International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 03, 2020
ISSN: 1475-7192

A Study Of The Level Of Skill Self-Efficacy And Some Aspects Of Attention And Their Relationship To The Skill Of Crushing Hitting (Frontal, Linear And Diagonal) In Volleyball From Sitting For The Disabled, Class F45

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Introduction

To raise the level of performance skills of volleyball players, they play an important role in the competition, so it has become necessary for the coach to have facts and information about the characteristics of the motor performance of the psychological aspects that are difficult to perform. Only get to follow the player's status and improve his level. It is a volleyball game for the disabled F45 class of games that is characterized by its cup and ease of training in addition to technical development and various tactical skills, including the skill of smashing as well as the skill of the skills they can do. Get direct points for registration. Points and progression, so it is a critical skill in volleyball, Paralympic volleyball sitting game is F45 class that needs many requirements to achieve technical performance, including physical qualities, skill and psychological abilities although there are many manifestations of psychological abilities in ridding the level of effectiveness of subjective skills And attention, which are the most important aspects of achievement (unity, focus, and tactics), and the fishermen who have an active role in implementing the skill of smashing the volleyball. Sitting for the disabled category F45 Hence the importance of the research in studying the level of self-efficacy of the skill and some aspects of attention (acuteness, concentration, deviation) and trying to find out the type of relationship that each of them is related to the crushing skill (confrontation, linear and diagonal) in volleyball from sitting to the disabled category

Research problem

Volleyball is one of the F45 Paralympic Games and is a team sport in which you participate in a large number of discarded mass, making it exciting with a loose and wide game. E. You need me a. Many tools and a small field and its practice is not only sex, it is the game that requires many possibilities including physical, skill, tactical, psychological, mental (mental) and others, which takes an important leadership role in the game. Achieving great sporting achievements, directing the individual to the type of sporting activity that is commensurate with his abilities and capabilities increases the possibility of reaching high levels of sport and contributes in the same direction to the exact amount of knowledge of the effectiveness of the impact. From the training process to the growth of these preparations through the psychological aspects of the player that are no less important than the athletic and physical skills. Facilities, it is important for the

coach to pay attention in terms of learning and proficiency, as the researcher noticed from his field of expertise in the game the fact that his specialist in the field of disability is also in the field of the game, clearly. Poor performance of crushing (opposite, linear and diagonal), shot of the ball through matches, follow-up made, which was not required due to a low level of self-efficacy. The skills of handicapped volleyball players sitting the ball F45, as well as weakness in some aspects of attention that require sharpness and distraction. Focusing attention on the body around the player's arm resulting in the smash volleyball hitting skill from sitting to select it. Direction and reduce the chance of blocking the ball sent to the opponent's court and here came the idea of studying this problem. Therefore, the researcher directed most of his attention to this research problem through psychological aspects that are no less important than other aspects in addition to measuring the lateral skill, knowing that there are many researches that dealt with the physical and functional aspects with absence. Who are they? The psychological aspect of the game of research, study and interpretation, to the knowledge of the researcher.

Research Objectives

1. Recognizing the relationship between the level of self-efficacy skill and the skill of hitting and smashing (frontal, linear and diagonal) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category F45.
2. Recognizing the relationship of some aspects of attention (acuteness, concentration, deviation) with the crushing skill (frontal, linear, diagonal) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category F45.

Research Areas

- Human Field: Seated F45 disabled volleyball players participating in the 2018 - 2019 sports season.
- Temporary field: from 10/6/2018 to 20/8/2018.
- Spatial domain: the closed data under the clubs studied.

Research methodology and field procedures

Research Methodology

The approach "is the method followed by the researcher in studying the problem to find out the truth" (1:23), and it was used as a descriptive approach for the researcher in the style of relational relations to suit the research and the research problem.

Samples

"Alba resorts to collecting information and information either from the original community or from a representative sample of this community" (5: 112), the sample is a necessity for scientific research, so the research sample was deliberately selected from the seated volleyball players for the disabled category F45, Baghdad governorate and participants in the sports season 2018 - 2019 AD with a total of 62 players (8) players were selected as a sample for the survey experiment and were excluded from the main work sample.

Devices and tools used in the research

The researcher used the means of collecting information from devices and tools as follows (Arabic and foreign sources and references, personal interviews, a questionnaire for the opinions of experts in determining the most important interest, a form for aspects of data collection by recording the results of the

crushing skills tests (frontal, linear and diagonal) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category F45 The International Information Network (Internet), volleyball balls No. (6), a light and sound projector, and a stopwatch No. (4).

Search procedures

The researcher did the following

Skilled Self Scale

The researcher used (a measure of the effectiveness of the self-skills of volleyball players) and the designer (Muhammad Hassan Allawi and Muhammad Nasr al-Din Radwan 1987) (10: 634)

The scale consists of (40) items of which (30) are positive and 10 are negative, and the items of the scale are corrected using the Likert key to five A (forever A, rare A, sometimes A, often A, always A), and tester () in the field which fits Lyra e not to be encountered, the total score of the scale is the sum of the scores for all positive and negative items (200), and greater than this term because this indicates that the increment is understood to be positively higher for the same skill

The numbers of the positive paragraphs are as follows:

(1 ، 2 ، 3 ، 5 ، 6 ، 8 ، 11 ، 12 ، 13 ، 14 ، 15 ، 16 ، 17 ، 18 ، 19 ، 20 ، 21 ، 23 ، 24 ، 25 ، 26 ، 28 ، 29 ، 30 ، 31 ، 32 ، 33 ، 35 ، 36 ، 37)

The negative numbers for P are as follows

(4 ، 7 ، 9 ، 10 ، 22 ، 27 ، 34 ، 38 ، 39 ، 40)

The weights for non-positive paragraphs are (5 marks when the permanent answer is A, 4 marks when the answer is often, 3 marks when the answer is life a, 2 when the answer is rare A, 1 when the answer is important)

Two negative paragraphs are (5 when the answer is A, 4 when the rare answer is A, 3 when the answer is life A, 2 when the answer is often, 1 when the permanent answer is A)

Identify the most important aspects of interest:

It is known that the five aspects of attention are (acuteness, focus, distribution, diversion, consistency) and because the study is limited to the aspects identified by the researcher in advance, namely (the unit of attention). (Concentration of attention, diversion of attention), so the tests that will be applied to F45 disabled volleyball players will be addressed and explained.

Aspects of Attention Test in Borden Unfimov (2:492)

This test is one of the athlete-specific tests used to measure five aspects of attention which (Acuteness, Concentration, Distribution, Shift, and Consistency) are used to measure the level of attention of athletes when selected in training centers and as shown in Figure (1)

The scale is a paper that contains (31) lines of Arabic numbers, each line contains (40) numbers, so that the test contains (1240) numbers. The numbers in each line consist of groups placed in a uniform manner, each consisting of (3 5) numbers of different distribution and arranged to ensure that they are not preserved in the laboratory.

Attention Acuity Test

- Purpose: To measure the player's attention acuity.
- Tools: paper scale, stopwatch, pen.
- Performance specifications: When the player hears the word (start), the player flips the scale model at the moment the clock is turned on, and begins to search and cross out the number (97) line by line from left to right.
- Conditions: The duration of the test is only one minute, and upon hearing the word (stop), the tester places a vertical mark next to the numbers he reached.
- Recording and calculating the results: The following indicators are extracted:

A: The total volume of the visual portion of the test (the number of numbers looked at) from start to finish.

S: The number of digits to cross out in the visible part.

b: general number of errors (number of digits missing from crossed out + number of digits crossed out)

E: work correction factor in the equation

(S - B) x 100=hs

Attention Acuity = A × E.

Attention test

- Purpose: to measure the player's attention concentration.
- Tools: visual and audio distractors, attention meter paper, stopwatch, pen.
- Performance specification: The performance system is the same as for the intensity measurement, except that while the start signal is given, the device that gives a flashing light every (5 seconds) is activated with a beep at a rate of one stroke per second, i.e. (60) strokes per minute. The device should be located at a distance of 1 meter from the laboratory with its optical level.
- Conditions: When the word (stop) is heard, a vertical signal is placed at the end of the crossed out numbers, while the device is automatically turned off.

Recording and calculating results

Network productivity when measuring attention in the calm state = U1.

Network productivity when measuring attention in excited states = U2.

Focus sign = the difference between the first two terms when there is a calm state and the second when there is a stimulus.

Attention concentration = B = U 1 - U 2

Attention diversion test

- Purpose: an action to distract the player
- Tools: Attention-gauge paper, stopwatch, pen.
- Performance specification: When you indicate (start), the player starts looking for the number (83) and crosses it out with a diagonal line.

- When the command (switch) is heard, the player places a vertical line and the cross out moves to the number (49) from where it ended without stopping.
- When the command (switch) is heard, the player puts a vertical line and the cross out goes to the number (83).
- When the command (switch) is heard, the player puts a vertical line and the cross out goes to the number (49).
- When he hears the word (stop), the player places a vertical line.
- Conditions: The command (replacement) is given every (30) seconds, knowing that the test time is two minutes.
- Recording and calculating the results:
- First intensity: network productivity in the first 30 seconds.
- Second sharpness: network productivity per second 30 seconds.
- Third sharpness: network productivity in the third 30 seconds.
- The fourth sharpness: network productivity in the fourth 30 seconds.

Then we extract the following indications:

N: diverting attention

M The difference between the net labor productivity between the first and second part of the time.

H The difference between the net labor productivity between the second and third part of the time.

C:The difference between the net labor productivity between the third and fourth part of the time.

M + H + C

3 =(N)shifting attention

Figure (1)Borden-Onvemuvintentional aspects test

Volleyball Smashing Skills Test

The first/accurate strike on the crushing front (9:248)

The objective of the test: To measure the accuracy of the skill of hitting and smashing volleyball.

Tools used: legal volleyball court, number 5 volleyball, colored masking tape to divide the corresponding court.

Performance specifications: The lab performs the crushing skill opposite the center (4), and generates the number of its balls from the center (3), which is the laboratory performance skill as in Figure (2).

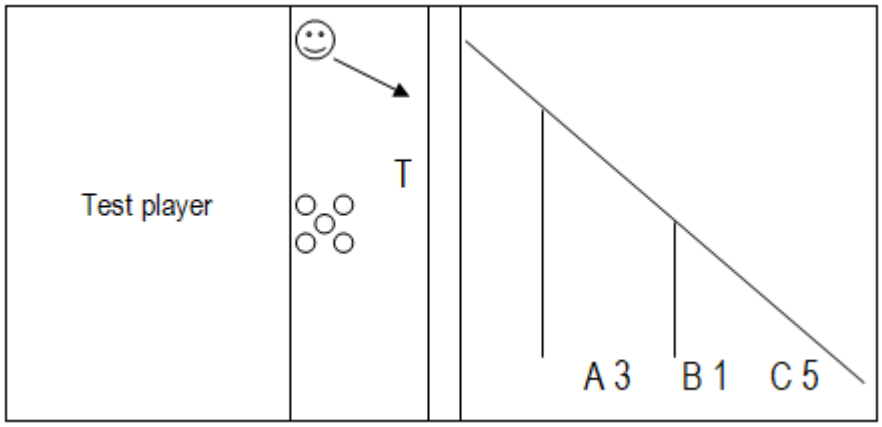


Figure (2)Demonstrates accuracy test for volleyball smashing skill.

Performance conditions:

- Each lab lab (5) consecutive attempts.
- The numbers have to be good" in every attempt.
- Calculated according to the scores "for the fall of the ball and as follows:
- Zone (A) three degrees.
- Zone B is one degree.
- Zone (C) five degrees.
- Outside these areas (zero) degrees.
- Date: To calculate the lab score obtained in five attempts, given that the overall test score is 25

Secondly / grinding flour by multiplying the diameter (9: 202).

The purpose of the test: to measure the accuracy of multiplication in direction.

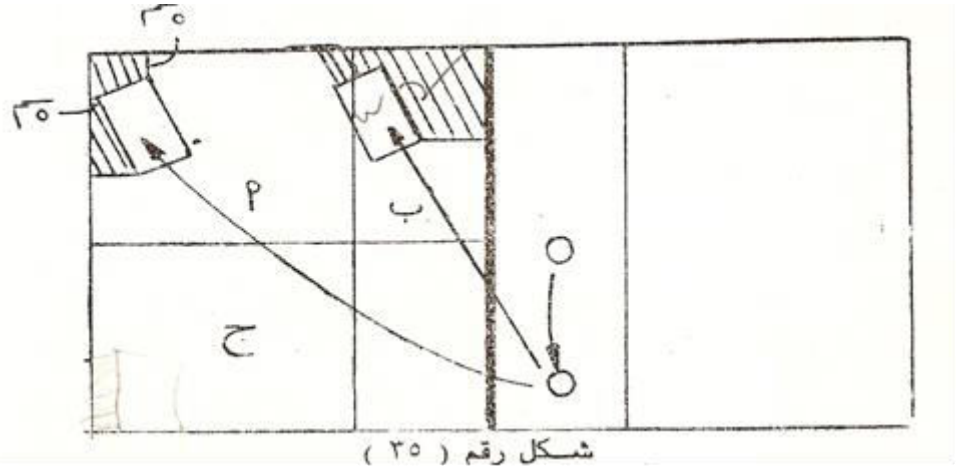
Equipment: a volleyball, a volleyball court, two aerobic mattresses, one of which is placed in the corner of the court so that the two inner corners are at a distance of 5 cm from the side and the finish line.

Performance specification: Tester hits smash from position (4), coach passes it from position (3) using long diagonal pass, Lang diagonal, tester satisfies (10) latte clubs beat back smash order and then (10) latte sticks and ranks Others calculated by the lab in the correct attempts (20) attempts assigned to it as in Figure 3

Participation

- 4 points for each aces hitting the ranked ball.
- 3 points for each ace as the ball lands in the designated area.

- Two points for each correct shot that blows the ball into zone A or B.
- Indicate each correct shot when the ball lands in Area C.



Shape (3)Diagonal crushing accuracy test

Second / Accuracy of linear crushing (9:203)

Test purpose: To measure the accuracy of crushing strokes in straight directions.

Equipment: a volleyball, a volleyball court, two mattresses, one (the back) placed 5 cm from the side and end line.

Performance specification: hits the average lab by pressing (4) so that the trainer passes it from the center (3) and the lab is satisfactory (10) hits the crushing data in the back, and (10) hits the data with another landslide ranked in the foreground, as in Figure (4).

Participation

- 4 points for each aces hitting the ranked ball.
- 3 points for each ace as the ball lands in the designated area.
- Two points for each aces where the ball lands in A or B.
- Indicate each correct shot when the ball lands in Area C.

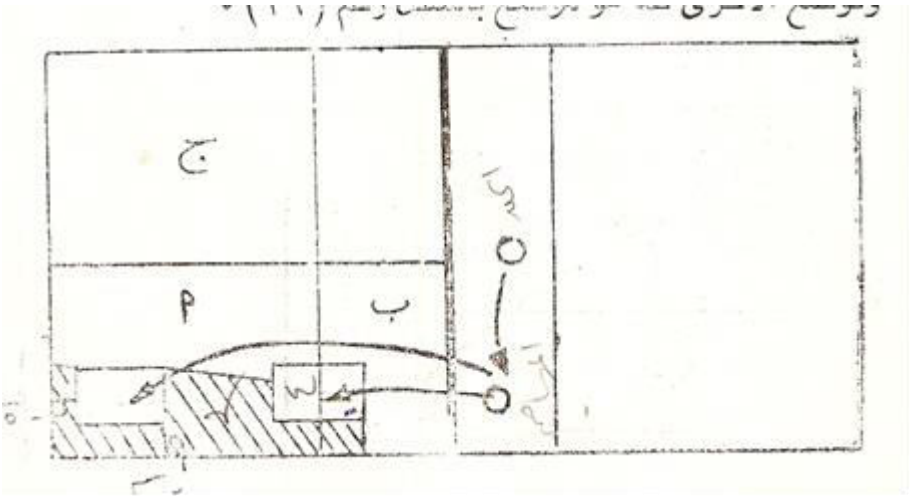


Figure (4)Linear crushing accuracy test

Indicators of exploratory psychological skills

1. Honesty

The researcher presented a measure of the effectiveness of volleyball players' self-skill, presentation (Borden-Onvemuv test), which measures manifestations of attention and smash test (opposite, country and linear) cd Meh in the study of experts and specialists in the field of disabilities, sports psychology and volleyball test and measurement to assess the suitability The research sample all agreed on the validity of all charges to prove the enjoyment of the real content

2- The stability

The stability (measuring the effectiveness of self-skilled volleyball players) is calculated by (the mean hash) (Tha'irDaoud 2018) (4: 235), and the method (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) (Tha'irDaoud 2018) 4: 287) by applying it (8) Volleyball players from sitting for the disabled category F45 on 11/6/2018 AD and they were excluded from the work key form, where the paragraphs were divided into two groups bearing individual numbers and group paragraphs. The researcher holds the numbers of married couples, and by using the Spearman correlation coefficient between the vocabulary scores and the paired vocabulary scores, the researcher obtained the value of the calculated sum (0.843), which represents the internal consistency of the half. From the test, so it was corrected. By means of the (Spearman-Brown) equation, the stability coefficient of the scale became (0.914), which indicates that the scale has a high coefficient of stability.A value (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) for internal consistency was also extracted to determine the extent to which the paragraphs were related to each other within the scale, as well as the correlation of each paragraph to the scale as a whole, and its calculated value was reached (0.902) at the significance level (Sig) with a value of (0.000) which is less than the significance level. the value. The dependent level is (0.05) which indicates that it has a high volatility gradient coefficient. Persistence (test Borden - Onvemuv) means rejection of Aiqa (test and re-test) (ThaierDawood 2018) (4:198), as calculated by applying it to (8) seated volleyball players of the F45 handicap class. On 11/6/2018, a sample of specialized work was extracted and the Pearson simple correlation coefficient between the scores and the calculated value was used, which amounted to (0.864), a level of significance (Sig) of (0.000) which is less than the value of the approved level of significance (0.05), which indicates that the test It has a high stability coefficient.As for the stability of the crush tests (frontal, diagonal and linear), the (test and re-test) method was used by applying it to (8) seated volleyball players of the handicapped category. F45 on 16/06/2018 AD and using Pearson's simple correlation coefficient between the two applications' scores, it stood at the calculated value for them, respectively (0.872, 0.865, 0.855), which is the same level of significance (Sig) respectively (0.000, 0.001, 0.000) which is smaller The significance level is (0.05), which indicates that the tests have a high coefficient of stability.

Main experience

The main experiment was conducted on 25/6/2018 AD, where the researcher developed models (measuring the effectiveness of the self-technical skills of volleyball players) and (Borden Unfimov test) on volleyball

players sitting for the F45 disabled category of clubs from the United Arab Emirates. The province of Baghdad and the participants in the sports season 2018-2019 AD, as well as the application of tests of the skill of crushing beating (opposite, diagonal and linear) are also.

Of the statistical means

The program (IBM SPSS Statistics Ver.21) was used to extract the following: (arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median, deviation coefficient, Pearson simple correlation coefficient)

4-Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results

Presentation and analysis of the results of the effectiveness of the subjective skills and some aspects of attention (unity, focus, diversion) and hitting skill (opposite, diagonal and linear) in volleyball for the disabled category F45:After the completion of the data distribution and the applied tests, the researcher extracted the values of calculating circles, standard deviations, and the average value coefficient of the self-efficacy measure, not the Borden-Anfimov and Mahar al-Sahiq test. Hitting (opposite, pitched and linear) for volleyball for the handicap category and 45 as shown in Table No. (1)

Table (1)

Arithmetic means, standard deviations, mean and value of the deviation coefficient of the study variables

Statistical parameters				Study variables		No
skewness	Mediator	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean			
-0.407	170	11.270	168	skill self -efficacy		1
-1.341	46	2.382	44.746	sharpness	Attentionالأن	2
-0.129	41	1,049	40,626	concentration		
-0.130	88	1.830	87.600	the transfer		
0.323	15th	0.794	15.173	confrontation	smash hit	3
0.049	63	2.164	62.333	Qatari		
-0.721	62	1.238	61,920	linear		

It is noted from Table No. (1) That the arithmetic mean of the self-sufficiency skill is (168) with a standard deviation of (11.270), and it is noted that the arithmetic mean of the manifestations of attention (acuteness, focus). , conversion) to (44.746, 40.626, 87.600), respectively, with a standard deviation of (2.382). , 1.049, 1.830) respectively, while the arithmetic mean of crushing skill (corresponding, diameter, linear) were (15.173, 62.333, 61.920) respectively and the standard deviation (0.794, 2.164, 1.238) respectively.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the relationship with the effectiveness of subjective skills and some aspects of attention (unity, focus, diversion) with the skill of smashing volleyball (opposite, cross and linear) for the disabled category F45:

In order to achieve the fourth and fifth goals, the researcher extracted the relationship between the self-efficacy of the skill and some aspects of attention (acuteness, concentration, deviation) with the skill of

destructive hitting (confrontation, oblique and linear) in volleyball from sitting. For a period of time. Disabled category. And 45 using Pearson's simple coefficient of correlation as shown in Table No. (2)

Table (2)

It shows the correlation coefficients between skill self-efficacy and attentional manifestations (acuteness, focus, diversion) with overwhelming skill (confrontation, diagonal, linear) in sitting volleyball for the handicapped category.

smash hit						Variables		No
Sig	linear	Sig	Qatari	Sig	confrontation			
0.000	0.844	0.000	0.842	0.000	0.865	skill self -efficacy		1
0.001	0.793	0.002	0.788	0.000	0.796	sharpness	Attentionالأن	2
0.000	0.861	0.001	0.855	0.001	0.827	concentration		
0.000	0.902	0.000	0.912	0.001	0.994	the transfer		

It was found that all study variables represented in self-efficacy and attention manifestations (acuteness, concentration and diversion) were significant with the skill of crushing transport of all kinds (confrontation, diagonal, and linear). In volleyball from sitting to the disabled category. F45 this is because all R values (all computed values have significant level values, which are denoted by the symbol Sig), which are smaller than the approved value of (0.05)), indicating a significant correlation.

Discussion of Results

The conclusion reached by the researcher with the emergence of the moral relationship between (skilled self-efficacy) and the skill of crushing transmissions of all kinds (frontal, diagonal, linear) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category. F45 stated the logical result of the match (Aisha BintSaeeda 2014) (6:46) "Beliefs of individual abilities to successfully perform a certain behavior or a set of behaviors, and these beliefs affect the individual's behavior and performance, and that is what the individuals themselves hold (self-efficacy) The main key is training on Self-control and the existence of a self-regulatory system in the learner that allows him to monitor and evaluate his performance, whereby the learner is directed through himself. - Evaluation, "as consistent with what was indicated (Halinan and DanaherHallinan& Danaher1974)" Skilled self-efficacy is individuals' belief in their abilities to perform in areas certain, to achieve goals, and to accomplish behavior" (11:75). It also agrees with (Hackett and Peter Hackett & Betz1981) "When individuals have low skill expectations for their behavior, they limit their participation in any attempt and are more willing to give up the attempt at the first signs of despair" (12: 326)

And the existence of a moral correlation between the manifestations of attention (acuteness, focus, and deviation) with the skill of crushing transmissions of all kinds (confrontation, diagonal, and linear) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category. The logical result is identical to the scientific sources, where the player's performance cannot be the best crushing serve without having a high degree of concentration and distraction from them by affecting them during training and competition, and they are

exposed to multiple situations of competitive experiences that require them a lot of attention, which requires control, control and attention when performing in Volleyball sitting skills for the disabled category F45. The conclusion reached by the researcher was consistent with what was indicated by (Mohammed Sobhi and Hamdi Abdel Moneim 1988 AD) (9: 391 AD): “Attention is an important and defining factor in the game. Promise is two important indicators for the player who has the ambition to reach the highest levels” in line with What was indicated by (Abu El-Ala Ahmed and Ahmed Omar 1986 AD) (3: 74) “to focus attention affects accuracy, clarity, mastery of the technical aspects of the parts of motor skill” and agreement with what he referred to (Tariq Hamoudi and WalidWaad Allah 1995) (7: 259) "Concentration is one of the important means to raise the level of mathematicians. Their ability to observe things with precision and clarity."

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. There is a significant correlation between the self-efficacy of the skill and the skill of the crushing service of all kinds (frontal, diagonal, linear) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category.
2. There is a significant correlation between the intensity of attention and the skill of the service of crushing of all kinds (frontal, diagonal, and linear) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category F45.
3. There is a significant correlation between attention concentration and the skill of crushing service of all kinds (frontal, diagonal, and linear) in seated volleyball for the disabled category.
4. There is a significant correlation between attention diversion and the skill of crushing service of all kinds (confrontational, diagonal and linear) in volleyball from sitting for the disabled category.

Recommendations

1. Conducting similar studies and other skills not covered by the current study in the field of volleyball, such as sitting for the F45 disabled category.
2. Conducting similar studies on the manifestations of attention (acuteness, concentration, deviation) with other skills that were not addressed in the current study in the field of volleyball from sitting for the disabled category F45.

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