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The Effect of Instructional Units Based on the Harrison and Branson Model on Developing the Chest Pass Skill in Basketball among Students

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the effect of instructional units based on the Harrison and Parson model on learning and developing the chest pass skill in basketball among preparatory school students at Al-Hilla Preparatory School for Boys. The study sample consisted of 88 fourth-grade preparatory students, who were randomly divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group, with 44 students in each group. Section (A) was selected as the control group, while Section (B) served as the experimental group.

The control group followed the regular physical education curriculum prescribed by the school's physical education teacher, whereas the experimental group was taught using instructional units prepared by the researcher. These units included learning exercises for the chest pass skill according to the Harrison and Parson model and were implemented over a period of four weeks, at a rate of two instructional units per week. Each unit was delivered during the physical education class by the same teacher, lasting 20–25 minutes of the main part of the lesson, which had a total duration of 60 minutes. In addition to preparing the instructional units, the researcher designed and prepared the chest pass skill test, evaluated performance, and established the scientific bases of the test. After verifying these bases, pre-tests were conducted. The instructional units were then implemented, and upon completion of the four-week program, post-tests were administered under the same conditions as the pre-tests. The results obtained were recorded and statistically analyzed.

The results of the study indicated that the instructional units had a positive effect on learning and developing the chest pass skill according to the Harrison and Parson model among the students in the research sample. The researcher recommended the application of these instructional units in physical education classes in schools to facilitate the learning of other basketball skills.

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1.1 Introduction:

Physical education is one of the most important educational fields aimed at developing the individual physically, mentally, psychologically and socially through various sports activities. The game of basketball comes as one of the important team games that contributes to enhancing these aspects, because it requires physical, technical and tactical skills, integrated among them to achieve effective team performance.

The skill of chest handling is one of the basic skills in basketball, as it is often used in the success of playing positions, the continuation of the attack and the transfer of the ball between the players quickly, which contributes to scoring points and in the field of education, the number of physical education classes does not allow a wide field to intensify the educational units of basic skills it is fast for students in the preparatory stage and under the constant development of teaching methods ،Modern educational models have emerged as effective means to improve learning skills, and the Harrison and Brason model is one of the distinguished models based on organized educational stages, starting from exciting the student's motivation, passing through the presentation of the model, up to practical application and feedback, which makes it suitable for teaching motor and mathematical skills.

Therefore, this study came to show the impact of using the Harrison and Brason model in learning the skill of handling the basketball vest, among middle school students in the preparatory school for the milk suit, hoping that its results will contribute to improving the methods of teaching motor skills within the school environment

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of the use of the Harrison and Brason model in learning the skill of chest handling for students of the preparatory stage in the city of Hilla.

1.2 Research Problem

School sports are the main base in building a conscious sports generation, in addition to being the main element in providing sports clubs with players and providing colleges of physical education with promising students, who are the key to success of the educational process, in addition to mastering the skill and teaching aspect, and it is the basis in the upbringing of the promising generation of students of the faculties of physical education and sports sciences.

The researcher believes that the use of modern and advanced educational models contributes to enhancing learning, especially in such age groups, and therefore, through this study, the researcher seeks to achieve an educational goal in addition to the sports aspect, which is to speed up the process of learning chest handling for middle school students through the use of the educational model of Harrison and Brason

In fact, it complements and enhances what the physical education teacher seeks at school, and the research problem lies with the following questions:

- Do the educational units based on the Harrison and Brason model have an impact on learning the skill of chest handling for middle school students in the preparatory school for boys.

1.3 purpose of the study:

- Identify the impact of using educational modules according to the Harrison and Brason model in learning the skill of chest handling for students of the preparatory stage in the preparatory school for boys for the academic year 2024-2025 ad

1.4 Search imposition:

There are significant differences between the control and experimental group in the pre-and post-tests and in favor of the post-tests of the experimental group

1.5 Research areas:

1-5-1 the human Field: fourth grade students in the preparatory school for boys for the academic year 2025-2024

1-5-2 spatial field: basketball court in the Preparatory School of Hillah for boys

1.5.3-time domain: for the period from 1/10/2024 to 20/12/2024.

2. Research methodology and field procedures:

2.1 Methodology:

The researcher used the experimental method to suit the nature of the research, and a sample of fourth grade preparatory students was selected and divided into two experimental groups that learned according to the Harrison and Brason model, and a female officer who learned in the traditional way.

2.2 Community and its sample:

The research community consists of 88 students of the preparatory stage at Hilla Preparatory School for boys for fourth grade, 44 students divided into two divisions (A and B) for each division, 44 students. Division B was selected as an experimental sample while Division A was for the control group, so the sample is representative of the research community, with a percentage of 100%.

2.3 Research tools:

(Legal basketball court, 20-ball basketballs, tape measure, signs, whistle, stopwatch).

2.4 field research procedures

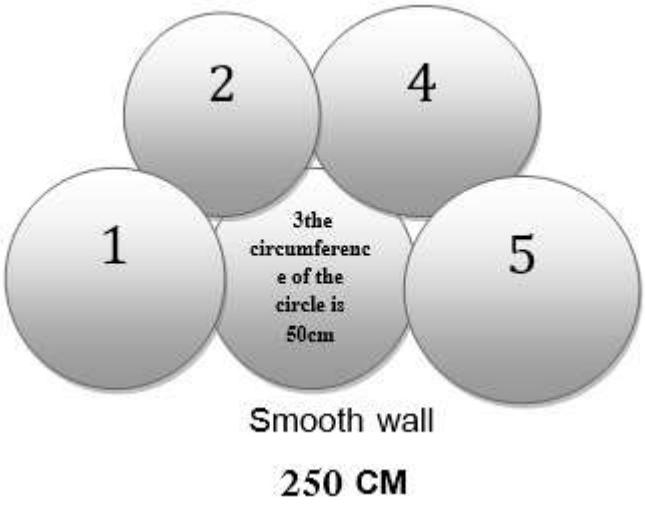
2.4.1 thoracic handling test of movement

The goal of the test: to measure the skill of Thoracic handling of movement

Performance specifications:

At the start signal, the tester performs manipulations of movement on the circuits according to the sequence and then returns to Number (1) as shown in Figure (1)

Registration: the time is calculated, the laboratory is given three attempts, the best of which is calculated, and the best attempt is evaluated according to the apparent construction of the skill, giving a score of (0-10) with the help of two resident experts



Starting (where the player stands) Figure (1) shows the pectoral handling accuracy test

2.4.2 exploratory experience:

The researcher conducted the exploratory experiment on the basketball court at the Hillah Preparatory School for boys on Sunday, 13/10/2024 at exactly nine o'clock in the morning, and the sample of the exploratory experiment consisted of 8 students from the fourth preparatory Grade, 4 from Division A and 4 students from Division B and were excluded from the main experiment, the experiment aimed at:

1-Identify the time taken to perform the test.

2. check the scientific coefficients of the pectoral handling test of the movement.

The results of the exploration experiment have resulted in the achievement of the objectives for which this experiment was conducted.

2.4.3 Scientific transactions of the medicine test:

2.4.3.1 Test validity:

The researcher relied on extracting the truthfulness of the content, which is a type of honesty, as the test was presented to a group of experts and specialists and it turned out that the test is truthful

2.4.3.2 Test stability:

The researcher resorted to using the (test application and re-application) method, as the researcher applied the tests under consideration to (8) students from the preparatory stage from the same research community on (13/10/2024) and the tests were re-applied after (7) days on (20/10/2024) under the same conditions as in the first Test, and the results indicated that the tests enjoyed a high coefficient of stability

2.4.3.3 Objectivity:

One of the scientific conditions that must be met in the test is its objectivity, as the objectivity of the tests was calculated by finding the correlation coefficient between the scores of two (arbitrators) who put the scores while applying the tests to the survey sample, and after collecting the arbitrators '

scores and extracting the correlation coefficient (Pearson) the results indicated that the tests enjoyed high objectivity and Table (5) shows this.

2.5 Parity of the research sample:

Before starting the main experiment, the researcher checked the parity of the two research groups (experimental and control) in the skill of handling the basketball vest, and Table (1) shows the results of the parity of the research sample.

Table (1)

Shows the equivalence of the research sample in the studied variables

Variables	Unit of Measurement	Control		Experimental		T-value Calculated	Significance Level	Statistical Significance
		-S	A	-S	A			
Thoracic handling	**Tha**	**4.38**	**1.198**	**4.45**	**2.94**	**0.218**	**0.823**	**Insignificant**
Degree of Freedom (86) and Significance Level (0.05)								

2.6 Preparation of educational modules:

After completing the tribal considerations and confirming the scientific foundations, the researcher prepared the educational modules according to the educational model of Harrison and Brason in developing the skill of chest handling in basketball for students of the research sample, for the period from 25/10/until 25/11/2024 for 4 weeks with two educational modules per week. the educational module included chest handling exercises in the main section and in the applied part by 25-30 minutes, noting that the time of the entire educational module is 60 Minutes and the exercises were the most difficult exercises were comprehensive and varied, and emphasis was placed on the correct application of the skill and cooperation between the group members to implement the specified skill from the teacher And work to correct mistakes among them , refer to the teacher in case of queries about the skill with the teacher's note of the way of dealing between the members of the group and the emphasis by the teacher on the correct performance and focus on the teacher's signal during performance and correct mistakes and maintain distance during the application of handling exercises

2.7-Dimensional tests:

The researcher conducted the dimensional tests on Thursday, 28/11/2024 after completing the educational curriculum by the experimental and control research groups, and on the basketball court of the Hilla Preparatory School for boys at nine in the morning and under the same conditions as the tribal tests.

2.8 Statistical methods:

The researcher used the spss statistical bag to analyze the research data.

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3-Presentation and discussion of results:

3.1 presentation of results:

3.1.1 presentation of the results of the anterograde and anterograde tests of the control and experimental research groups in the thoracic handling test of the students of the research sample

Table (2)

Shows the results of the ante-and post-tests of the control and experimental research groups in the thoracic handling test

Variables	Measurement	Control				Experimental				T-value Calculated	Sig	Statistical Significance
		Pre-test		Post-test		Pre-test		Post-test				
		-S	A	-S	-A	-S	A	-S	A			
Thoracic handling	Degree	4.38	1.198	5.12	1.235	4.45	2.94	7.12	2.03	3.218	0.000	Moral
Degree of freedom (42) and level of significance (0.05)												

3.1.2 Presentation of the results of dimensional tests of the control and experimental research sample

Table (3)

Shows the results of the differences in the dimensional tests of the control and experimental research groups of the thoracic handling test

Variables	Unit of Measurement	Control		Experimental		T-value Calculated	Significance Level	Statistical Significance
		-S	A	-S	A			
Chest handling changes direction	Degree	5.12	1.235	7.12	2.03	2.65	0.001	Moral
Degree of Freedom (86) and Significance Level (0.05)								

3.2 Discussion of results:

The findings of the statistical analysis demonstrated the efficacy of the experimental group in the dimensional tests of chest handling, surpassing the control group. This outcome suggests that the educational units designed according to the Harrison and Bramison model have been successful in achieving their objective. The exercises developed by the researcher are regarded as highly effective tools for facilitating learning and development in students at this stage.

The researcher posits that the educational modules have accomplished their intended objective, which is to cultivate the skill of chest handling. This fundamental skill is crucial for basketball players, as handling involves the precise transmission of the ball from one player to another, with the intent of avoiding being intercepted by the opponent and attempting to reach the opponent's basket safely.

Chest handling is considered an essential component of offensive basketball strategy, involving the strategic transfer of the ball from one attacking player to another who is well-positioned to advance

or execute a shot. This technique involves the tactical decision of transferring the ball to the player who can most effectively exploit vulnerabilities in the opponent's defensive formation.

Chest handling is considered a fundamental offensive skill that is executed by two or more players in proximity, with a significant impact on the outcomes of competitive matches. A team that demonstrates proficiency in swift and precise chest handling is likely to achieve successful shooting outcomes. Ha Wissel's assertion that this technique is the most common in basketball is supported by its capacity for expeditious and effective execution in a variety of positions on the basketball court. The pectoral handling technique can be performed from a state of stability or movement after taking a step. Its nomenclature derives from the direct, linear trajectory of the ball, which travels from the handler's chest level to the receiver's chest level. Therefore, the ability to competently manage the game is a critical factor in fostering a harmonious and cooperative environment among players, which is paramount for achieving victory. A team that demonstrates proficiency in effective handling is better equipped to execute its offensive strategies on the field, as evidenced by the following statement: "The team whose players are adept at handling can perform their offensive duties on the field." Accordingly, the researcher in the learning modules of the Hasson and Bryson model concentrated on the precision of delivering the ball from various positions and a range of exercises contingent on location and handling. Moreover, the researcher ensured the accuracy of handling and the strength of its delivery to the colleague, performance speed exercises, and corrective feedback. Given the variability of playing conditions and the diversity of positions, mastering the skill is one of the most significant means of achieving victory.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations:

4.1 Conclusions

1-the exercises prepared according to the model of Harrison and Bryson positively influenced the learning of the skill of the pectoral extension for students of the fourth preparatory stage in the preparatory suit for boys

2-the research results showed the relative development of the control group, which practiced the teacher's style

3-the results showed a remarkable and positive development of the experimental group in the dimensional tests

4.2 Recommendations:

1 the need to use the educational modules prepared by the researcher to develop the skill of chest handling for students of the preparatory stage.

2. The need to use educational modules according to the Harrison and Bryson model to learn basic basketball skills in the middle school curriculum.

3. Adoption of the Harrison and Bryson model in physical education lessons.

4. Training teachers in the use of modern educational models.

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Model Instructional Unit Based on the Harrison and Bramson Model for the Experimental Group

Instructional Objective: Learning chest pass skill
Duration of the Unit: 60 minutes
Educational Objective: Developing the spirit of cooperation among students

No.	Module Sections	Time	Module Content	Organization	Notes
1-	Preparatory Section	15 min		×××××××××× ▲	Emphasizing the attendance, standing in an orderly manner, and adjusting the distances between the players, and then emphasizing the performance of physical exercises correctly.
	Introduction		Stand in one format to record the absence and perform the greeting.		
	General warm-up	5 min	General preparation for all organs of the body.	×××××××××× ×××××××××× ▲	
	Special Warm-Up	15 min	Diverse and comprehensive exercises for the whole body that serve the main part of the lesson.		
2-	Main Section	61 mins		×××××××××× ××▲ × ×××××××××× Stand in the shape of a minus square and the teacher explains the short serve skill	Emphasizing the players' understanding of the technical aspects of performance, paying attention to the teacher's explanation and presentation of the skill using the method, while receiving and answering inquiries during the presentation.
	Educational Activity	15 min			

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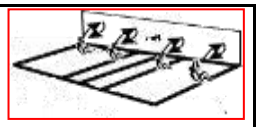
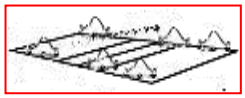
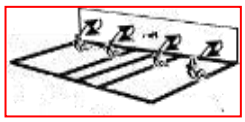
	Applied Activity	36 mins	The first exercise: Performing the skill of short back serve from above the net and below the rope at a height of 30 cm and fixed with additional posts 10 serves for each player. Second exercise: Performing the skill of short back serve from above the net, provided that the feather falls in the square drawn in the opposite field of 50 cm ×1 m for each player 10 serves. Third exercise: Perform a short back serve between the two players while the teammate tries to block the serve and the sending player tries to take a point directly by sending Fourth Exercise: Performing the Short Rectangular Rear Transmission Skill Drawn on a Flat Wall with a Height of (2 m) and (4 Meters) from the Stadium.	   	Applying the skill correctly and cooperating between the group members to implement the skill specified by the teacher and working to correct mistakes among them, referring to the teacher in case of inquiries about the skill, the teacher's observation of the way of dealing between the group members. Emphasizing the teacher on the correct performance and focusing on the teacher's signal during the performance and correcting mistakes. - Emphasis on performance. Distance - Emphasize not to stay away from the net and distance during practice.
	Evaluative Tests	10 min	Evaluative skill tests among female players to perform the short serve skill.		Working to create and improve the spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm among the group members by showing the best among them
3-	Concluding Section	4 min	-Calm-down exercises with a departure greeting - Discussion and repetition of the main instructions and recommendations in the performance. - Final feedback for the purpose of confirming the correction of errors in the future. - The method of reinforcement, encouragement, and motivation for learners.	×××××××××× ◙	