specifically while people are stationed in the middle (Hamoud Ahmed,p. 237) ،have been identified (6) standard levels occupied the area under the curve were distributed on the right hand and the left of the arithmetic mean with different rates and the tables (16 , 17) shows that .

Table (16) shows the number of members of (A.B) and the standard levels and percentage for the scale of the bio-actional capacities

Ideal proportions in distribution		**2.145%**		**13.585%**		**34.135%**		**34.135%**		**13.585%**		**2.145%**		**Kay square**
Standard levels		**Very weak**		**Weak**		**Acceptable**		**Average**		**good**		**very good**		
Variables	**the pattern**	**the number**	**the ratio**	**the number**	**the ratio**	**the number**	**the ratio**	**the number**	**the ratio**	**the number**	**the ratio**	**the number**	**the ratio**	
The explosive power of the legs	**A**	1	3.12	3	9.37	2	6.25	7	21.87	9	28.12	10	31.25	13.73
	B	3	16.67	1	5.56	3	16.67	4	22.22	3	16.67	4	22.22	1.99
The explosive power of the arms	**A**	2	6.25	2	6.25	1	3.12	6	18.75	10	31.25	11	34.37	17.87
	B	3	16.67	3	16.67	2	11.11	3	16.67	4	22.22	3	16.67	0.66
The speed characteristic of the arms	**A**	1	3.12	1	3.12	3	9.37	5	15.62	13	40.62	9	28.12	21.60
	B	2	11.11	2	11.11	2	11.11	7	38.39	2	11.11	3	16.67	6.65
Carrying performance second	**A**	1	3.12	3	9.37	1	3.12	7	21.87	9	28.12	11	34.37	17.10
	B	1	5.56	3	16.67	2	11.11	5	27.78	5	27.78	2	11.11	4.65
Special Fitness second	**A**	1	3.12	4	12.5	2	6.25	7	21.87	8	25	10	31.25	11.86
	B	2	11.11	1	5.56	3	16.67	8	44.44	3	16.67	1	5.56	11.32
The value of the square ci is below the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5) equals (11.07)														

the table (17) between the number of members of (A.B) standard levels and percentage of the scale forms of Shooting

Ideal proportions in distribution		2.145%		13.585%		34.135%		34.135%		13.585%		2.145%		Kay square
Standard levels		Very weak		Weak		Acceptable		Average		good		very good		
Variables	the pattern	the number	the ratio	the number	the ratio	the number	the ratio	the number	the ratio	the number	the ratio	the number	the ratio	
Shooting from the level above the head	A	1	3.12	1	3.12	3	9.37	8	25	9	28.12	10	31.25	15.97
	B	1	5.56	1	5.56	4	22.22	8	44.44	2	11.11	2	11.11	11.98
Shooting of falling to the side	A	1	3.12	3	9.37	1	3.12	6	18.75	9	28.12	12	37.5	18.97
	B	2	11.11	1	5.56	3	16.67	5	27.78	4	22.22	3	16.67	3.32
Shooting high jumping	A	0	0	1	3.12	1	3.12	7	21.87	10	31.25	13	40.62	12.66
	B	1	5.56	2	11.11	4	22.22	3	16.67	5	27.78	3	16.67	3.32
Shooting from the corner area	A	0	0	1	3.12	2	6.25	4	12.5	11	34.37	14	43.75	26.05
	B	1	5.56	2	11.11	2	11.11	5	27.78	6	33.33	2	11.11	6.65
The value of the square ci is below the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5) equals (11.07)														

3 - 3 -2 The general model of the evaluation:

The researcher in order to identify and assess the reality of achieving the members of the research sample (pattern A and B) in both bio-actional capabilities and forms of Shooting with the necessary comparisons in terms of the pattern , the researcher used the method of model "(personal profile) or the method (figure drawing side) to mark the achieved levels of the sample from the two modes . at any of the respondent variables of the relevant to bio-capabilities and the forms of Shooting as the idea of developing a model for each game or sports activity has clearly demonstrated the increases in their positive value in the selection of talented players earlier and putting the suitable requirements of training for them " (Nuri Ibrahim Shawk, p. 75) this method has many features allow researchers and trainers to know the actual reality of the achievement of individuals because it gives a clear chart to all the variables surveyed individually and collectively , which facilitates the evaluation process of present time , and then determine the level of capacity of individuals (the corner players) and enables them to put the suitable training programs, in addition to make consecutive comparisons according to the stages of the training and to facilitate the task of the reader to understand how to use this method in the process of assessment of the bio-actional capabilities and forms of goaling , which the members of the sample own, according to the pattern of each player of the sample, the researcher will take a form of models that represent the two patterns .

Variables	Standard grades Of the values achieved		Levels					
	the pattern A	the pattern B	Very weak	Weak	Acceptable	Average	good	very good
The explosive power of the legs	70	60				☆	✚	
The explosive power of the arms	80	70					☆	✚
The speed characteristic of the arms	60	50			☆	✚		
Carrying performance second	80	70					☆	✚

Special Fitness second	**60**	**50**			☆	✚		

Figure (1) model of the of handball players in bio-actional capabilities

Variables	**Standard grades Of the values achieved**		**Levels**					
	the pattern A	**the pattern B**	Very weak	Weak	Acceptable	Average	good	very good
Shooting from the level above the head	**60**	**50**			☆	✚		
Shooting falling to the side	**80**	**70**					☆	✚
Shooting high jumping	**60**	**50**			☆	✚		
Shooting from the corner area	**70**	**60**				☆	✚	

Figure (2) model of the evaluation of handball players in the forms of Shooting

the player's status of a pattern (A) (mustafa ali +) and the player's scale (B) (karrar salman *) according to the standard levels that they have achieved in bio-actional capabilities and forms of Shooting and the estimates that have obtained . Figure (1) and (2) illustrates the models of the bio-actional capabilities and the forms of goaling for handball players , for such a model and for this age ,the rapid learning, and through the training develop some of the bio-actional abilities and weak forms of Shooting and develop them to reach the demanded level .

4 - Conclusion and recommendations :

4 - 1 conclusion

1-The general factor of the bio-action abilities and the forms of Shooting for the handball players in the Iraqi clubs was obtained by the first class of factorial analysis .

2. There are real differences between the players who are characterized by the scale of personality (A) and the players who are characterized by the scale of personality (B) in bio-actional capabilities and forms Shooting.

3 - The members of the research sample in the scale of personality style (A and B) with the majority for personality scale (A)).

4- The superiority of players who are characterized by the scale of personality (A) on the players who are in scale (B) in bio-actional capabilities and forms Shooting.

5-To establish standards and define standard levels of bio-actional capabilities and forms Shooting as a means of evaluation and interpretation can rely on in the evaluation of personality scale (A B).

6- The results showed that there was a convergence in the achieved standard levels of the bio-actional capacities and the goaling forms . with ideal levels for the normal distribution of personal scale of players (A and B).

7- To devise an ideal method (the personal model) to evaluate the bio-actional abilities and forms Shooting according to the achieved standard levels by the research sample according to personality scale as they are arranged (diagnosis , goaling , treatment , comparison , guidance, selection , and development).

4 - 2 recommendations:

1- The use of batteries for measuring bio-action capabilities and forms Shooting that is summarized as an objective method in the measurement and evaluation of handball players .

2- Calibration of batteries for the measurement of bio-actional capability and forms of Shooting which is derived , depending on different age groups of handball players .

3- Taking advantage of the results of the current study, especially the standards and levels in light of the classification of handball players in the Iraqi clubs according to their personality patterns .

4- Adoption of predictive equations in expectation in bio-actional capabilities and the forms of Shooting for handball players in the Iraqi clubs .

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