

## Journal of Applied Sports Science December 2023, Volume 13, No. 2 www.jass.alexu.edu.eg



# An analysis of the World Para Karate Championship in Dubai 2021.

## Dr. Mohammed Asim Ghazi<sup>(1)</sup>

 ${\color{blue} \textbf{(1) PhD in Curriculum and Teaching Methods, Faculty of Physical Education, Alexandria University, Egypt} \\$ 

Abstract

The study aims to analyze the view is to determine the Kata most used by medalists and athletes during the World Para Karate Championship in Dubai 2021, the study method The researcher used the descriptive analytical method in order to suit the nature of the study The study sample: The researcher chose the study sample in a deliberate way from the World Para Karate League championship with a classification for the three categories (visual disability, mental disability, and motor disability). Mental Disability and Kata (SANSAI) in Mobility Disability (Wheelchair) Percentage of scores awarded in Kata for motor disability is more than for mental and visual disability. The recommendations came: The work of analyzes on Kata in the field of Para karat in many tournaments related to the sport of Para Karate..

Keywords:( Para karate, content analysis, kata )

#### Introduction

Karate is a martial art from Japan. The largest international karate organization, the World Karate Federation (WKF), has over 10 million members in over 190 member countries and is recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) (ar.wikipedia.org, 2021)

Karate is an attractive and interesting sport in the skillful performance of many of the skills specific to the sport of karate. Karate is divided into two parts, the first section is kumite (fighting) and the second section (kata), which combines defensive skills and offensive skills, as well as an aesthetic review of performance. (Ghazi M., 2021, p. 44) And (Mohammed Assem 2022 AD): Para-Karate refers to one of the karate methods in which the rules of competition were established in order to accommodate fair competitions among athletes with disabilities. Para-Karate focuses on developing the ancient kata system for wheelchair athletes, visually impaired athletes, and athletes with mental disabilities. (Azi, 2022, p. 15)

In 2006, the World Karate Federation established the Para-Karate Committee in an effort to develop and promote karate among athletes with disabilities. Since then, Para-Karate has become an integral part of the operations of the World Karate Federation. (WKF, 2021)

### The study Problem:

Countries and international and local federations strive to reach the world and always seek the performance analysis of the kits performed in the tournament and then the qualitative and quantitative analysis of those kits, and the quest for how to manage competitions and tournaments in a way that leads to those competitions, so the researcher resorted to the analytical view of this The championship held on the land of Dubai, which is the World Para Karate League in Dubai 2021

#### the importance of studying:

Stand kata ranking in the World Para Karate League

Statistical work in the kata in the World League of Para karat

#### Objectives of the study:

The aim of the study is to look at the analysis to determine the most used karate by medalists and athletes during the World Para Karate League in Dubai 2021.

#### **Study questions:**

- What are the kata used in the three categories of the Para Karate competitions?
- What are the skill performances that are performed in the three categories in the Para Karate competitions?

#### Study term:

Para-Karate is the name given to a form of karate-based competition rules modified for athletes with disabilities (whether mental, physical, or motor). (Azi, 2022, p. 5)

Content analysis: one of the scientific research methods that aim at the objective, organized and quantitative description of the apparent content of the content of communication, and it is the logical means by which the phenomenon under study is dealt with (Tuaima, 2004, p. 69)

Kata: It is real combat movements performed against imaginary opponents, through which the player imagines that he is an attacker from all sides, so he performs defense and attack movements against the imaginary people in his imagination (Ghazi, 2020, page 44)

#### **Previous studies:**

 A study (Mohamed Labib 2019 AD) entitled "An analytical study of the most important methods of attack used during the World Karate Championship (Chile 2019)."

The research aims to identify the methods of attack, the executed skill performance and the most commonly used areas for the players of the actual combat competition (kumite) in the sport of karate. In the youth stage, as for the youth stage under 21 years, the methods depended on more

experience, which is the counter method and the direct method.

- 2. Study (Marcelo Romanovic Ribas 2020 AD): entitled "Analysis of the Tactical and Technical Performance of the 65-Kg Male Category in the Brazilian Shotokan Karate Championship" The aim of this study was to determine the techniques most used by medalists and defeated athletes during the 2017 Shotokan Brazilian Karate Championship Eleven fights involving thirteen athletes (28.5±3.7 years old) who competed in the "up to 65 kg 1. KYU" category. The analysis was conducted by six specialists using the Scout Karate Tactical and Technical Data Table. The results indicate that the "Cattle Jerry" attack was the most assertive decision in the "up to 65 kg in first KYU" category.
- Study (Dusana Sirna Augustovikova 2020 AD): entitled "A New Evaluation of the Kata at the Higher Level of Karate: Analysis of the Frequency and Score of the Kata in the K1 Premier League." Scores are

given according to the artistic and mathematical presentation of the kata. This improvement can cause changes in competition trends. The aim of the study was to find out the frequency and degrees of kata performed in Karate League 1, Conclusions: To advance to the next round, performing karate performs kata longer and more complex than before the change of rules. This, however, does not guarantee a higher score. Shorter kata have lower pitches and therefore are used less. Since male and female competitors choose different kata and achieve different scores.

## conduct the study :

## **Study Approach:**

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method due to its relevance to the nature of the study.

#### Study sample:

The researcher selected the study sample in a deliberate way from the World Para Karate League

Classified for the three categories (visual disability, mental disability, and motor disability)

Table (1)
A table showing the homogeneity among the sample members

The three classifications	Statistical Number variables		Percentage % Percentage of males	participating Percentage of females	participating		
Visual disability	Male	17	13.43%				
v	female	6	4.74%				
mental handicap	Male	17	13.43%	40.29%	22.12%S		
_	female	13	10.27%	40.2770	22.12/05		
motor disability	Male	17	13.43%				
motor disability	female	9	7.11%				

#### The tools used in the research

- Content analysis tool: The form was built to analyze the karate and medals according to the three categories in Para karate
- Categories of analysis: The categories of analysis mean the three categories of (visual disability, mental disability, and motor disability).

Table (2)
Content Analysis Card for the Most Performing Kat in Visually Impaired Karate World Para Karate League

	Kata	ОН	онѕ	ОНІ				П	EI	KU	И	
Category	roles	онѕ ОНЅ	KANKU SH	GOJUSHII DAI	ENPI	SOCHIN	NOII	ANAN DA	SUPARINPEI	GANKAK	OHAN DA	UNSA
	R1 G1/2	6	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Visual disability	R1 G2/2	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
ap	R2-G1	2	2	1	-	1	-	1		-	-	3
dis	R2-G2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ral	R3 Bronze Medal	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
'isı	R3 Bronze Medal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
7	R3 Gold Medal	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Average score for Kata		38.05 %	39.44 %	40.26 %	37.96 %	39.32 %	35.23 %	41.18 %	41.86 %	44.3 %	44.46 %	39.18 %

Figure No. (1)

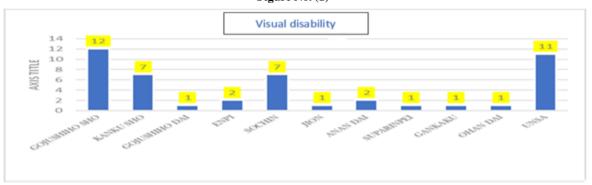


Table No. (2) and Figure No. (1): that the percentage of kata (GOJUSHIHO SHO) and kata (UNSA) players are the most played kata in the competition, where the number of kata playing is between (12-11) times and over the preliminary roles and The semi-final rounds, and this gives a kind of relief and achievement of the required level. It came in the general arrangement of the selection of kata kata (Kanku sho) with a score of (7) times of repetition, and it is clear that the kata of Shotokan School, which is one of the schools that practice the sport of karate, is The percentage of old age where the percentage of choosing Kata ranged by (19.32%), and for the Kata in the Shutrio School, the percentage of Kata practice was (5.52%), and the Kata came (KANKU SHO), (GOJUSHIHO DAI), (GANKAKU), (OHAN DAI) and it was Also, the kata of the Shotokan School are in the final rounds, and the scores were as follows: (OHAN DAI) (44.46%), (SUPARINPEI) (41.86%), (ANAN DAI) (41.18%) and all of these kata are from the Shotrio School, except Kata (GANKAKU) (44.3%), which is one of the kata of the Shoto Kan School, as well as the kat that got a high total evaluation in the scores. It is a non-repeated kat in performance Be among the ones that were discussed in the final round, which are Kata (GANKAKU), and Kata (OHAN DAI), and (Abdullah Ghazi) confirms that the stages of training for people with visual impairments are not to be trained on basic and transitional motor skills (twisting and rotation) and this It is found in the kata (GANKAKU), the kata (OHAN DAI), the kata (Kanku sho), the kata (KANKU SHO), (GOJUSHIHO DAI), Nasser Al-Sayed confirms that the use of imaginative teaching to develop some thinking skills and the imaginative teaching strategy, which contributes to The development of kinetic thinking skills, and this is that the sport of karate is baptized on imagination during performance, and (Abdul Muti and Al-Qanawi 2000 AD) indicates that the higher the intelligence rate of the blind child, the more active, movement and superior the motor performance and the faster the acquisition of information and motor skills, which is what It is found through the analytical view of the catastrophes in Table No. (2)

Table (3)
Content analysis card for the highest performing karate in karate mental handicap world para karate league

	Kata	ОН	χΩ		п	IOD	AI	DAI				EI	OF	
Category	roles	ОНЗ ОНО	KUSHANKU	PAIKU	NISEISHI	ориченор ІА	BASSAI D	KUSANKUDAI	SANSAI	ENPI	<b>NSN</b>	SUPARINPEI	KANKUSHO	SEPAI
	R1 G1/2	5	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
<u>a</u>	R1 G2/2	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
ica	R2-G1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
pu	R2-G2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
mental handicap	R3 Bronze Medal	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
ment	R3 Bronze Medal	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	R3 Gold Medal	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Average score for Kata		37.72 %	40.08 %	38.01	40.09	38.26 %	38.24	37.72 %	38.77 %	30.48	39.28 %	38.11	41.05	35.66 %

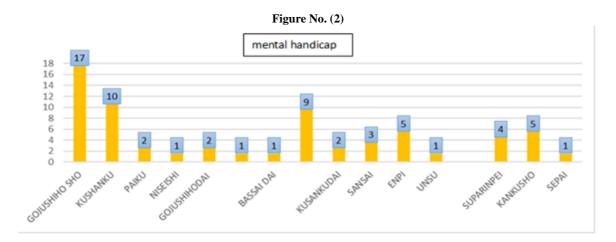
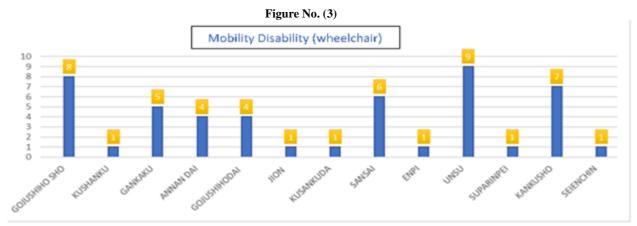


Table No. (3) and Figure No. (3): that the most kata participating in the competition for categories of people with mental disabilities is the kata (GOJUSHIHO SHO) with a score of (17) times and on the various roles of the preliminary and final roles, which is one of the kata Shotokan School, and Kata (KUSHANKU), and it scored (10) times in various roles from the preliminary and final rounds, and it is one of the kata of the Shotoiro School, and the lowest participants were in Kata (BASSAI DAI), Kata (ENPI), and Kata (KUSANKUDAI), and KATA (SEPAI), and the most kata obtained scores were as follows: KATA (KUSHANKU) with a percentage of (40.08%), and KATA (NISEISHI) with a percentage of (40.09%), and came in second place as Kata (UNSU) with a percentage of (39.28%), and through the analysis of the content in the category with mental disabilities, we find that the Shutoior School Katta was the most used in awarding the degree to the kata, followed by the kata (UNSU) with a percentage of (39.28%) and one of the shoto school kata and confirms that the skills of the kata that obtained On the higher levels, a set of simple movements that allow the player with mental disabilities to perform in a coordinated manner (Pieter Jelle Vuijk20210) that improving the performance of motor skills in children with moderate intellectual disability, and the results support the idea that the level of motor and cognitive performance is related to children with intellectual disabilities. (Vuijk, 2010, pp. 55-65), indicates (ANDREJA MARIĆ, 2SONJA ALIMOVIC) Our results show a relationship between the degree of stereoscopic vision and the level of proficiency in fine and gross motor skills. Because stereoscopic vision develops during the preschool years and is associated with other skills, we need to provide a timely assessment of visual performance and create specific program modifications for children with intellectual disabilities. 1ANDREJA MARIĆ, 2017, pp. 105-121) (Samo Masleša 2012) asserts that by improving motor abilities and expanding the boundaries of skills, people with intellectual disabilities improve their quality of life. Attention to the future and thus contributes to raising the quality of participation of persons with intellectual disabilities in sports as well as in life. (Maslesa, 2012, pp. 15-25)

Table (4)
Content Analysis Card for Karate Top Performing Kate Mobility Disability (Wheelchair) World Para Karate League

	Kata	НО	KU	KU.	DAI	IOD		ЉА	I			PEI	НО	NI
Category	roles	ОНС ВНО ВНО	KUSHANKU	GANKAKU	ANNAN	GOJUSHIHOD AI	NOIf	KUSANKUD	SANS	ENPI	<u> </u>	SUPARIN	KANKUSHO	SEIENCHIN
5:	R1 G1/2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-
Disability elchair)	R1 G2/2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-
bility Disabi (wheelchair)	R2-G1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
o'D elc	R2-G2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
lity ⁄he	R3 Bronze Medal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Mobility (whee	R3 Bronze Medal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ĭ	R3 Gold Medal	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Average score for Kata		40.34 %	42.86 %	42.91 %	44.3 %	38.47 %	41.84 %	40.26 %	42.94 %	38.42 %	41.26 %	39.6 %	40.85 %	40.55 %



It is clear from Table No. (3) and Figure No. (3): that the percentage of playing kata (GOJUSHIHO SHO), kata (UNSA), and kata (KANKUSHO) are the most played kata in the competition, where the multiplicity of playing in kata ranges between (9,8,7).) once and over the preliminaries and semi-finals, and this gives a kind of relief and achieve the required level, and came in the general ranking of the selection of the Katta (GOJUSHIHO SHO) with a score of (9) times of repetition. One of the schools that practiced karate is the largest, as the percentage of Kata selection ranged by (25.01%), and for the Kata schools in the Shutrio School, the percentage of Kata practice was (8.52%), and the Kata (ANNAN DAI), (GOJUSHIHO DAI), (GANKAKU)), (SANSAI), and also the kata of Shotokan School were in the final rounds, and the scores were as follows (GANKAKU) (40.91%), (GOJUSHIHO SHO) (40.34%), (ANAN DAI) (44.3%) and all of these The kata is from the Shotokan school, except for the kata (ANAN DAI) (44.3%), which is one of the kata of the Shu Weru School, and also the kata that got a high overall evaluation in grades as Tat is not a frequent performer, but the finalists are KUSANKUDA, KANKUSHO, KATA (SEIENCHIN), Shirley S M Fong 2014 asserted that wheelchair martial arts may improve bone strength. Posture control and self-esteem in adult wheelchair users. This new sport - martial arts in a wheelchair - may be an exercise option for people with physical disabilities (Fong, 2014, pp. 27-32), and agrees (Mohammed Asim 2022) that strengthening the muscles gives some kind of beauty in performance. Skills and aesthetic form during the disease through the muscular strength of the limbs and agreement with the wheelchair. (Azi, 2022, pp. 22-23)

Table (5)
Content analysis card for the highest performing karate in the handicap categories of the World Para Karate League

		Category													
Katas	Visual disability			me	ntal handicap	)	Mob (v	ranking							
	Partici pation percent age	score percenta ge	winni ng perce ntage	Participa tion percenta ge	score percenta ge	winni ng perce ntage	Participa tion percenta ge	score percenta ge	winni ng perce ntage	top	rated				
GOJUSHIHO SHO	8%	38.05%	1%	17%	37.72%	9%	8%	40.42%	2%	11	1				
GANKAKU	1%	44.03%	1%	-	-	-	5%	42.91%	1%	2	13				
KUSANKUDA I	-	-	-	10%	40.8%	5%	1%	40.6%	1%	6	2				
UNSU	11%	39.18%	3%	3%	39.28%	2%	9%	41.26%	0%	5	3				
SOCHIN	4%	39.32%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12				
SANSAI	-	-	-	9%	38.77%	2%	6%	38.42%	3%	5	5				
KANKUSHO	7%	39.44%	1%	9%	41.05%	2%	7%	40.85%	2%	5	4				
KUSHANKU	-	-	-	10%	40.08%	5%	1%	42.86%	0%	5	6				
ANNAN DAI	2%	41.18%	0%		-	-	1%	44.3%	1%	2	11				
GOJUSHIHOD AI	3%	40.26%	2%	1%	38.26	0%	4%	38.47%	0%	2	8				

JION	1%	35.23%	0%	-	-	-	1%	41.84%	0%	0	9
ENPI	2%	37.96%	2%	2%	26.48%	0%	1%	40.38%	0%	2	7
SUPARINPEI	1%	41.86%	0%	2%	38.11%	2%	1%	39.6%	0%	2	10
SEIENCHIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	40.55%	0%	0	15
PAIKU	-	-	-	2%	38.01%	0%	-	-	-	0	16
NISEISHI	-	-	-	2%	4.09%	1%	-	-	-	1	14
SEPAI	-	-	-	1%	35.86%	0%	-	-	-	0	17
BASSAI DAI	-	-	-	1%	38.42%	0%	-	-	-	0	18
OHAN DAI	-	-	-	2%	40.88%	0%	-	-	-	0	19
sum of averages	4%	38.62%	1%	5%	35.56%	5%	4%	40.96%	1%		
ranking		Third			Frist			Second			

In Table No. (5), it is clear that the mental disability came in the first rank of the percentage of participants by (5%) and the percentage of winning by Kata by (5%), but the percentage of scores for Kata came in the third rank with a percentage of (35.56%), and The movement disability (wheelchair) came in third place in the participation rate by (4%) and the winning percentage by (1%), but the percentage of scores was higher by (40.96%), and the visual disability came in third place with the participation rate (4%). ), the winning percentage is (1%) and the score percentage is (38.62%), and the kata (GOJUSHIHO SHO) came in the first place, and the kata (KUSANKUDAI) in the second place, and the kata (UNSU) in the third place, and the kata (UNSU) (Ali, 2014) (Ribas, 2020) (Vuijk, 2010) (Labib, 2019) (Ali, 2014) (Ali, 2014).

#### conclusions

- Orientation towards the use of UNSU kata with visual impairment, GOJUSHIHO SHO with mental handicap, and SANSAI with motor disability (wheelchair).
- Percentage of grades awarded in Kata for motor disability than for mental and visual disability.

#### Recommendations

- Conducted analyzes on Kata in the field of Para karate in many Para Karate tournaments
- Statistics work in kinetic and skill analyzes in the sport of Para karate

#### References:

- 1. **Rushdi Ahmed Tuaima.** (2004). Content analysis in the humanities, first edition, p. 96. Cairo: Arab Thought House.
- 2. **Abdullah Ghazi.** (2021). Strategies for Teaching People with Special Needs, First Edition, p. 214. Algeria: Alpha Documentation House.
- 3. Abdel Moti El Knawy. (2000). Developmental Psychology: Manifestations and Applications. Cairo: Quba House.
- 4. **Muhammad Asim Azzi. (2022).** Artificial Intelligence and Para Karate Techniques, First Edition, p. 15. Jordan: Dar Al Wefaq for Publishing and Distribution.
- Muhammad Asim Ghazi. (2020). Creativity in training and teaching karate. Jordan: Dar Al-Ibtikar for Publishing and Distribution.
- 6. Muhammad Asim Ghazi. (2021). Extended engineering for karate. Algeria: Alpha Documentation House.
- 7. **Mohamed Labib.** (2019). An analytical study of the most important methods of attack used during the World Karate Championships (Chile 2019)." The Scientific Journal of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Benha University, Volume (10), Issue (24), pp. 1-26.
- 8. Nasser El-Sayed Gomaa and Hassan Shawky Ali. (2014). Teddy's Strategies for the Visually Impaired, First Edition, p. 245. Riyadh,: Dar Al-Zahraa for Publishing and Distribution.
- ANDREJA MARIĆ, S. A. (2017). RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STEREOACUITY AND MOTOR SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES. Hrvatska revija za rehabilitacijska istraživanja 2017, Vol 53, Supplement, str., 105-112.

- 10. en.wikipedia.org. (2021, 9 10).
  - $https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/\% D\{3\%D8\%A7\%D8\%B1\%D8\%A7\%D8\%AA\%D\{A\%D\}7\}. Retrieved from karate: \\ https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/\% D\{3\%D8\%A7\%D8\%B1\%D8\%A7\%D8\%AA\%D\{A\%D\}\}$
- 11. **Augustovicova, D. C. (2020).** New kata evaluation in top-level karate: analysis of frequency and score of katas in K1 Premiere League. Science Grant Agency of the Ministry of Educa □ on of Slovak Republic VEGA No. 1/0654/19, 12-22.
- 12. **Fong, S. S. (2014).** Wheelchair martial practitioners arts have similar bone strength, sitting balance and self-esteem to healthy individuals. Phys Ther Rehabil ScipISSN 2287-75762014, 3 (1), 27-32, 27-32.
- 13. **Maslesa**, S. (2012). Motor abilities, movement skills and their relationship before and after eight weeks of martial arts training in people with intellectual disability. Acta Univ. Palacki. Olomuc., Gymn. 2012, vol. 42, no. 2, 15-25.
- 14. **Olympic, I. (n.d.). International Olympic Committee (2017)**, IOC approves. Retrieved from https://www.olympic.org/news/ioc-approves-five-newsports-
- 15. **Ribas, M. R. (2020).** TACTICAL AND TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE MALE 65 KG CATEGORY AT THE BRAZILIAN SHOTOKAN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP. Journal of Physical Education, https://doi.org/10.4025/jphyseduc.v31i1.3106.
- **16. Vuijk, P. J. (2010).** Motor performance of children with mild intellectual disability and borderline intellectual functioning. Journal of Intellectual Disability Research 54(11), 55-65.
- 17. WKF. (2021, 11 16). WKF PARA-Karate Championships 2021 . Dubai