



The impact of an educational curriculum on the development of focus, attention and scoring skill in football at the ages of 13-14 years

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Abstract

ARTICLE INFO

Received: Nov 1, 2024

Keywords

skill performance

Nasiriyah Including

goal-scoring in football

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in enriching the literature in scientific research on the employment or development of educational curricula that are expected to develop the level of attention, concentration and goal-scoring in football. The importance lies in trying to secure the requirements of those abilities and skills due to their essential and important role in achieving the high readiness of players to achieve the desired goals in competitions. But the problem of research is through the observation of researchers as practitioners and teachers of football and follow-up to the most specialized centers in the district of Nasiriyah Including the research sample under study. The researcher noted the lack of interest in diversifying the exercises which are one of the cornerstones of the educational process because of the excitement and suspense they add during the educational units. The researcher also noted the short time allocated by the trainer in developing attention and focus, which represents the basic essence of skill performance. As this makes the player unprepared to face sudden situations during matches which makes it difficult for him to make sound decisions even when making the right decision. The researcher needs a high level of attention and focus to implement it correctly. So the researchers decided to study this problem and find the appropriate solution to it by preparing an educational curriculum that focuses mainly on Developing attention, focus and goals in football for juniors with the aim of making them more capable of facing different situations and making sound decisions during the competition, in a scientific, organized and deliberate manner in an attempt to achieve development in attention focus and goals in football for players aged 13-14 years. The aim of the research was to prepare an educational curriculum in the development of attention, focus and goals in football for players aged (13-14) years, and to identify the statistical differences between the pre and post-tests of the control and experimental groups. Attention, focus and goals in football for players aged (13-14) years, Identifying the statistical differences between the control and experimental groups in the tests Attention, concentration and scoring in football for players aged (13-14) years. The researchers used the experimental approach to design the two equal groups (control and experimental) with pre and post-tests. The researchers identified the research community which are the players of Al-Rashid football school in Al-Nasiriya district who are aged from 13-14 years for the season (2023-2024) who represent the junior category impact on the development of focus and attention in the skill of scoring in football.

1- Definition of research

1-1 Research Introduction:

What distinguishes our time at the present time is the scientific development and rapid change in all areas of life such as science, arts, literature and others. This development has opened new horizons for research and knowledge that have no limits, the SPORTS FIELD OF THOSE AREAS THAT HAS RECEIVED A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THIS DEVELOPMENT especially the football game. It has witnessed rapid and effective development in recent years as a result of the best and optimal use of modern devices, tools and aids in educational and training curricula because of its essential role in upgrading the reality of this sport .

The interest in this game in particular stems from the fact that it is the most popular team game in the world. This development came as a result of scientific studies and research carried out by researchers and specialists to address the problems and obstacles facing them scientifically and thoughtfully to develop the abilities and skills of players bring them to the highest levels of sports and achieve the best results and achievements at the local, continental and global levels. This development imposed physical, motor, mental, skill, planning and psychological requirements. The task that falls today on experts and specialists is to build and prepare the athlete well in all aspects and from the aspects targeted by researchers in their study (attention, focus and goal in football). Research is still ongoing and ongoing in the field of motor learning with the multiplicity of methods and methods used to find the best educational methods with scientific aids and diversity in providing educational units to develop those abilities and skills during the educational curriculum.

The educational curriculum in football is an integrated system that includes a set of procedures and exercises designed to develop attention, concentration

and scoring in football. So how it is organized and the exercises type in it are important in the educational process

The importance of this research lies in enriching the literature in scientific research on employing or developing an educational curriculum that is expected to develop the level of attention, concentration and goal-scoring in football. The importance also lies in trying to secure the requirements of these abilities and skills due to their essential and important role in achieving the high readiness of players to achieve the desired goals in competitions

Research problem:

2- There is no longer any doubt that following the scientific method in learning young age groups is the basis for reaching global sports levels. The improvisational method only gains limited results from it. So it may be quick at first, but it quickly stops at certain levels. A great attention should be paid to developing sound educational curricula, choosing the most appropriate means and tools that help to save time and effort, and achieve optimal performance to prepare for competitions and achieve sports achievement.

3- By observing that he is a practitioner, extending Rassin football and following up on the most specialized centers in the district of Nasiriyah, including the research sample under study. The researcher noted the lack of interest in diversifying the exercises that are one of the main pillars of the educational process because of the excitement and suspense they add to the educational units. The researcher also noted the short time allocated by the coach in developing attention and focus which represents the main essence of skilled performance. As this makes the player unprepared to face sudden situations during matches which makes it difficult for him to make sound decisions even

when making the appropriate decision. The researcher needs a high level of attention and focus to implement it correctly. The researchers decided to study this problem and find the appropriate solution to it by preparing an educational curriculum that focuses mainly on developing attention, focus and goal-scoring in football among young people with the aim of making them more capable of facing different situations and making sound decisions during competition, in a scientific, organized and thoughtful manner in an attempt to achieve development in attention, focus and goal-scoring in football for players aged 13-14 years.

4- Research objectives:

5- Preparing an educational curriculum in the development of attention, concentration and scoring in football for players aged (13-14) years.

6- Identify the statistical differences between the pre- and post-tests of the control and experimental groups Attention, concentration and scoring in football for players aged (13-14) years.

7- Identify the statistical differences between the control and experimental groups in the tests of attention, concentration and scoring in football for players aged (13-14) years.

8- 1-4 Fugue and search mode:

9- There are significant statistical differences between the pre- and post-tests of the control and experimental groups in attention, concentration and scoring in football for players aged (13-14) years and in favor of the experimental group.

10- There are significant statistical differences between the control and experimental groups in the post-attention, concentration and scoring tests in football for players aged (13-14) years and in favor of the experimental group.

11- Research fields

12- 1-5-1 Human Sphere: Al-Rasheed Football School at the ages of (13-14) years for the year 2023-2024 in Dhi Qar Governorate.

13- Time Range: 6/2/2023 – 15/5/2023.

14- Spatial field: Al-Rasheed football school stadium in Nasiriyah district.

15- 2. Research methodology and field procedures:

16- 3-1 Research Methodology

17- Researchers will work on the experimental approach by designing the two equivalent groups (control and experimental) with pre and post-tests. In this method, the workers of two groups are recruited provided that parity is achieved between them in all variables that can affect the variables in the main experiment
(1)

2.2 Research Community and Sample:

The researchers identified the research community which are the players of the Al-Rasheed football school in Al-Nasiriya district aged from 13 to 14 years for the season (2023 -2024). They represent the junior category of (28) players, (6) players were selected for the exploratory experiment after excluding the goalkeepers (2) and the players who did not adhere to the main experiment procedures as a result of their full-time study, while the research sample was selected by the researchers, which are (20) players representing the research sample and by (71.42%) from the original community. The sample was divided into two control and experimental groups by (10) players for each group in a deliberate way (to ensure the distribution of players to the two groups according to lengths, player blocks and play centers)

2-2-1 Homogeneity of the two research groups:

⁽¹⁾ Aqeel Hussein: Philosophy of Scientific Research, Tripoli, Dar Al-Nour, 2011, p. 55.

To achieve homogeneity among the members of the research sample and avoid the impact of factors that may affect the results of the experiment in terms of the individual differences in the sample. The researchers conducted homogeneity of the research sample in the variables related to morphological measurements that may have an impact on the experimental variable. These measurements (length, mass, chronological age, training age) were conducted on the combined sample before dividing it into two experimental and control groups.

The output of the torsion coefficient was obtained by means of the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation and the median of the morphological measurements to ensure the homogeneity of the sample, where the values of all measurements were shown between (± 1), which indicates the homogeneity of the sample. Because one of the properties of the typical equinox curve is that its torsion coefficient is zero and does not exceed (± 1), so the research sample is highly homogeneous in the physical measurements, and Table (1) shows this.

Table (1)

The homogeneity of the research sample is shown in (length, mass, chronological age, training age) using the torsion coefficient

This service allows customers to issue a permit	Measurements	Unit of measure	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Modulus of torsion
1	Length	Cm	153.3	6.11	.347
2	cluster	Kg	46.2	6.60	.512
3	Chronological age	Year	13.08	0.58	.218

2.2.2 Equivalence of the two research groups:

One of the important things that researchers must follow is to return the differences to the experimental factor. On this basis, the total must be equal in morphological measurements as well as in the dependent variables that relate to some abilities and skills in football (mental and motor abilities and basic skills in football).

Therefore, the statistical means were used by means of the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, the t-test for two independent samples, and the level of significance (sig) (between the control and experimental groups) in the pre-test and before applying the method and

Table (2) shows that.

Table (2)

Shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, calculated value (T) and value (Sig) for the control and experimental groups in the pre-test

Sr	Variables	Unit of measure	Control group		Experimental group		Value T Calculated	Significance level Sig	Statistical significance
			You will	W	You will	W			
1	Length	cm	151 (4)	6.65	155	6.01	1.32	0.229	immaterial
2	cluster	kg	46	477	47.300	7 916	0.429	0.778	immaterial
3	Age	Year	13.500	0.527	13.400	0.516	.870	0.395	immaterial
4	Attention	Degree	4.700	1.010	4.850	.820	0.187	613	immaterial
5	Concentration	Degree	.703	1.210	9.328	1.241	.665	.898	immaterial
6	Scoring	Degree	038	.807	989	1.123	0.301	0.767	immaterial

2-3 Means of collecting information, devices and tools used in the

research:

2-3-1 Means of collecting information:

- ⊙ Interviews
- ⊙ Tests and Metrics.
- ⊙ Observation.
- ⊙ Analysis (continued):
- International Information ⊙ Network (Internet).
- Data dump ⊙ form:
- ⊙ Software and applications used in the computer.

2-3-2 Devices and tools:

- ⊙ Medical scale for measuring weight type (Chinese) number (1).
- ⊙ 1 linen measuring tape.
- ⊙ Stationery (papers, pens).
- ⊙ (4) colored papers.
- Japanese-made ⊙ whistle.
- Japanese-made (Sony) video ⊙ camera.
- ⊙ Laptop (HP).
- A legal ⊙ football field.
- ⊙ (10) legal footballs.
- Adhesive ⊙ tape (5) cm wide.
- ⊙ Casio electronic stopwatch number (4).
- ⊙ Box 50cm high.

2- 4 -3 Exploratory experiments:

First: The first exploratory experiment:

The researchers conducted the exploratory experiment on Friday, 11/2/20 23 at 5 pm at the Military Neighborhood Stadium on a sample of (6) players from the research community and outside the sample to apply the tests. The purpose of this experiment is to determine the

performance of devices and tools to know the negative aspects and variables that will face the work as well as to ascertain the following:

- 1- Finding the scientific basis for the tests.
- 2- Knowing the appropriate tools and devices to conduct this test.
- 3- Know when and where to take the tests.
- 4- Know the difficulties and problems faced by researchers in applying these tests before applying them in the main experiment.

Second: The second exploratory experiment:

The second exploratory experiment was conducted on Monday, 13/2/2023 at 5:00 pm at Al-Rasheed School Stadium on the research sample (the experimental group) and the educational curriculum was applied for the purpose of the following:

- 1- Codify these exercises in line with the research sample.
- 2- Knowing the extent to which the sample is able to apply the educational curriculum.
- 3- Knowing the time required for the educational unit.
- 4- Knowledge of the assistant staff and the trainer in how to apply the curriculum Knowledge of the difficulties and problems facing researchers in applying the educational curriculum before applying it in the main experiment.

2-4-4 Scientific foundations of the test:

First: Validity of the test:

Honesty is one of the important qualities that a good test must have. Honesty is defined as "the validity of the test or measure in measuring what it is set for"⁽¹⁾ .

The researchers adopted virtual honesty which means that "the test appears to be honest in its apparent form because its name is related to the function to be measured "⁽²⁾. The tests were presented through personal interviews conducted

⁽¹⁾ Laila Al-Sayed Farhat : Measurement and Testing in Physical Education, 3rd Edition , Cairo , Al-Kitab Publishing Center, 2005, p. 35.

⁽²⁾Haider Abdul Razzaq Kazem Al-Abadi : Basics of Writing Scientific Research in Physical Education and Sports Sciences: 1st Edition, Al-Ghadeer Printing and Publishing Company, Basra , 2015, p. 122.

by the researchers to a group of experts and specialists in the field of football, testing, measurement, motor learning and sports training to ensure that the researchers chose the most appropriate test for concentration, attention and goal-scoring in football. Thus the tests used were honest in what they measure and can be relied upon in the study.

Second: Test Stability:

To extract the stability coefficient for the tests under study, the principle of static testing must be applied " which gives similar results or the same results if applied more than once in similar circumstances" ⁽³⁾. This is done in similar circumstances. The researchers used to calculate the stability coefficient (test and retest method) and in the interval between the first and second test (7) days.

The first test was conducted on Friday, 11/2/20 23 at 5 pm on (6) players from the community of researchers and outside the sample was returned on Friday, 18/2/20 23 at 5 pm. The researchers extracted the stability coefficient through the correlation coefficient (Pearson) to find out the stability of the tests between the results of the first test and the second test extracting the significance of the correlation. As the values of the correlation coefficient were significant when compared to the tabular value of (0.811) at a degree of freedom (4) and a level of significance (0.05), which means that the test has a high degree of stability

Third: Objectivity:

The objective test "is one in which there is no discrepancy between the opinions of the arbitrators if the arbitrator of the tested individual makes more than one judgment"⁽²⁾, as the researchers found the objectivity coefficients of concentration, attention and goal-scoring in football by finding the simple

³⁾ Nader Mahdi Al-Zayoud and Hisham Amer Alyan: Principles of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, 3rd Edition, Dar Al-Fikr for Publishing and Distribution , Amman ,2005 , p. 145.

⁽²⁾ Mohammed Jassim Al-Yasiri : Theoretical Foundations of Physical Education Tests, Najaf Al-Ashraf , Dar Al-Diaa for Printing and Design , 2010 , p. 77 .

correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the results of the two arbitrators (*) in the first application conducted during the exploratory experiment, and the correlation coefficients were high, which indicates the objectivity of the tests used in the current study.

2-6 Statistical means:

The researchers used the statistical means that helped in processing the results and testing the research hypotheses through the use of the statistical portfolio (IBM SPSS Statistics 24), namely:

Arithmetic mean

Median:

Standard Deviation

Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson).

Test T)) for correlated samples.

Test T)) for independent samples.

3-Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results:

3-1 Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the pre and post-tests of the study variables of the control and experimental groups:

performance of the skill of scoring in football which is one of the most important skills in football. A clear development of this skill emerged through the use of the educational curriculum and the superiority of the experimental group members over the female officer in the skill of scoring as a result of the nature of the exercises used by the researchers because these exercises contain different situations similar to play so that most of the exercises end in the skill of scoring. This is consistent with what (Shafiq Hassan 1989) pointed out that " training, if it

comes at the right time, which is the time when the individual is ready in the age stage to benefit and receive, was useful and successful and contributed to the motor development of the individual " (2). The Modern training focuses on the scoring skill and considers it "one of the most important goals of daily training for players or the success of the game may depend on one crucial moment in which the player shoots the ball to the goal of the opponent scores a goal (4).

All that was discussed was the superiority of the members of the experimental group over the control group in the post-tests, giving the full explanation of all the variables through the workers of the educational curriculum during the performance of the educational units that were liked and interesting to the learner, as the researchers were able to employ all the exercises within the educational curriculum correctly and graded easily with the development of abilities and skills in football.

Conclusions and recommendations:

4-1 Conclusions:

1. The educational curriculum applied to the members of the two groups (control and experimental) has a positive impact on the development of concentration and attention in the skill of scoring in football.
2. The members of the experimental group that applied the educational curriculum by the enumerators outperformed the members of the control group that applied the method followed by the trainer in the post-tests in all the variables of the study
3. The educational curriculum prepared by the researchers contributed to the development of some mental abilities (focusing attention)

(4) Mufti Ibrahim Hammad: Skilled and planned numbers of the football player, 2nd Edition, Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi , 1992, p. 187.

4. The duration of the educational curriculum provided to the experimental group was suitable for the development of concentration and attention the skill of scoring in football for players aged 13-14 years.

4-2 Recommendations:

- 1- Adopting the educational curriculum prepared by researchers in developing focus and attention, the skill of scoring in football for players aged 13-14 years.
 - 2- The need to pay attention to focus and attention during the educational units because of their great role in learning the skill of scoring football.
 - 3- Emphasis on conducting educational courses for trainers of age groups in specialized centers and directing them to the need for varied and changing exercises in learning skills in sports.
 - 4- Employing modern technology and devices to create a non-traditional learning environment characterized by excitement and suspense that simulates the age of the players and is commensurate with the development that exists at the present time.
 - 5- Conducting similar research and studies using an educational approach to mental abilities and their impact on the planned performance of young football players.
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