

## THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC COACHES IN HANDBALL SKILL PERFORMANCE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THEIR PLAYERS

Abdullah Ghazi Hamdan<sup>1</sup>, Yasser Hussein Khudair<sup>2</sup>, Prof. Dr. Hisham Hamdan Abbas<sup>3</sup>

College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Baghdad University, Iraq

[abdullag.G@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq](mailto:abdullag.G@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq) [yaser.hussein1204a@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq](mailto:yaser.hussein1204a@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq) [Hesham.Abbas@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq](mailto:Hesham.Abbas@cope.uobaghdad.edu.iq)

### Abstract

The aim of the study is to prepare a measure of the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of the researchers. The researchers used the descriptive approach in the research procedures as it is an appropriate approach in achieving the research objectives. The next question is: To what extent will the players benefit from the academic coach in developing their skill performance? This is the measure of the role of academic coaches. From 16 items, the research community included players (Al-Karkh Club - Al-Hashd Sports Club) and the number of players was (Al-Karkh 14 - Al-Hashd 14). The research sample was intentional and represented (the research community 100%). The researchers concluded that measuring the role of academic coaches. The researchers concluded that the academic coach has effective roles in the educational training process, to develop the team in terms of skill performance and raise the players to higher levels. These performances enhance the achievement of good results for the team, whether in local or foreign tournaments. The researchers recommend taking advantage of Among the academic trainers who hold certificates (Bachelor's - Master's - Doctorate) for the rest of the training fields (fitness trainer - nutrition trainer - financial trainer - physical therapist).

**Keywords:** the role of academic trainers. Handball skill performance

### Introduction

The roles played by players during training units or matches are carried out through one pillar, which is the coach, whether an academic or a general coach. Gobert stated that the coach is one of the oldest professions that arose from the period of ancient civilizations. The development of modern society has led to the fact that The profession of sports coach becomes the subject of many discussions about learning motor skills. The academic coach is considered a combination of the educational process that he has acquired through the educational outcome he has gone through and the training experience that he has obtained, whether he is a former player or an academic, which leads to providing the players with experience and scientific knowledge from the courses that he has obtained, whether they are external training, seminars, or training workshops. Or conferences. All this bag of knowledge gives the academic coach confidence that he is qualified for the training process. This scientific educational training knowledge acquired by the academic coach contributes to the development of players in all aspects, whether (tactical

- skillful) mentioned (Jaroslava, 2019), as education and training are carried out today. Sports coaches through specific programs to acquire professional qualifications full of knowledge. Sports coaches work on the basis of a large number of works, knowledge, and highly skilled skills and competencies, such as preparing the training program and solving the dilemma of the training process, planning, observing, and monitoring the implementation of the plan, and analyzing the results and conclusion for the players in Training process. The academic coach deals according to different educational and training methods, methods and strategies to deliver the training idea in a smooth way to the players that develops their skills. Therefore, the successful coach in his training career and work is largely linked to his level and the amount of information, knowledge and abilities that distinguish him with the type of sports field in which he specializes whenever he is. The academic trainer has the academic potential of qualifications and educational knowledge that helps him achieve the required goals. The academic trainer is the one who obtains academic certificates when enrolling in preliminary studies, institutes, or higher degrees (Master's - Doctorate). (Dick & 2006) stated that through learning and based on a wide list of knowledge sources, both formal and informal. The interest of the sports coach has become unique in that it meets and balances formality and informal education. The step forward in this profession is informal learning which dominates and which makes the coach more professional. The problem of the study lies in the questions posed by the researchers and some specialists: To what extent do players benefit from the academic coach in developing their skill performance? The study aimed to prepare a measure for academic coaches, and to identify the extent to which players benefit from academic coaches in developing their skill performance, and the relationship between Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi Club and Al-Karkh Club and the handball skill performance of the players. Research hypotheses: Is there a statistically significant relationship between the role of the academic coach and skill performance from the players' point of view?

### **Previous studies**

(Abdel HalimJabr and Ziad Jalal, 2021) (An analytical study of the level of empowerment among football coaches from the players' point of view). The importance of the research: The importance of the study lies in the extent to which the level of empowerment among coaches of Premier League football clubs affects the level of players. A problem appears in studying the level of empowerment of coaches and its impact on developing the level of players in football. Objectives of the research: Building and applying a measure of the level of empowerment for coaches from the point of view of football players, as well as setting standard levels for the measure. The level of empowerment for football coaches. The researcher used the descriptive approach using the survey method because it is more appropriate to the objectives of the research and the nature of the problem. The research community consists of players in the Iraqi Premier League for football for the central and southern regions for the season (2018-2019). The sample was chosen intentionally, which consisted of (701). (Players and distributed into three groups and agencies. The exploratory research sample included (20) players, representing 3%. The construction sample included (316) players, accounting for 45%. The final application sample included (180) players, accounting for 26%. The researcher concluded by constructing and

codifying a special scale to measure the level of Empowerment among Premier League coaches. The researcher also concluded that the level of empowerment among Premier League coaches is good, and therefore the coaches were at the required level and gave everything they had for the team. As for the most important recommendations, the researcher recommends the need to give the coach more time to prove his positive impact on the players and the results of the team as a whole, and the need to conduct similar studies to determine the level of empowerment among coaches for various sports activities. (Kadhim, 2012)

(Jaroslava, Miljan, & Branislav, 2019) This paper was prepared on the basis of three cognitive steps inductive and deductive reasoning to confirm and position sport as an important factor of social reality in this century to identify problems in the field of sport profession and professions and propose measures and activities that would prepare a baseline A logical strategy for determining criteria when formulating a profession and defining sports careers. Within the first cognitive step, views on the mission of sports, which are assessed as being immediate and most important for the integration of existential and body-related studies on sports in this century, have been referred to. (Moayed, A., Moayed, G., & Jawad, 2019) Within the second step: The reasons leading to a sports career and sports careers are not sufficiently recognized at the national and international level, the problems observed in the field of academic study programs in colleges were taken into account. In Serbia it was analyzed and correlated with trends in education (education and training) of sports coach Ishaqal. In the third step, elements of emphasis were proposed Strategy for a sports career. The purpose of this paper should be understood as a further step forward in the civilizational emphasis on the importance and role of sport, (Ahmed Fadhil Farhan Mohammed Jawad Kadhim, 2016) as well as in providing a framework for strategic actions for the benefit of the profession, as well as existing and new careers in sport. In this paper, it was equally important to recognize and point out the barriers in the academic field that Serbian college programs must overcome in order to achieve the desired emphasis and advancement of physical education and sports sciences. (Jawad, M., & Jabbar Shinen, 2016)

(Kamal Aissat, Abdel Aziz, and Sharif Taboush, 2019) The impact of the training competence of the football coach on the team's performance. A field study of some teams in the state of Jijel "all types". The descriptive approach was used for the study. The research sample was 18 football coaches. The use of statistical methods for research, through Previous analyzes and results of questionnaires for coaches for the third axes in a row: - The relationship between the academic coach and the Khaira field coach, the former player, with planning and programming - The difference between the academic coach and the Khaira field coach, the former player, in the level of management efficiency. Measuring the efficiency of the football coach by the results obtained. (Fadel & Kadem, 2021). Regarding the relationship of the academic coach and the Al-Khaira field coach - the former player (with planning and programming), we note that any coach must have academic training to be acquainted with the various training programs, whether for long-term or short-term training, and not to keep up with the development taking place in these training programs. Also, relying on physical experience while making plans and choosing

appropriate exercises, either through practice or contact with former players, mingling with them, and trying to benefit from them (Mahmood et al., 2023)

(Dhafer Al-Taie and QasmiYaqoub, 2017) The researchers used the comparative approach to determine tests for basic handball skills. The research sample was 60 players. Using SPSS statistical methods, the research results showed no significant differences between assessing the level of skill performance for some basic handball skills between Iraqi and Algerian players.

(Mustafa, 2020) The role of the coach towards improving the game of basketball from the point of view of players of clubs in the Eastern Province in Saudi Arabia. This study aimed to identify the role of the coach towards improving the game of basketball from the point of view of players of clubs in the Eastern Province in Saudi Arabia, and the difference in the players' views of the role The coach according to the variables of the study (age, educational qualification, number of years of playing). The study sample consisted of (180) players from clubs in the eastern region. A questionnaire was used that consisted of 23 items and included three axes (sports training, planning, analysis and evaluation). The results of the study indicate that the basketball coach has an average role in improving the game of basketball, and that there are statistically significant differences in the areas of the role of the basketball coach in improving the game of basketball according to the variables of the study. The differences were in favor of the age group (from 28-32), and in favor of Bachelor's qualification, and in favor of the number of years of playing (10 years and above). The study recommends the need to educate and guide local players about the importance of the coach, and the role he plays in order to improve the level of players. (Kzar&Kadhim, 2020)

### Procedures and tools

The researchers adopted the descriptive approach in the research procedures as it is an appropriate approach in achieving the research objectives. The research community included players from Al-Hashd Club and Al-Karkh Club for the season 2023-2024. I chose a deliberate research sample consisting of players from Al-Hashd Club (17) and Al-Karkh Club (16), with a percentage of 100%.

Table 1: shows the distribution of the research population, the research sample, the preparation sample, and the application of the scale.

percentage	Sample application of the scale	The research sample	research community	the description	
%100	%100	14	14	Elite handball league players	Crowd club
	%100	14	14		Karkh -Al Club

The researchers used the following methods: a form to determine the validity of items (a measure of the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players), Arab and foreign sources, a data dump form, and statistical methods for the study).

(The scale for measuring the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players) was determined by conducting a survey of previous studies, and the scale was prepared. The scale consisted of (16 items), and included answer alternatives on a five-point Likert scale, which are (very large, large, moderate). (a few, very few) for the scale. The scale was presented to teachers and specialists to determine its validity and suitability for the study, as shown in Tables (2), which show the extent of the experts' agreement on the scale's items.

Table (2) shows the percentage of expert agreement on the validity of the items measuring the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the players' point of view.

indicatio n	Tabular Ka value	Kay value Calculate d	percentage	Does not fit	percentage	Repai r	Paragraph s
moral	3.84	11	0%	0	%100	11	<b>1</b>
		11	0%	0	%100	11	<b>2</b>
		11	0%	0	%100	11	<b>3</b>
		7.36	%9.1	1	90.90	11	<b>4</b>
		11	0%	0	%100	11	<b>5</b>
		11	%9.1	1	%100	10	<b>6</b>
		7.36	%9.1	1	90.90	10	<b>7</b>
		<b>4.45</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81.80%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>7.36</b>	%9.1	1	<b>100%</b>	10	<b>9</b>
		11	0%	0	%100	11	<b>10</b>
		<b>11</b>	<b>%0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
		<b>11</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
		<b>4.45</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81.81%</b>	11	<b>13</b>
		<b>7.36</b>	%9.1	<b>1</b>	<b>90.90%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>
		<b>11</b>	<b>%0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
		11	%0	0	<b>100%</b>	11	16

Scientific foundations for measuring the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the players' point of view- :

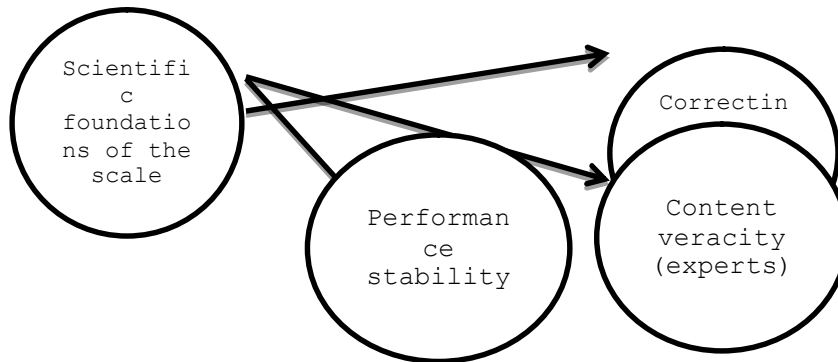


Figure (1) shows the scientific foundations of the scale and the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the players' point of view.

#### Correcting alternatives to scale items

After the efficiency of the alternatives was confirmed and approved according to the five-point Likert scale, which was represented by (very large, large, moderate, few, very little), and because the scale is an ordinal scale, the scale was evaluated by placing an appropriate score for each item and according to the respondent's answer through a key. Correction is the tool by which the examiner reveals the answers that indicate the presence of the result being measured. Table (3) shows this. Thus, the limits of the scale scores were (the highest score that could be obtained was 80, and the lowest score that could be obtained was 16), while the hypothetical mean was (48). Table 4 shows the hypothetical means for the scale of the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players.

Table 3: Weights of answer alternatives

Very few	Few	Medium	big	Very large	Answer
1	2	3	4	5	the weight

Table 4: Limits of the scores of the scale of the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players.

The hypothetical mean of the	The lowest point on the scale	The highest point on the scale	scale Description of the
48	16	80	Measuring the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players

First: Content validity (honesty of experts and specialists): This type of honesty was verified through the researchers conducting a questionnaire distributed to the specialists. The researchers took the recommendations of the arbitrators and a reformulation of some items of the scale was carried out, in which the validity of the scale and the special alternatives to the scale were demonstrated. In addition to special paragraphs, each paragraph uses a K2 value to nominate it for use.

### Second: Stability of the tool

Within the practical steps, the researchers relied on preparing a scale (the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance from the point of view of their players) and using special statistical methods by calculating the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient, where the overall reliability coefficient reached (0.872), as it is considered a high value and qualified for the purpose of the study, as shown. In the table below.

Table 5 shows the value of the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for the scale

the sample	Number of paragraphs	s 'Cronbach reliability coefficient	the hub
14	16	0.711	Crowd club
14	16	0.716	Karkh Club-AI
	32	0.872	Total marks

Internal consistency of the scale: The researchers extracted the internal consistency coefficient by relying on the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient between the score of each item and the total score for each axis.

Table 6 shows the correlation coefficient between the statement score and the total score for the scale of the role of academic coaches in handball skill performance.

Internal consistency of the crowd club paragraphs				Karkh Club -Internal consistency of AI paragraphs			
indicatio n	sig value	The connection of the	No	indicatio n	sig value	The connection of the	N o
Moral	0.001	0.504 **	1	Moral	0.005	0.525 *	1
Moral	0.003	0.724 **	2	Moral	4 0.00	0.718 **	2
Moral	0.005	0.629 *	3	Moral	0.022	0.603 **	3
Moral	0.005	0.435	4	Moral	0.066	0.505	4
Moral	0.000	0.420	5	Moral	0.128	0.427	5
Moral	0.000	0.414	6	Moral	0.001	0.451	6

Moral	0.000	0.674 **	7	Moral	0.001	0.444	7
Moral	0.006	0.522	8	Moral	0.004	0.505	8
Moral	0.000	0.356 **	9	Moral	0.001	0.282 **	9
Moral	0.006	0.464 *	10	Moral	0.013	0.236 **	10
Moral	0.000	0.449 **	11	Moral	0.000	0.428 **	11
Moral	0.000	0.583*	12	Moral	0.001	0.541 *	12
Moral	0.024	* 0.567	13	moral	0.000	*0.553	13
Moral	0.002	0.744	14	Moral	0.001	0.805 **	14
Moral	0.132	0.423	15	Moral	0.005	0.406	15
Inverted	0.127	0.409	16	Moral	0.000	0.459	16

- After completing the internal consistency of the scale of the role of academic trainers, it was found that all items of the scale have a significance level (0.005 - 0.001),

• **Show results**

Table 7: Arithmetic means and standard deviation (for Al-Karkh Club) for the scale of the role of academic coaches

The ratio Centenary	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraphs	No
64.3	0.497	4.642	the players by The academic coach motivates supporting them to develop their skillful .thinking	1
50	0.646	4.428	encourages the player to The academic coach develop his skills by changing his focus to . his level increase his efficiency and raise	2
64.3	0.497	4.642	develops the skills of the The academic coach players according to educational training . to develop skills principles	3
85.7	0.726	4.714	shares the information he The academic coach .has with the players to develop their skills	4
57.1	0.633	4.357	is concerned with The academic coach .developing the skills of individual players	5
42.9	0.650	4.500	provide to works The academic coach .educational feedback to players about skills	6
64.3	0.363	4.642	uses illustrative methods The academic trainer match presentation) for players to explainSkills . (models - manual chalkboard -	7



85.7	0.363	4.857	educational modern uses The academic coach .skills 'methods to develop players	8
42.9	0 7 0.6	0 5 4.5	helps players develop the The academic coach to his according ,skills that each player needs . to develop skills ,position	9
71.4	0.730	4.071	with the The academic coach participates players in exchanging roles with information . and knowledge to develop their skill set	10
64.3	0.611	4.071	and educational conducts The academic coach to develop training workshops for the players . their skills	11
57.1	0.726	4.285	uses educational and coach The academic .training methods for players to learn the skill	12
35.7	0.759	4.500	uses new approaches for The academic coach .skills and players to develop tactics	13
35.7	0.851	4.428	is looking forward to new The academic trainer .for skill aspects ideas	14
50.0	0.744	4.357	the strengths and The academic coach identifies weaknesses of each player regarding his skill .to address them and ways	15
35.7	0.646	4.571	The academic trainer explains the legal according to provisions related to the skill lectures or educational workshops	16
4.486			Weighted mean	
0.303				

Table 8: Arithmetic means and standard deviation (for Al-Hashd Club) for the scale of the role of academic coaches

The ratio Centenary	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraphs	No
85.7	3.63 .0	857 .4	the players by The academic coach motivates supporting them to develop their skillful thinking	1
50.0	0.514	500 .4	encourages the player to The academic coach develop his skills by changing his focus to his level increase his efficiency and raise	2
71.4	0.468	2 71 .4	develops the skills of the The academic coach players according to educational training to develop skills principles	3
64.3	0.497	4.357	shares the information he has The academic coach	4

			with the players to develop their skills	
85.7	0.363	4.857	is concerned with developing The academic coach the skills of individual players	5
57.1	0.363	857 .4	to provide educational works The academic coach feedback to players about skills	6
85.7	0.518	500 .4	to uses illustrative methods The academic trainer - match presentation) for players explainSkills (models - manual chalkboard	7
85.7	0.699	785 . 3	educational modern uses The academic coach skills 'methods to develop players	8
50.0	0.534	142 .4	helps players develop the The academic coach to his according ,skills that each player needs to develop skills ,position	9
85.7	0.425	785 .4	with the players The academic coach participates and in exchanging roles with information knowledge to develop their skill set	10
71.4	2 1 5 .0	857 .4	and educational conducts The academic coach to develop training workshops for the players their skills	11
78.6	0.363	85 1 .4	uses educational and training The academic coach methods for players to learn the skill	12
42.9	0.468	471 .4	uses new approaches for The academic coach skills and players to develop tactics	13
71.4	0.363	857 .4	is looking forward to new The academic trainer ideas for skill aspects	14
85.7	0.615	071 .4	the strengths and The academic coach identifies and weaknesses of each player regarding his skill to address them ways	15
78.6	6 0 0.6	71 4 .4	explains the legal provisions The academic trainer related to the skill according to lectures or educational workshops	16
4.571			Weighted mean	
0.169				

## Discussion

The weighted arithmetic mean for Al-Karkh Club was (4.486) and the standard deviation was (0.303), and the weighted mean for Al-Hashd Sports Club was (4.571) and the standard deviation (0.169). If these arithmetic means are considered according to the Likert scale (very large), the scale score for the very large Kurt range ranges from (5.00).-4.20). Thus, the research hypothesis was achieved.

The researchers attribute this to the fact that the academic trainer has an important, large, and effective role in the educational process of training the skill, (Easa et al., 2022) that the educational outcome of the academic trainer that was acquired through knowledge, academic experiences, external interactions, and his contact with the outside world through... Receiving information, academic research, workshops, and conferences led to his possession of a huge amount of educational training portfolio, (Tawfeeq, A., & Jalal, 2019). The educational methods and methods used by the academic coach led to conveying the skill to the players with complete smoothness, since the academic coach has the academic qualifications that It helps him convey the skill to the players in the simplest ways, which helps the players reduce the time in learning the skill. Mentioned (Güllü, Şahin,, 2016) The coach teaches the players the rules of the game, and gives them training, technique, and tactics, (Saadi, A., &Nezar, 2020) and helps them On gaining agility and practicality, coaches pass on their experience and knowledge to the athletes, and guide them through their process. Sharing the information available about the skill with the players by the academic coach reduces the players' hesitation about learning the skill. SevimGüllü, 2018, mentioned that the interaction that occurs during this period of information exchange contributes greatly to the success of learning the skill. The motivation of the academic coach towards learning the skill among the players (Khadair, Y., &Hamdan, 2023) is to learn it in the shortest period of time using educational means, whether video or illustrative means, which contribute to the crystallization of the skill intellectually and mentally among the players, which helps to master the skill with high quality and in the shortest ways. Mention: (Karakoç, Ö.,Yüksek, S., Aydın, A.D., Karakoç, B., 2011) The coach is the leader who determines the team dynamic. The academic coach analyzes the players according to their strengths and weaknesses towards him and the skill, and works to provide solutions, methods, and educational methods appropriate for each player, as (Yaşar, O. M. &Sunay, H., 2018) stated, "The coach is the person who knows and acts according to the differences in needs." Athletes: The academic coach teaching and displaying the skill is an essential factor for the players to stimulate their motivation and motivate them to perform the skill. He is considered a model for the male players (Şahin, M, 2011). The coach must pay attention to developing the skill performance and physical appearance because he serves as a sports model for the players. (Mousa) , A.M., &Kadhim, 2023) The role that the academic coach provides in developing the skill performance of the players by providing them with this training educational bag, which contributed to the players acquiring the necessary skill for the game and applying what the academic coach provides during the training units of skill technique, all of this contributes to The development of the team in general and the development of its results through its advancement in first place in the overall league standings (Mondher, H.A., &Khalaf, 2023). This is what was seen through the results reached by the two teams (Al-Karkh Club - Al-Hashd Sports Club) if that was local. Or the participation of teams in Arab championships (Nazar, T., & Aladdin, 2018). The academic coach had his mark in refining this skill by mixing the educational process and the training process to enable these teams to reach the higher levels of the requirements of the game (handball). (Abdul Kareem) , M., &Qasim, 2023)

## Conclusions and recommendations

- The researchers concluded that the academic coach has effective roles in the educational training process, to develop the team in terms of skill performance and raise the players to higher levels that enhance these performances to achieve good results for the team, whether in local or foreign tournaments.
- The researchers recommend making use of academic trainers who hold certificates (bachelor's, master's, doctorate) for the rest of the training fields (fitness trainer - nutrition trainer - valuable trainer - physical therapist)

## References

1. Abdul Kareem, M., & qasim, S. (2023). The impact of a training curriculum to develop speed endurance in passing the readiness test during the competition period for the arena referees of the. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(3), 770–757. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(3\)2023.1489](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(3)2023.1489)
2. Abdulhassan, G. A., Hadi, A. A., & Hussein, H. K. (2020). The effect of special exercises pursuant to strength reserves on maximum strength and top of electric activity of muscles \*Emg\* Of weightlifters. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(8), 13697–13705. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85088532635&doi=10.37200%2FIJPR%2FV24I8%2FPR281357&partnerID=40&md5=f784b3a35b7cd348514e94fbel6fdac7>
3. Ahmed Amer Abdul Hussein, M. D. A. S. S. (2020). The use of the electronic system with special exercises and its impact in the development of shooting on the basketball for young people. *Journal Mustansiriyah of Sports Science*, 2(4), 24–29.
4. Ahmed FadhilFarhan Mohammed JawadKadhim, G. M. S. (2016). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM ON REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF LOWER LIMB INJURIES IN ADOLESCENT MALE SOCCER PLAYERS. *Injury Prevention*, 22(Suppl 2), 346. <https://www.proquest.com/openview/fd995719bc359d2e05fa6fe346bed0f6/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2031963>
5. Alfadly, Y. S., & Thamer, A. (2023). Influence Technique Training Data sensor (Triton Wear) To improve biomechanical variables for some stages Performance and achievement 50m freestyle youth. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 585–592. [https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v35\(2\)2023.1492](https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v35(2)2023.1492)
6. Ali, H., & Qasim, S. (2023). The Effect of Game – Like Exercises on the Development of Some Physical Abilities and Fundamental skills In Futsal. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 563–575. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(2\)2023.1479](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(2)2023.1479)
7. Awwad, K., & Saleh, R. (2023). Detection of genetic diversity aimed to developing short term anaerobic capacity characterized by speed and acetylcholinesterase activity in female

- 200m runners under the age of 18 years g short term anae. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(3), 679–670. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(3\)2023.1496](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(3)2023.1496)
8. Easa, F. A. W., Shihab, G. M., &Kadhim, M. J. (2022). the Effect of Training Network Training in Two Ways, High Interval Training and Repetition To Develop Speed Endurance Adapt Heart Rate and Achieve 5000 Meters Youth. *RevistaIberoamericana de Psicologia Del Ejercicio y El Deporte*, 17(4), 239–241.
  9. Essam, F., &Shaboot, A. (2023). The effect of preventive exercises on the range of spine motion for squash players under 20 years old. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 528–540. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(2\)2023.1469](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(2)2023.1469)
  10. f Dick ,( 2006). The coaches pathway. Presentation to the Pathways in coaching excellence international workshop, Koln,.
  11. Fadel, G. A., &Kadem, M. J. (2021). Youth and Sports Forums' Administration and Their Relationship with Baghdad's Youth and Sport Directorates Forum Organizational Culture from Workers' Point of View. *Journal of Physical Education*, 33(3), 1–15. [https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v33\(3\)2021.1182](https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v33(3)2021.1182)
  12. Gobert. (2006). Developmental paths and activities of successful sport 1: 69-76.2006.
  13. Güllü, Şahin,. (2016). The analysis of revenge behaviours of trainers based on certian variables (Antrenörlerinintikam-öç alma davranışlarınınbazıdeğişkenlereaçısındanincelenmesi). *The Journal of International Social Research (UluslararasıSosyalAraştırmalarDergisi)*9(47), 863-871.
  14. Hamza, J. S., Zahraa, S. A., &Wahed, A. A. (2020). The history of rhythmic gymnastics for women. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(03), 6605–6612.
  15. Hussein, yasir, &Abdulazeen, T. . (2022). Classroom interaction Patterns and Its Relation to Handball Dribbling and Passing for Sophomore Student. *Journal of Physical Education*, 34(2), 227–238. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V34\(2\)2022.1241](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V34(2)2022.1241)
  16. Ibrahim, A. M., Aswad, K., & Ahmed, S. H. (2023). Specifying Training Need through Occupational Competency Analysis Required for Coaches for Physically Challenged Athletes in Water According to International Standards ISO 10015. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 517–527. <https://jcope.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/jcope/article/view/1404>
  17. Jaafer, M. T., Luay, P., &Refat, S. (2023). Some Manifestations of Attention According to the HRP System and its Relationship to the Accuracy of the Shooting Performance from the Free Throw in Basketball for Junior Players. *Pakistan Heart Journal*, 56(02), 165–172.
  18. Jamal, A., &Muayed, G. (2023). The effect of using an auxiliary device in teaching the spindle skill on the pommel horse in the artistic gymnastics for juniors. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 413–421. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(2\)2023.1456](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(2)2023.1456)
  19. Jaroslava ,(Miljan, ,(Branislav. (2019). ACADEMIC STUDY PROGRAMS AND EDUCATION FOR THE PROFESSION OF SPORTS,SPORTS COACH OCCUPATION. *PHYSICAL CULTURE* 2019; 73 (2): 90-106.

20. jawadkadhim, M., & Mahmood, H. (2023). The effect of special exercises for some physical, motor and electrical abilities accompanied by symmetrical electrical stimulation in the rehabilitation of the muscles of the arms of patients with simple hemiplegic cerebral palsy. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(3), 618–593. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(3\)2023.1515](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(3)2023.1515)
21. Jawad, M., & JabbarShinen, I. (2016). Prediction by the maximum oxygen consumption in terms of the concentration of lactic acid after the maximum physical effort for football players (18-25 years). *Journal of Physical Education*, 28(3), 99–115. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V28\(3\)2016.1063](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V28(3)2016.1063)
22. Kadhim, M. J. (2012). The effects of drinking water, magnetized through training on some biochemical variables in blood. *Journal of Physical Education*, 24(1), 453–480.
23. Karakoç, Ö., Yüksek, S., Aydın, A. D., Karakoç, B. (2011). Millitakımdüzeyindekierkekjudocularınkulüpantrenörlerindegözlemledikleretikdışdavranışlar. *KastamonuEğitimDergisi*. 19(1), 321-332.
24. Khadair, Y., & Hamdan, A. G. (2023). The Role of Academic Supervisor in Students of Physical Education and Sport Sciences Field Performance Training in Schools. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 363–376. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(2\)2023.1505](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(2)2023.1505)
25. Kzar, F. H., & Kadhim, M. J. (2020). The Effect of Increasing Rehabilitation Program Using Electric Stimulation On Rehabilitating Knee Joint Working Muscles Due to ACL Tear In Athletes. *Journal of Physical Education*, 32(3), 14–18. [https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v32\(3\)2020.1012](https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v32(3)2020.1012)
26. Mahmood, H. A., Mohammed, P., & Kadhim, J. (2023). Special exercises for some physical , kinetic and electrical abilities accompanied by symmetrical electrical stimulation in the rehabilitation of the muscles of the legs for patients with simple hemiplegic cerebral palsy. *Pakistan Heart Journal*, 56(01), 580–595. <http://pkheartjournal.com/index.php/journal/article/view/1291>
27. Miljan, BranislavJaroslava. (2019). CADEMIC STUDY PROGRAMS AND EDUCATION FOR THE PROFESSION OF SPORTS SPORTS COACH OCCUPATION. *PHYSICAL CULTURE* 2019; 73 (2): 90-106 .doi: 10.5937/fizkul1901089R.
28. Moayed, A., Moayed, G., & Jawad, M. (2019). The Effect of Group Investigation Model on Learning overhead and underarm Pass in Volleyball. *Journal of Physical Education*, 31(2), 176–181. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31\(2\)2019.926](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31(2)2019.926)
29. mohammed , Y., & Sabeeh, Y. (2022). The Effect of Special Exercises Using Variable Aid on the Development of Endurance (Speed, Strength) and 100m Freestyle Swimming Achievement in Handicapped Men Class 9S. *Journal of Physical Education*, 34(3), 317–324. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V34\(3\)2022.1308](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V34(3)2022.1308)
30. Mohsen, M., & Sabieh, Y. (2021). A Historical Study of Iraqi Paralympic Participations in IPC World Championships Athletics from 1990 till 2017. *Journal of Physical Education*, 33(2), 62–70. [https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v33\(2\)2021.1142](https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v33(2)2021.1142)

31. Mondher, H. A., &Khalaf, S. Q. (2023). The Effect of Compound Exercises with the Intense Method and the Training Mask on the Development of Some Physical Abilities and the Level of Skillful Performance of Futsal Players. *Pakistan Heart Journal*, 56(01), 310–323.
32. Mousa, A. M., &Kadhim, M. J. (2023). NMUSING AN INNOVATIVE DEVICE TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ANTERIOR QUADRICEPS MUSCLE OF THE INJURED KNEE JOINT AFTER SURGICAL INTERVENTION OF THE ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT IN ADVANCED SOCCER PLAYERS. *Semiconductor Optoelectronics*, 42(1), 1504–1511.
33. Nazar, T., & Aladdin, M. (2018). The Effect Of Small Games On Learning Floor Exercises In Artistic Gymnastics for Children With Learning Disabilities Aged 7 Years Old. *Journal of Physical Education*, 30(2), 350–365. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V30\(2\)2018.369](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V30(2)2018.369)
34. nbraz, younis, &Lazim, A. (2023). The effect of using aids manufactured to perform the maximum speed of the hands in learning the skill of hitting baseball for ages (under 12 years). *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(3), 628–619. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(3\)2023.1526](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(3)2023.1526)
35. rashed, mohamed, & Ghazi, A. W. (2023). The impact of an educational curriculum using delayed feedback according to different times in learning and retaining the skill of shooting at several goals distributed on the field during (30) for cross-ball players ages (13-15 years). *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(3), 703–694. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(3\)2023.1527](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(3)2023.1527)
36. Rija, T. H. (2023). THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN IMPROVING THE REALITY OF THE WORK OF THE. *Ibero-American Journal of Exercise and Sports Psychology*, 18, 298–304.
37. Saadi, A., &Nazar, T. (2020). The Effect of Using Immediate Feedback on Learning Double Tuck Backflip on Floor Exercises in Artistic Gymnastics For Men Aged 14 – 16 Years Old. *Journal of Physical Education*, 32(3), 93–98. [https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v32\(3\)2020.1024](https://doi.org/10.37359/jope.v32(3)2020.1024)
38. Saeed , W., Abdulaa, A., &Sakran, J. (2023). The Effect of Skill Performance – Like Exercises on the Improvement of Horizontal bar Shtalder and Endo Skill in Artistic Gymnastics for Men. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(2), 483–493. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(2\)2023.1400](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(2)2023.1400)
39. Al-Taai, S.H.H.; Kanber, H.A.; al Dulaimi, W.A.M. The Importance of Using the Internet of Things in Education. *Int. J. Emerg. Technol. Learn.* 2023, 18, 19
40. Şahin, M. (2011). Alp disiplini kayak antrenörlerininçeşitlifizikselsefiziyojikparametrelerinindeğerlendirilmesi. *UluslararasıHakemliAkademikSosyalBilimlerDergisi*, 1(1), 108-113.
41. Sami Rafat L, S. A. (n.d.). Effect of rehabilitation exercises in low back flexibility and muscle strength working for men by age (40-45) years. *Journal of Physical Education*, 31(1), 105–120.

42. SevimGüllü. (2018). The Effect of the Coach-Athlete Relationship on Passion for Sports:The Case of Male Handball Players in Super League. *Journal of Education and Training Studies* Vol. 7, No. 1; January 2019.
43. Shukr, A. H., &Obaid, A. J. (2020). The effect of using the interactive video accompanying the static training in learning some basic skills of a model school in squash. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(04), 10474–10488.
44. Tawfeeq, A., & Jalal, K. (2019). The Effect of Preventive Exercises on the Development of some Abilities Affecting Prevention from Injuries in Young Boxers. *Journal of Physical Education*, 31(2), 159–166. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31\(2\)2019.924](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31(2)2019.924)
45. Tawfeq, A., & Jalal, K. (2023). Mental Speed Exercises and Their Effect on Some Special Abilities and Punches Speed in Young Boxers. *Journal of Physical Education*, 35(1), 247–256. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35\(1\)2023.1427](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V35(1)2023.1427)
46. Yaşar, O. M, Şunay, H. (2018). Futbolantrenörlerininışdoyumlarınınveörgütselbağlılıklarınıninncelenmesi. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 15(2), 952-969.
47. Yousif, T. A., Almogami, A. H. B., &Khadim, W. I. (2023). the Effect of Special Exercises Using the (Rebound Net) Device in Developing the Accuracy of Spike Diagonal Skill in Volleyball. *RevistaIberoamericana de Psicologia Del Ejercicio y El Deporte*, 18(2), 194–195.
48. Zaidam, M., & Hamid, H. (2019). Analytical Study Of Goalkeeper Positioning Using MH System For Free Kick In Soccer. *Journal of Physical Education*, 31(2), 223–229. [https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31\(2\)2019.936](https://doi.org/10.37359/JOPE.V31(2)2019.936)