University of Baghdad College of Physical Education & Sports Sciences Postgraduate Department Workshop entitled:

"Sports sciences and its role in developing the analytical scientific study of sports"

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WHAT IS SPORTS SCIENCE?

 Sports science is a discipline that studies how the healthy human body works during exercise, and how sports and physical activity promote health and performance from cellular to whole body perspectives. The study of sports science traditionally incorporates areas of physiology (exercise physiology), psychology (sport psychology), anatomy, biomechanics (sports biomechanics), biochemistry, and kinesiology.

MOST PEOPLE MISJUDGE SPORTS AND EXERCISE SCIENCES THINKING IT IS JUST ABOUT EXERCISE AND PLAYING SPORT. PARTIALLY, IT IS TRUE YET THERE'S A LOT TO KNOW ABOUT PLAYING.



Exercise physiology

- Exercise physiology is the physiology of physical exercise.
- Understanding the effect of exercise involves studying specific changes in muscular, cardiovascular, and neurohumoral systems that lead to changes in functional capacity and strength due to endurance training or strength training.
- The effect of training on the body has been defined as the reaction to the adaptive responses of the body arising from exercise or as "an elevation of metabolism produced by exercise".





Cyclist may be trained and assessed by exercise physiologists to optimize performance.^[1]

Sports psychology

- Sport psychology was defined by the European Federation of Sport
- Psychology (FEPSAC) in 1996, as the study of the psychological basis, processes, and effects of sport.
- It involves the study of how psychological factors affect performance and how participation in sport and exercise affect psychological and physical factors.
- Sport psychologists teach cognitive and behavioral strategies to athletes in order to improve their experience and performance in sports.
- 1. Jarvis, Matt (2006). Sport psychology : a student's handbook. Routledge. ISBN 1-84169-581-5. OCLC 60971762



Sports Biomechanics

- **Sports biomechanics** is the quantitative based study and analysis of athletes and sports activities in general.
- It can simply be described as the physics of sports. Within this specialized field of <u>biomechanics</u>, the <u>laws of mechanics</u> are applied in order to gain a greater understanding of athletic performance through <u>mathematical modeling</u>, <u>computer simulation</u>, and <u>measurement</u>.

*Boone, Tommy. <u>"Basic Concepts in Sports Biomechanics"</u>. Archived from <u>the original</u> on 28 October 2011. Retrieved 27 October 2011.

Kinesiology

- **Kinesiology** is the scientific study of human body movement. Kinesiology addresses <u>physiological</u>, <u>anatomical</u>, <u>biomechanical</u>,
- <u>pathological</u>, <u>neuropsychological</u> principles and mechanisms of movement.
- Applications of kinesiology to human health include biomechanics and <u>orthopedics</u>; strength and <u>conditioning</u>; <u>sport psychology</u>; <u>motor</u> <u>control</u>; skill acquisition and <u>motor learning</u>; methods of <u>rehabilitation</u>, such as <u>physical</u> and <u>occupational therapy</u>; and sport and <u>exercise</u> <u>physiology</u>.
- There are many different types of exercise interventions that can be applied in kinesiology to athletic, normal, and clinical populations. <u>Aerobic</u> <u>exercise</u> interventions help to improve cardiovascular endurance.

<u>Home - Kinesiology</u>". uwaterloo.ca. 20 August 2012. Archived from <u>the original</u> on 21 October 2012. Retrieved 27 April 2018.







Sports Sociology

- Sport and Exercise Sciences also explores how sport, health and fitness is viewed in society, understanding it through a social scientific and humanistic lens.
- While some think of the body as a machine that can be conditioned to become stronger and faster, we are also human beings with values, different cultures and deep sociological and psychological experiences.

More interrelated sciences with sports

- Athletic training: The conditioning of the internal systems through physical activity.
- Physical fitness: It is the ability to carry out daily activities without excessive fatigue.
- Nutrition: It is the scientific study of the food we eat and how the body uses it in relation to exercise.
- Tests and measurement: Tests are instrument, process or a technique used for obtaining response from test taker. Measurement is the process of measuring a test.
- **Statistics:** It is a mathematical science involving collection and analysis, explanation and presentation of data.
- Wikipedia the free online encyclopedia. Retrieved 2024.
- Harold M Barrow, Rosemary Mcgree and Kathleen A. Trischler, *Practical Measurement In Physical Education And Sport*. 4th ed, (London: Lea & Pediger, 1984), p4.

The importance of Sciences in Sports

- Finally, sports sciences are important because:
- They are used to help identify strengths and weaknesses so that a training program can be individualized for everyone from athletes to the elderly, and everyone in-between.
- Sports Scientists ensure that athletes are up to date with current training protocols, testing, and preparation.

Topics for Discussion

Session(A):10.30-11.30

1	Biomechanics & Fencing Sport	Enas Khalid	1	Exercises for
		Hasnaa Sameer		Basketball
2	Biomechanics in Football	Zaid Akram	2	Feedback in
		Mohammad	3	Feedback in
		Abdullah		
3	Learning Methods in Swimming for Kids	Sroud Yaseen	Λ	Foodback in S
		Caiad Musson	4	Feeuback III
		Sajau wuaeen	5	Physiological
		Lina Yaseen	6	Social Integra
4	The Dominant Energy System in	Najwa Safaa		players
	Fencing	Omar Ibrahim	7	Technical Per
		Muna Ali		Technology i
			8	Training Usin
				_
5	Sports History: History of Football	Ahmed Oda		
			9	Sports Histor
		Dhavahava lahav	10	Cell Energy in
		Dhergham Jaber		

Topics for Discussion

Session (B):12.30-1.30

1	Exercises for using Assistive Devices in Basketball	Ahmed Othman	
		Mohammad Adil	
2	Feedback in Futsal	Haider Ali Shebeeb	
3	Feedback in Squash	Shahad Raed	
		Sajad Satar	
4	Feedback in Volleyball	Temba Basim	
5	Physiological Variables of 100m Running	Shajan Yaseen	
6	Social Integration of Sitting Volleyball players	Mustafa Emad	
		Mohammad Hussein	
7	Technical Performance Analysis	Mustafa Adil	
	Technology in Futsal		
8	Training Using Basketball Auxiliary Tools	Abdullah Khalid	
		Diana Majed	
9	Sports History: World cup Achievement	Karar Muhsin	
10	Cell Energy in Volleyball Training	Abeer Abbas	
		Alaa Taha	

Discussion committee

Asst. Prof. Mayada Zuhair Alkhafaji	Chairman
Professor. Ansam Yaroub	Member
Lect. Dr. Ilham Ahmed	Member
Lect. Noor Abdul Sahib	Member



















