

The Effectiveness of Defense in the Construction of Fast Break for the Algerian National Handball Team, at the African Championship Tunisia 2020

فاعلية الدفاع في بناء الهجمات المعاكسة للمنتخب الوطني الجزائري لكرة اليد أكبر ذكور أثناء البطولة الإفريقية تونس 2020

Ryad OULMANE¹, Mustapha BOURENANE CHERIF²

¹معهد الرياضية التربية البدنية / ryad.oulmane@uni-alger3.dz

² / bourenane.cherif@uni-alger3.dz معهد التربية البدنية والرياضية

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Abstract: This study aims to know the effectiveness of defense in the construction of fast break for the Algerian National handball team, at the African Championship Tunisia 2020, and its importance to clarify the analysis of the performances of African teams, and identify the strengths and weaknesses in terms of skills relative to the Algerian national defense, as well as its effectiveness in retrieving and translating the ball To fast breaks and then materialize them into goals through which the outcome of the match can be influenced and to achieve the objectives of this study, the searcher used the descriptive approach on a sample of six (06) teams participating in the African Handball Championship, which is the Algerian, Egyptian, Tunisian, Moroccan, Angolan, Congolese, by observing, and after statistical processing of the results using all SPSS and EXCEL, the searcher found that fast breaks play a major role in determining the match results.

Keywords: Defense, Fastbreak, Handball

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة فاعلية الدفاع في بناء الهجمات المعاكسة للمنتخب الوطني الجزائري لكرة اليد أكبر ذكور أثناء البطولة الإفريقية تونس 2020، وأهميتها في إيضاح تحليل أداء المنتخبات الإفريقية، وتحديد نقاط القوة والضعف على المستوى المهاري، وكذا فعاليته في استرجاع الكرة وترجمتها إلى الهجمات المعاكسة، ثم تجسيدها إلى أهداف والتي يمكن من خلالها التأثير في نتيجة المباراة ولتحقيق الأهداف هذه الدراسة استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي على عينة ستة (06) منتخبات المشاركة في البطولة الإفريقية للأمم لكرة اليد وهي المنتخب الجزائري، المصري، التونسي، المغربي، الأنغولي، الكونغولي، باستعمال الملاحظة، وبعد المعالجة الإحصائية للنتائج باستخدام كل SPSS و EXCEL توصل الباحث إلى أن للهجمات المعاكسة دور كبير في تحديد نتائج المباريات.

- الكلمات المفتاحية: الدفاع، الهجمات المعاكسة، كرة اليد-

I. The theoretical side

An introduction:

Handball is a team sport , many things that must be taken into account, including tactical in order to achieve control of the game, skill and physical methods, whether for players or goalkeepers who collectively contribute to achieving the best results, The key to win a handball game or losing can be lack of tactical preparation, especially at the well-known levels – (defense and attack), which called the researcher to analyze the performance of the Algerian national team and identifying it strengths and weaknesses at the skill level in the African Handball Championships, for this we will conduct a descriptive and analytical study returns in defense for the Algerian national team in building Fastbreaks during the African Handball Championship - Tunisia-2020. It must, during his implementation of the various offensive skills at any period of the attack during the match, be fully prepared to perform his defensive duties and implement the defensive skills as soon as his attack ends, whether it is successful or fails (Khaled and Jalal, 2008, p. 61)

The team in the organized attack seeks to organize its offensive ranks and move the ball home from one side to another from the sides of the field using offensive moves in the form of studied and agreed kinetic sentences in advance to reach the opposing team's goal, "and this is done by opening gaps or disrupting the opposing team's defense.""(Jamil Qasim Muhammad al-Badri and Ahmad Khamis Radi al-Sudani, 2011, p. 146) Therefore, the speed of the attack is a very important element, "The time factor is important. The shorter the time, the more successful the player inside the arena is, and it is manifested by the quick attack or the numerical shortage of the opposing team, where there is the possibility of navigating in the appropriate spaces and creating an opportunity to score an injury in the opposing team's goal."(Mashreq Aziz Tanish Al-Lami, 2006, p18),as

it is known that the handball attack is a very important factor, but the defense is no less important than it, and the team that has a strong manly defense can stop or limit the danger of the opposing team's attack and prevent it from shooting at its own goal by performing the defensive duties assigned to it And respond quickly and correctly to those situations that can occur as a result of changing the opposing team's playing methods.

The defense in Handball is a set of moves made by the player in cooperation with his colleagues against the attacker while defending his area to prevent him from shooting at the goal and trying to cut or deflect the ball. Through a series of targeted technical and planning actions. (Ahmed Youssef Al-Shamkhi, 1996, p. 6) In order to reach high achievement in this sport, it is necessary to rely on a complete and continuous series of procedures that are based on scientific foundations in selecting players to complete the educational and training process.to reach Championship level.

1- The problem:

Handball is one of the sports that occupies a wide space among its followers in recent years, there has been an increasing and remarkable development in all respects, which has given this game a fast passed character when performing, which necessitated all its practitioners to be accurate and speedy in performing all the basic skills of this game. On the many diverse kinetic responses to unexpected variables in the unexpected external environment of the competitor inside the field, and the playing plans in handball are characterized by the multiplicity and diversity of the technical skill requirements to be implemented, and it is classified that the technical and skill performance must be characterized by effectiveness, adequacy and adaptation in the sense to achieve the goal performance on time.

So, the nature of performance in handball depends on the degree of efficiency of the player to perform basic skills, whether defensive or offensive, with or without the ball, and employing those skills while doing tactical work. various types of defenses. He scores a plurality of goals, but if the same team is not capable of his defensive skills, then he will hit his own net more goals and thus the effects of his offensive operations will be lost and in vain on the outcome of the match (Khaled Hammouda, 2008, p. 311).

The ability of the team players to switch from attack to defense is a measure of the team's ability and good training with a goal, but it has other positive functions and goals as well, including trying to seize the ball to start the stages and operations of the attack and In order to reach high achievement in this sport, it is necessary to rely on a complete and continuous series of procedures that are based on scientific foundations in selecting players to complete the educational and training process. to reach Championship level. (Bassam Abdel-Hadi, 2012, p. 17)

To clarify this, we try to answer the questions as follows:

Is there any effectiveness in the defense of the Algerian national team in building fast-break during the African Handball Championship, senior men - Tunisia 2020?

To clarify more, we will divide the general question into partial questions, which are as follows:

Sub-questions:

- Do **fast-breaks** have a role in the results of the matches that the Algerian national handball team, the most senior men, played during the African Championship Tunisia 2020?
- Is there a difference between the two halves the first and second regarding the effectiveness of defense in building **fast-breaks** for the

national handball team, senior men during the African Championship Tunisia 2020?

2- Hypothesis:

2-1-General hypothesis:

- **There is effectiveness in the defense of the Algerian national team in building fast-breaks during the African Handball Championship senior men - Tunisia-2020.**

2-2- Partial Hypothesis:

- Fast-breaks have a role in the results of the matches played by the Algerian national handball team, the most senior men, during the African Championship Tunisia 2020.
- There is a difference between the two halves the first and second regarding the effectiveness of defense in building fast-breaks for the national team senior men, during the African Championship Tunisia 2020.

3- Research objectives:

The effectiveness of the defense in building fast-breaks, as well as recording them, is a requirement of all handball teams, as it works during training and exercises to develop this trait (effectiveness) and thus build a good defense and quickly escalate the ball to build the fast-break, Therefore, our research here came to show the effectiveness of the defense in building fast-breaks and translating the latter into goals, and thus taking the difference in the result of the match by:

- Knowing the importance of goals scored through fast-breaks on the outcome of the match.
- Knowing the stability of the effectiveness of the defense in building fast-breaks during the two halves of the match.

- Knowing the impact of the level of the competing teams on the effectiveness of the defense in building fast-breaks by the Algerian national handball team.

4-research importance:

From here, we show the importance of this research as it is one of the few Arab research projects that analyzed the performance of African teams, as well as identifying strengths and weaknesses at the skill level in African handball championships, and thus reaching the results and recommendations drawn from this study, which gives a future view of those in charge of African football federations. The hand in evaluating the performance of its teams in order to improve the level of preparation for the upcoming international tournaments and thus contribute to the development of African handball.

So touched researcher that To work to find the effectiveness of the Algerian handball defense in building Fastbreaks and work to escalate the ball in the least possible time and thus economy of physical effort and easy scoring of goals by being alone with the goalkeeper and recording on it even if it is of a high level.

5- Previous and similar studies:

Previous and similar studies are among the most important stages that researcher went through it and an important part that she relies on in her research in order to benefit from it, as it helps her to enrich the research, comparison and proof. Its importance lies in knowing the different dimensions that surround the problem with direct benefit in directing and controlling the variables, and we meant by similar studies every study that touched on one of the variables of the current study represented by fast-breaks, as for the previous studies, they are the research that touched on the two variables of the current study together, which was represented in defense, and for the lack of references and research in this field, we were not able to find what is consistent with our

study in the two variables together, namely "defense and fast-breaks " as previous and similar studies, where did Prepared by Othman Mustafa (2002), studying under the title "Application of individual defense skills against the ball-winning striker and its relationship to the quick attack of the Erbil Handball Club", this study aimed to identify the repetition of the team's application of the individual defense skill and to know the success and failure rate in the application of each skill, the relationship between success in the team's application of defense skills the individual and the application of quick attack during matches and the relationship between the failure to apply the types of individual defense skills and the opponent's scoring, userresearcherThe descriptive approach in its survey style, as for the research sample, it included the players of Erbil Sports Club participating in the Premier League for the sports season 2001-2002. Of the percentage of successful attempts, and in the end, there is a significant correlation between the success in applying skills (cutting the ball during handling - cutting the ball during the thump - blocking with the arms by jumping - blocking with the arms without jumping) and the application of the quick attack(Othman Mustafa Othman, 2002, p. 1), as he did prepared by Tamer Hussein Al-Shithi (2016) studying under the title "Analysis of the Critical Passing Areas of the Blitz Attack in the Finals of the Handball Championship 2015 in Qatar", this study aimed to identify the areas of the decisive passes in the Lightning Attack through the effect of the tactical shift of the Lightning Attack The most effective areas to perform according to passes and the most effective time periods to perform according to the decisive passes in the blitzkrieg, and decisive, userresearcherThe descriptive approach in the style of analytical survey studies using the kinetic analysis program, and one of the most important results he reachedthe two researchers that the average time in the decisive pass for some participating teams is the highest average time in Qatar and the lowest

average time is Spain, while the average speed in the decisive pass was the highest average speed in Egypt and the lowest average speed in Qatar (Malik Reda, 2017, p. 1). Finally, we mention a study Maguri Jamila (2016) under the title "Analysis of the defensive and offensive play of the Algerian national team Akbar during the World Handball Championship Qatar 2015", this study aimed to know the effectiveness of the defense and attack of the national team to identify the technical errors committed and the state of the increase and numerical deficiency and its impact on the national team's attack, used researcher The descriptive approach was based on the note card being the appropriate approach to solving the research problem and achieving its objectives, among the most important results that he reached requester that the weak offensive and defensive performance affected the effectiveness of the Algerian national team's return in terms of numerical shortage and numerical increase Technical errors and ineffective shooting areas according to playing positions, the researcher recommended the necessity of good preparation and reliance on different shooting areas to diversify offensive play (Malik Reda, 2017, p. 1).

I. Application Side

1-Method Search:

The method is the path that leads to the desired goal, or it is the invisible thread that pulls the research from its beginning to its end in order to reach most results. (Muhammad Azhar Al-Sammak and others, 1980, p. 42), We will try to use the descriptive approach in our study. It is an investigation that looks at the phenomena as they exist in the present, intended to diagnose and reveal their aspects and determine the relationships between their elements. Wajeeh Mahjoub defines it as "an investigation of one of the educational and psychological phenomena as they are in the present, with the aim of diagnosing them, revealing their aspects, determining the relationship between their

elements, and finding the relationship between them and other phenomena that are related to them, Due to the specificity of this study, it was used the two researchers a branch of the descriptive approach, which is the descriptive approach using the analytical survey method, which is the method used in the majority of research of this type.

2-Determine the basic search variables:

2-1-independent variable: It is the variable that affects the occurrence of a specific situation. For example, if we want to study the impact of an increase in the number of cars in the country on accidents, the increase in the number of cars is the independent variable, and the number of accidents is the dependent(Nasima Rabia Jafari, 2006, p. 80),In our research, represented in "The effectiveness of defense in building fast-breaks for the Algerian national handball team, the most senior men during the African Championship Tunisia 2020", the independent variable is represented in "**defense**".

2-2- The dependent variable: It is the variable that occurs as a result of the influence of the independent variable, or it is what follows in the occurrence of the independent variable, and the dependent factor is called the resulting factor (Nasima Rabia Jafari, 2006, p. 81), Thus, the dependent variable in our study It is a "**fast-breaks**".

3-Survey study:

It is a practical way to detect obstacles that you may encounter the two researchers while doing the basic study to prepare the research tools and show the appropriate conditions in terms of time, cost, assistant staff, validity of devices and others.

4-1- Objectives of the exploratory study:

Preparing and testing research tools and determining their characteristics and ability to measure research variables, Preparing the assistant staff, Knowing the

average time, it takes for research tools to apply and finding the best conditions for conducting the baseline study, Practice how to record cases in the form and Clarity of the cases of registration forms in terms of their interpretation.

4-1-1- Tools of the exploratory study:

note card:

Steps to build a note card:

It was built using previous studies, the theoretical side, as well as the opinions of specialists, so that the phases were developed to serve the subject of our research, and they were all related to the hypotheses established in terms of the effectiveness of the defense in retrieving the balls and turning them into fast-breaks. During the African Handball Championship - Tunisia 2020 - where it was distributed to the observing staff and arbitrators, including the coach of the GS Petroleum, to measure the credibility of the tool, as it was agreed on 95% of the phrases placed in the card, where modifications were made by adding and deleting some phases.

We point out here that the researcher provided a sufficient number of computers and CDs for all interviews, as each of the observed staff was interested in analyzing an interview from the five interviews on this point that the researcher, by providing a sufficient number of devices, avoided the problems that occurred during the pilot study.

4-1-2- Means of collecting information and devices used:

- ✓ Note Card, Computers, Projector (DATA SHOW), Game CDs, Auxiliary staff.

4-1-3- The Survey Sample:

The exploratory or preliminary study was adopted in building and experimenting with the characteristics of the research tool, which is the observation card, by training the staff designated for observation on the card, then we took an

interview from a friendly match in preparation for the African Championship, which was between the Algerian national team and its Angolan counterpart on Sunday 12-01-2020 at 18 :00 In the multi-sports hall in Ain Taya, we returned the ball after 10 days (the same interview, the same timing and in the same circumstances) in order to stand on the stability, honesty and objectivity of the tool, which gave us results that are almost close to the degree of completeness and this is due to the nature of the tool. By making comparisons between note cards, and the results were amazing through the presence of minor differences and negligible errors, and therefore the field of error in the observation was zero, and this exploratory experiment was conducted in the period from 16 to 26 January 2020 on the matches of the African Handball Championship for the Algerian national team.

4-1-4The results of the survey:

We trained our support staff well, Duplicate CDs for fear of damage and double the number of computers.

5- Basic studies:

The basic study is a necessary step and a basic pillar of scientific research, and therefore the researcher must that Addressing it in order to clarify and clarify the tools used in the basic study and the conditions of their application and how to unload them and obtain grades, while highlighting the original community of the study and the sample of this research and its characteristics and method of selection, are searcher that as well as to indicate the plan of statistical analysis used in the current study, both qualitative and qualitative.

5-1-Research community and sample:

The research community is meant by the original community, and it consists of the total teams participating in the African Handball Championship - Tunisia

2020 - which are distributed according to the tables set by the African Handball Confederation CAHB.

We divided the participating teams into four levels represented in the following table **The first group:** Egypt-Democratic Congo-Guinea-Kenya, **The second group:** Angola-Gabon-Nigeria-Libya, **Third group:** Tunisia-Cameroon-Cote d'Ivoire-Cape Verde. **Fourth group:** Morocco-Algeria-Congo-Senegal-Zambia.

The sample is part of the study community from which field data are collected. It is considered part of the whole, meaning that a group of community members is taken to be representative of the research community. (Rachid Zrouati, 2007, 334), The sample is considered one of the most important axes that the researcher uses during her research. Choosing the sample well and appropriately helps to reach results with high credibility and reliable efficiency, as it is considered a representation of the original community, where we chose the Algerian national handball team, during the African Handball Championship - Tunisia 2020 -, which is the sample through which we can do the study they are the African teams participating in the African Championship held in Tunisia 2020, which are represented by 6 teams and 84 players, and they are arranged as follows: The Algerian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Tunisian, Angolan and Congolese national teams, each team has 14 players

6-2-Search tools: The final form of the observation tool:

The observation card was applied to all the matches of the national team that it played in the preliminary round and the ordinal match during the African Handball Championship - Tunisia 2020 -, as it was distributed to the observing staff. We note here that the researcher that He provided a sufficient number of computers and CDs for all interviews. Each of the observed staff was interested in analyzing an interview from the five interviews. Accordingly, the researcher avoided, by providing a sufficient number of devices, the problems that were

encountered during the conduct of the exploratory study "the time factor as well as devices".

7-Statistical tools:

In order to reach the statistical results, elicit the general results and understand them well, and then define the statistical analysis plan, The researcher used descriptive statistics such as arithmetic mean, variance, standard deviation, and despite their simplicity, they are important when performing correlation and comparison operations between arithmetic averages, or analysis of variance in two directions. The researcher used the analysis wizard in all stages of statistical analysis (IBM STATISTIQUE 19 SPSS)

8View and analyze match results tables:

The first step: Indicate the importance of the goals of Fastbreakson the outcome of the match.

Table (01) Structured attacks, Fastbreaks and the percentage of goals scored per match

Variables interviews	Organized National Team Attacks	Targets scored from organized attacks	Percentage %	Fast- Breaks	Fast- Breaks Target	Percentage %
Algeria Congo	35	31	88.57%	13	26	50%
Algeria Morocco	38	33	86.84%	10	19	52.63%
Algeria Tunisia	44	22	50%	6	15th	40%
Algeria Egypt	53	27	50.94%	10	33	30.30%
Algeria Angola	41	32	78.04%	12	26	46.15%

Table (02) The percentage of goals scored by Fastbreaks for each match

Variables interviews	Objectives registered	Fast Breaks targets	Percentage of Fast Breaks goals out of all goals scored%
Algeria - Congo	31	13	41.93%
Algeria - Morocco	33	10	30.30%
Algeria - Tunisia	22	6	27.27%
Algeria – Egypt	27	10	30.03%
Algeria - Angola	32	12	37.5%

We note that the percentage of Fastbreaks compared to the match result was 41.93. This percentage is considered very high, and this is due to the weakness of the Congolese team, and the Algerian national team was able to recover a large number of balls estimated at 44 balls and make 13 Fastbreaks, but half of them were scored, or only 13 goals, which is an estimated 50% where if All 26 Fastbreaks were scored to have a greater difference during the match result.

The second step:

Table (03): shows both the averages of the Fastbreaks goals from all the goals scored and the standard deviation.

Statistics	n	The least	The most	The average	Percentage %	Standard Deviation
Attack						
All goals scored	05	22	33	29	35.17%	4.527
Fastbreaks targets	05	06	13	10.2		2,683

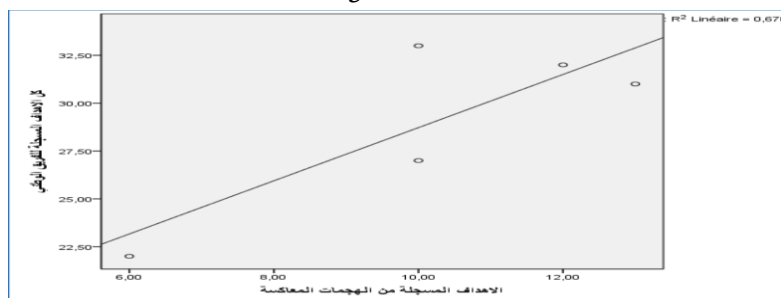
Through Table (03) It turns out to us that the average goals scored by the national team during its matches during the African Championship Tunisia 2020 was 29 goals, and this rate included all goals scored from Fastbreaks, which came at an average of 10.2 goals and constituted 35.17% and a standard deviation of 2.683 compared to a standard deviation in favor of the goals scored as a whole of 4.527

Table (04): shows the correlation between the goals scored by the national team as a whole and the goals scored from Fastbreaks.

Attack	Statistics	Degree of Freedom n-1	The Average	R	Statistical Significance
All goals scored		04	29	0,823	0,01
Fast breaks targets		04	10.2		

Through Table (04) It turns out to us that there is a positive correlation close to the degree of completeness, is very high (0.823), and this shows the importance of Fastbreaks in influencing the outcome of the match, which leads us to say that Fastbreaks are of great importance in the heart of the game scales, and this is what is illustrated by graph No. (01) Through the Pearson cloud, which shows how close the points are to the axis, and thus the degree of correlation

Figure N:1 shows the correlation between the goals scored by the national team as a whole and the goals scored from Fastbreaks



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The third Step: A comparative study between the two halves of the match according to all matches.

Table (05): The number and percentage of balls retrieved and translated into Fastbreaks for all matches of the Algerian national team

The run	first half	Second half				
	Number of balls recovered	The number of Fast-breaks	The percentage of fast-breaks to the number of balls recovered	Number of balls recovered	The number of Fast breaks	The percentage of fast-breaks to the number of balls recovered
Algeria - Congo	18	17	94.44%	16	9	56.25%
Algeria - Morocco	11	08	72.72%	15	11	73.33%
Algeria - Tunisia	17	07	41.17%	10	08	80%
Algeria - Egypt	23	15	65.21%	23	18	78.26%
Algeria - Angola	17	15	88.23%	16	11	68.75%
The total	86	62	72.09%	80	57	71.25%

By our observation of Table (05), it turns out to us that the number of balls recovered in the first half is better than in the second half, as well as the number of Fastbreaks, which is equivalent to 72.09% of the total Fastbreaks that came as a result of the number of retrieved balls for the national team in the first half,

while in the second half it is equivalent to 71.25% as a percentage of translating the recovered balls into Fastbreaks, that is, by comparing the five (5) matches played by the Algerian national team during the African Handball Championship Tunisia 2020, as the effectiveness of the defensive performance in building Fastbreaks was better in the first half than in the second, and this is due to several factors that can be enumerated that it may be a defensive and offensive absence.

Conclusion:

Through the second step in the first question, we conclude that the goals of the Fastbreaks and the goals as a whole have a correlational relationship, meaning that the goals of the Fastbreaks affect even a little on the results of the national team matches., And the From our analysis of Table No.5 We conclude that the effectiveness of the defense in retrieving balls and translating them into Fastbreaks was greater in the first half than in the second, and those during the five matches that were taken into account from the matches of the national handball team, during the African Championship Tunisia 2020, and here we conclude that the effectiveness of the performance, the defensive in building Fastbreaks was fluctuating when analyzing the matches as a whole, and this is due to the knowledge of the opponent between the two halves, is when resting, entering the match or insisting on winning or the psychological aspect, and this can be viewed as future studies.

Through all of the above we can say That there is a fluctuation in the defensive stability in terms of retrieved balls and translating them into Fastbreaks, so that we noticed that in all the matches of the preliminary round there was an awakening of the defense in the second half compared to the first half and this is due to the physical aspect that the national team started with in its matches,

where there was vitality and activity in the defense of the national team and we attribute this activity to the goals of the team that it set before the beginning of the African championship, which is to qualify for the second round. Then this activity began to decrease little by little, especially with the progress of the competition and the loss of the main goal. In the first half and then regressed in the second half, we can also attribute this reason to the level of the opposing team compared to the teams it faced in the first round.

Discuss the results:

2-1-According to Partial Hypothesis 1:

Through the results we obtained, which showed that the goals scored from Fastbreaks play an effective role in the outcome of the match, and that the recent trends of high-level teams are in the direction of defense, carrying out a greater number of Fastbreaks, or playing with the opposite offensive tendency throughout the phases the match.

According to partial hypothesis 2:

Through what was obtained from the results of the matches, with regard to the first half and the second half, we have noticed that there is a fluctuation in the level, especially with regard to the retrieved balls and turning them into Fastbreaks, and then scoring goals through the defense, and we attribute this to a lack of focus, Especially for the match that brought the national team together with the teams that were of a parallel level, and this is due to knowing the level of the opposing team, then there was a decline in the second half with regard to building Fastbreaks, as well as translating them into goals, and this we attribute to a lack of focus due to a lack of importance the match, as well as the loss of the team's real goal, which is to qualify for the semi-finals, which constituted frustration among the players. As for the rest of the matches, the awakening always came in the first half, which we attribute to the lack of preparation,

through the lack of high-level friendly matches, not to mention the lack of competition for the majority of players, especially local ones.

Conclusion:

This study aims to know the extent of the effectiveness of the defense of the Algerian national team during its participation in the African Championship Tunisia 2020, through the recovered balls and converting them into Fastbreaks, and also knowing the extent of the impact of these attacks on the outcome of the matches. The defense of the Algerian national team in building Fastbreaks during the African Handball Championship - Tunisia-2020. After the researcher conducted the applied field aspect, in which the observation was used, which took into account the scientific foundations in its construction by relying on specialized sources, as well as everything related to the subject of our research from previous and similar studies, and also relying on the opinions of technicians and specialists, and after analyzing and discussing the results of this study, it was reached to the following: Fastbreaks have a role in the outcome of matches. There is a difference between the first and second halves in terms of building Fastbreaks. The difference in the effectiveness of the defense in building Fastbreaks according to the level of the teams

We hope that this study has contributed even in a small way to enriching the existing library balance, as well as contributing to giving the addition to the Algerian handball officials in order to be taken into account, as well as identifying the shortcomings to avoid them in the future and contributing to raising the level of our national teams in order to represent us better. future in international forums.

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