Original Article

Scanning Research on the Handball Team Players of Alshealah Sport for 2010 – 2011 Season of the Syrian First Class Handball Clubs.

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Abstract :

It needs a comprehensive preparation, in terms of skills , plans, and psychology to reach a high level of shooting. Shooting is highly important in handball game , and that what the coach and the player aim to reach in order to gain the final result of the achievement , thus the researcher has got the following results :

First, The highest shooting attempts were from the middle area , opposite the goal, where there were 935 attempts consisted of 77.52% of the total shots. Then there were 142 shooting attempts from the left area which consisted of 12.27% of the total shooting attempts.

Second, the highest percentage of the successful shooting attempts , compared with the number of the total shooting attempts, was from the middle area, and it consisted of 52.02% of the total shooting attempts from the whole areas. The researcher attributed the high percentage of the successful shooting attempts from the middle area to the wide available angle of this area compared with the angles of sides areas. Moreover, The high percentage of the successful shots from the right area was because of using the left hand of the player so it was difficult to the goalkeeper to recognize the shooting angle.

Third: the reasons of failed shooting in the areas :

The highest percentage of the failed shooting attempts were caused by repelling the ball by the goalkeeper, it reached 136 repelled attempts which consisted 57.62% of the total failed attempts . Also there were 49 failed attempts caused by the crossbar , goalposts , or even out-goal shots , and that consisted 20.76% of the total failed attempts. Then there are 38 attempts in which the competitor change the ball direction and that 16.60% of the total failed attempts.

Finally, touching the six – meter line "goal area" caused 13 failed attempts which consisted 54.50%.

Finally, the researcher had a conclusion that the high percentage of the failed shots, that repelled by the goalkeeper , had been inaccurate shooting.

Keyword: Close and Far Shooting ,Evaluation, Shooting Areas

Introduction and Significance of the Study

Reaching a high world level in shooting demands a comprehensive preparation in terms of skills, plans ,physic and psychology. Many countries have got the best ways and methods to gear all scientific efforts towards physical sport training to reach the world sport levels to achieve the comprehensive preparation for athletes and get the right theories that suit the sort of the practiced activity.

Evaluation cases are considered the right scientific indications through which the coach could notice and evaluate the weak and strength points in the team he supervises.

In the handball game particularly , the shooting is very important because it is the final result the player and the coach are seeking for. It includes the whole work and all general and private processes of preparation , in addition to skills and plans . The analysis of shooting results shows the positive and passive sides for the tactical , technical and emotional behavior of the team. Consequently , the assessment and the adjustment of the training program will be easier to focus on developing the points of weakness. In addition, the good points for achieving the right shooting will be benefited from to guide the team to get the target successfully , and to focus on defence plans that do not suit the shooting.

The significance of the study is to introduce all scientific facts about shooting to those who work in handball game . This will help the managers to support their decisions about the right skilful (technical) performance and the planned (tactical) performance for the team by following up the development of the private performance level of AlShealah handball team. In addition , it is important to support this game by all scientific resources to develop it as other kinds of game in our beloved country.

Problem of the study

As the researcher is the manager of AlShealah team for handball game in the year 2010 / 2011 and the coach for previous seasons and because of following up many matches , internal and external , the researcher noticed that most shooting attempts ended in failure in spite of good planned and skilful performance of the team players.

The problem is in close and far shooting in which the shooting failure is due to bad skilful performance . The point is to identify the reality of shooting and its cases , the level of the handball team players and then to find out the right scientific ways that help the coach to use the best for shooting.

As a result the coach and players could limit the failure in shooting and reach the success in this process they are looking forward to.

Objectives of the Study

1. Assessing the percentage of the success and failure for shooting cases from all areas : right , middle and left.
2. Identifying the best areas for close and far shooting.
3. The reasons for the failure of close and far shooting.

Domains of the Study

- 1.The human domain : It includes the players of AlShealah sport team for men handball game who shared in the course of the first class clubs for handball in the country for the sport season 2010-2011.
- 2.The position domain which is the sport halls that take the team matches in Dera' and other governorates in Syria.
- 3.The time domain which is from 2010/2011 – 2011/2012. It is the period of the first stage matches of the first class course.

Theoretical Background

What is shooting ? Because of the number of definitions of the organized group games and the researchers in shooting , apparently there is a disagreement in such definitions, but all of them give the same meaning. Shooting is the real serious attempt for the offensive player to get the ball into the goal area of the opposite team investing his emotional , physical , technical and mental abilities within the frame work of the international law. (1) Shooting is the final purpose of the offensive process which demands an available gap among the defence players to attack , at least by the shooter's directed arm. In addition , to have a gap among those defencers and over their heads to shoot in a quick offence. (6)

Kinds of shooting

The researchers divide the kinds of shooting according to their studies into the following :

- 1.Close shooting between the distance between the six meter line (the goal area) and the nine meter line (free zone) while the offensive player having the ball or in the quick offence or interrupting the offence players in the six meter line pass the ball to him for shooting. This could be done whether there is a defender or not. This kind is positively special in having goals. It could be done in the following levels :

-Vocal shooting over the head and shoulders.

-Shooting by jumping forward highly.

-Shooting by flying.

-Shooting by falling forward laterally.

-Shooting by dropping the ball.

-Shooting from the corner. (6)

2. Far shooting in nine meters distance or more demands power and accuracy in directing the ball towards the goal area more than in close shooting which could be done through the vocal shooting over the head directly or by another fellow. Fixed Cases Shooting It includes :

- Shooting in seven meters penalties. This kind is considered within the close shooting and could be done in the following levels:

- Vocal shooting over head, shoulder and lateral knee.

- Shooting in forward lateral falling.

Related Studies

Mohammad Jamal (1985) conducted a study about " The effectiveness of shooting centers for some developed and developing countries in handball game". The study aimed at investigating the success probability of shooting from different centers for the developed and developing countries and the best centers for positive shooting. The study was conducted on the first group matches for the participated teams in Africa championship for handball game which represents the developing countries and the international championship of (Arad) in Romania. The matches were ten for each group. The researcher used a special checklist for registering the results. The results showed spiritual differences among the developed and the developing countries in favor of the first. The percentage of achieved goals in shooting was 44.79% for the developed countries ; whereas the

percentage for the developing countries was 71.63% .The most common centers for shooting that achieved goals in both developed and developing countries was game center (6). (5)

Procedures of the study

The researcher used the descriptive method and survey which are the best and the easiest in achieving the findings of the study and in suiting the problem of the study , as well .

The survey studies used the different academic instruments for collecting the suitable data. Those instruments are like : questionnaire , observation , interview , and tests. (7)

Sample of the Study The sample was chosen purposefully. It was the team players of football game in AlShealah sport club in the year 2010-2011.

Instruments of the Study The following instruments were used in the study: the Arab and Foreign references and the checklists of observation and assessment in addition to statistical procedures. The checklist of observation and assessment for the reliability of the checklist, it was judged by a number of specialists in coaching and teaching handball game. After collecting the data by this checklist , it was validated. (2) The validity of the test was verified by being judged by the specialists in the domain of the test. As the checklist was validated also by the specialist referees it was reliable.

Methods of the Study

1. Studying the efficiency of far shooting which is more used and more failure than the close shooting.
2. Studying the shooting efficiency from the left area which is more used and more successful than the right area.
3. Studying the reasons of shooting failure which are the cases of defence for the goal keeper.

Statistical Procedures

For analyzing the results , some statistical procedures were used. To know the degree of evaluation efficiency that was used in the study , Pearson Correlation. In addition, the law of relativity to find out the branch and total percentage of successful and failure shooting was used. The law is:
Percentage = Part / Total 100*.

Discussion of the Results

The results of the study are shown in Table (1) and Table (2). The percentage of successful and failure shooting for the three areas (right – middle – left) was done. The percentage of the branch and total successful and failure shooting is shown in Table (1).

Table (1) Shooting Cases for the Three Areas (Right-Middle-left)

	Shooting Result	Shooting Case	No. of shooting cases	Partial percentage	Total	Branch Percentage	Total	Total Result
Right Area	Successful	Having Defence	63	64.28%	98	79.68%	123	10.191
		Having no Defence	35	35.72%				
	Failure	Changing the direction of the ball by the opposite team player.	4	16%	25	20.32%		
		Blocking the ball by the goal keeper.	15	60%				
		The ball is outside the goal area.	3	12%				
		Touching the six meter line.	3	12%				
Middle Area	Successful	Having Defence	523	65.78%	795	85.02%	935	77.52%
		Having no Defence	272	34.21%				
	Failure	Changing the direction of the ball by the opposite team player.	23	16.42%	140	14.97%		
		Blocking the ball by the goal keeper.	85	60.71%				
		The ball is outside the goal area.	26	18.57%				
		Touching the six meter line.	6	4.28%				
Left Area	Successful	Having Defence	53	68.38%	77	25.02%	148	12.27%
		Having no Defence	24	31.16%				
	Failure	Changing the direction of the ball by the opposite team player.	11	15.70%				
		Blocking the ball by the goal keeper.	36	50.70%				
		The ball is outside the goal area.	20	28.16%				
		Touching the six meter line.	4	5.63%				

1. The percentage of shooting attempts in the three areas

(right -middle -left)

- The highest percentage of shooting attempts was from the opposite medial area of the goal area which was (935) shooting attempts in a percentage of (77.52%) of the total . Followed by the left area which(148) attempts

in a percentage of (12.27%) The third was the right area which was (123) attempts in a percentage of (10.19%) out of the whole shooting attempts.

-The highest successful percentage for the shooting cases, compared with the shooting attempts in the medial area, was (85.02%) followed by the right area which its percentage was (79.18%).The left area came next in a percentage of (52.02%) out of the whole successful shooting cases and from all areas.

It is clear that the highest percentage of success in shooting in the medial area was attributed to the big available angel for the shooter compared with the shooting angel in both sides. In addition, the percentage of shooting success from the right area was due to the use of left arm for the shooter , whereas the goal keeper faced a difficulty in identifying the shooting angel for the shooter's arm from the right area. It is and also attributed to the application of offensive tactics of the team from the left area and finished with the shooter's angel in the right area because of having highly skilfull shooting angel shooting

2. The reasons for shooting failure in the three areas (right- middle-left)

Table (1) shows the failure results of shooting in the three areas .The biggest number of failure shooting attempts was due to the defence of goal keeper which were (136) in a percentage of (57.62%) out of the failure shooting attempts. It is followed by the ball out of the goal area or in the metal column of the goal area which were (49) failure shooting areas in a percentage of (20.76%)

It is also followed by the change of the ball direction by the shooter in the opposite team which were (38) failure shooting attempts in a percentage of (16.60%) . Then the shooter's touch of the six meters line, the failure shooting attempts were (13) attempts for all areas in a percentage of (5.50%) out of the whole failure shooting attempts. It is clear from the discussion of the results that the increase of failure percentage of shooting attempts which were blocked by the goal keeper was attributed to the inaccuracy of shooting to the tough areas. The goal keeper should block the directed shot to the goal area strongly .The big percentage of failure shooting attempts assure the weakness of accuracy in shooting because the ball might get out of the goal area or being hit by the goal area column. According to the change of ball direction by the opposite team shooter, this is due to the weakness of focusing and of the gearing of the ball to the tough and far area from the defence area formed by the defenc players and their skills. The failure of shooting is also due to the gearing by the shooter and the change of ball direction while being hit by the offense player. It is also attributed to the goal keeper's skill in blocking up the easy shot or by being out of the playing area.

Table (2)

Reasons and percentage for Failure Shooting in Three Areas

Failure shooting reasons	Ball blocked by goal keeper			The ball is outside the goal area			The ball touches the six meter line			The direction change of the ball by the opposite players		
	Right	Middle	Left	Right	Middle	Left	Right	Middle	Left	Right	Middle	Left
Shooting area												
No. of Failure shooting cases	15	85	36	3	26	20	3	6	4	4	23	11
Branch percentage	11.02%	62.5%	25.47%	6.12%	53.66%	40.81%	23.07%	46.51%	30.76%	10.52%	60.52%	28.94
Total	136			49			13			38		
Total percentage	57.62%			20.76%			5.50%			16.10%		

The findings included that the highest close shooting attempts were in the area of distance of six meters which were (1042) in a percentage of (28.69%) from the whole attempts in this area.

- The percentage of successful shooting attempts was bigger than the failure attempts. The percentage of successful attempts was (71.30%) , whereas the percentage for failure attempts was (28.69%).

- The important reasons for the failure of shooting attempts, first was the blocking up of the goal keeper to the directed balls towards him by the offence players. The percentage was (58.52%). The second reason was due to the presence of the ball outside the goal area which its percentage was (25.75%).These reasons are followed by the percentage of the changing of the ball by the opposite team player which was (8.02%).

Last reason for shooting attempts failure was the touching of six meter line which its percentage was (7.69%). The shooting attempts from the outside of the six meter area came in the third rank. The percentage of shooting of penalties was (7.37%) and came in the second rank. The percentage of shooting inside the area between the six meters and the nine meters was (6.21%) from the total shooting attempts.

-The percentage of failure shooting attempts outside the nine meters was bigger than the percentage of successful shooting attempts which was (63.33%). The important reason of the failure of shooting attempts was the blocking up of the ball by the goal keeper which its percentage was (55.76%). It is followed by the changing of the ball direction by the opposite team player which its percentage was (0.25%). Then the presence of the ball outside the goal area took a percentage of (19.23%).

-As for the penalties, the percentage of the successful shooting attempts of the seven meters was (7.37%). The important reasons for the failure of the blocking up of the goal keeper to the ball which its percentage was (65.38%). It is followed by the presence of the ball outside the goal area where its percentage was (23.07%) . Then the banning of penalties which its percentage was (11.53%).

Findings and Recommendations

The findings of the study according to its discussion were as follows :

1.The number of close shooting attempts in the middle area was more used and more successful than the shooting attempts in the far area which its percentage was 77.52%.

2. The successful percentage of the left area was higher than the successful percentage in the right area. It was 12.27%.

3.The percentage of the successful shooting for the penalties was more than failure shooting cases. The successful percentage was 85.02% out of the whole shooting attempts of penalties.

4. Most failure shooting cases are due to the skilful goal keepers in blocking up the directed balls by the offence players. The successful percentage for blocking up the balls was 57.62% out of the whole failure shooting attempts for the team players.

5. The researcher attributed the percentage 20.76% of the whole failure shooting attempts to the inaccuracy of directing the ball towards the goal area and by having the ball outside the goal area column which is a high percentage compared with other percentages of failure shooting attempts.

Recommendations

The study came up with the following recommendations :-

1.The coaches should make all procedures that help in coming- over the mistakes and trying to enhance the players' conditions and develop their levels in shooting in all areas.

2.The necessity for choosing the backside players of being tall and highly trained to shoot over the wall and from far areas , particularly from the middle area as being a very easy area for shooting to develop handball game. Far shooting has become one of the best ways to guarantee the winning in the advanced level matches.

3.Using special tools for increasing the power and accuracy of shooting . In addition, assuring the shooting to the opposite areas of the goal keeper because of the difficulty in blocking up the ball and using the indirect shooting to distract the goal keeper.

4. Increasing shooting exercises during training gradually to reach the shooting level in competitions. In addition , the shooting from the lateral right and left areas should be focused on to increase the shooting effectiveness and its successful percentage. Therefore , the coach should focus on the basic elements of the motor effectiveness to be developed.

5.This study is a basic open scientific window for the coaches of first class clubs of handball game to benefit from the findings of it to be able to evaluate the far shooting cases and increase the training sessions for such shooting.

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