

**DETERMINE GRADES AND STANDARD LEVELS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION  
SCALE FOR SPORTS CLUBS IN IRAQ ACCORDING TO TECHNICAL INDICATORS  
FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ITS MEMBERS**

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**Abstract**

The research aims to determine grades and standard levels for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators. The researchers used the descriptive approach using the survey method, using a sample of (350) members of the administrative bodies of sports clubs in Iraq. The researchers used the necessary statistical methods for this. After that, the researchers processed the results to obtain (6) standard levels because the standard scores extend to (6) deviations, three of which are to the right of the arithmetic mean and three to the left of the arithmetic mean, which is over a range of six standard scores corresponding to six standard levels, meaning: each standard score is One corresponds to six modified standard scores (T), which certainly corresponds to one standard level, and the standard levels are determined using the mean distribution curve. The researchers reached some conclusions, the most important of which is: reaching standard grades and levels for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators. The researchers recommended the necessity of applying the scale by the clubs' sponsors.

**Keywords:** standard levels, classification, sports clubs, technical indicators.

**Introduction**

The success of sports bodies corresponds to the extent to which they use the foundations and principles that contribute to the development of their work at all levels. There is no doubt that most administrative bodies are in dire need of making many changes in order to keep pace with the revolution of developments taking place at the level of the Arab and regional countries in adopting a philosophy and directions that are consistent with all stages in achieving The results are presented in a way that befits its reputation through excellence in sports, cultural and social activities. (Al-frejawi, A., & Adnan, 2023) The process of determining grades and levels through technical indicators for sports clubs (Easa et al., 2022) requires Accurate and helps provide true and objective information about the performance of various activities, which contributes to showing the level of sports clubs through the sports clubs' understanding of the importance of the classification process (Naif& Hussein al-Maliki, 2020), and this in turn helps them overcome many of the obstacles they face during Work progress, as administrative bodies are (independent administrative units that carry out aspects of administrative and technical activities that require a great deal of specialization) (Najm, 2009, p. 208), and one of their basic duties is to find the best ways to prepare sports teams and strive to spread sports and cultural awareness among Club members organize a library (Fadel&Kadem, 2021), cultural curricula, and give lectures (Al-

Maliki, 2015, pp. 18-19), as one of the duties of the administrative body is to approve management functions, which the administration defines as “all operations that would implement public policies and achieve their goals.” (Ibrahim, 2000, pages 21-22), and sports management is defined as “the art of coordinating the elements of work and sports products in sports organizations and directing them in an organized manner in order to achieve their goals” (Noman and Sharaf El-Din, Sports Administration, 2010, page 15), which helps On reaching the goals to be achieved, as the functions of management consist of (planning). Planning is defined as “one of the basic elements in management, and it is a continuous process that means, very briefly, the complete preparation to reach the achievement of the goals.” Sayed Al-Hawari, quoting Salah Wahab, defines “identifying work or activities and estimating resources and choosing the best ways to use them in order to achieve certain goals” (Shaker, 2015, p. 48). Planning is also known as (Terry) “is the choice related to facts and the setting of hypotheses related to the future when depicting and configuring the various activities that depend on their necessity to achieve the desired results” (Terry, S, 2008, pp. 37-39) and (Mondher, H. A., &Khalaf, 2023) Organization is one of the elements of management, without which management loses a lot in the event of its absence. Organization is defined as “identifying the aspects of activity necessary to achieve the goals previously specified in planning” ( Al-Janabi and Al-Husseiniawy, 2014, p. 69). The organization aims to clearly define the relationships between employees in the organization, as each member knows his responsibilities, relationship, and connections with other members (Shaan, 2012, p. 43), as leadership occupies an important role in the work of sports clubs and is considered a phenomenon. Social, it exists in every social situation and affects the activity of the group. According to (Muhammad Hassan Allawi), leadership is “the process in which a member of an organized group directs the behavior of its members to push them with a sincere desire towards achieving a common goal among them” (Bah and Nassari, 2006, p. 3). ), the presence of an effective leader in any institution, including sports clubs, means the presence of effective leadership and management, thus achieving great results and goals by shortening time, optimally investing in available capabilities, unleashing latent energies, and creating a work environment dominated by lofty values, determination, determination, and patience (Al-Shafi'i, A., 2017, p. 106. ) and (Kadhim, M. J., Shihab, G. M., &Zaqair, 2021) One of the important and complementary functions of management functions is oversight (Abdul Kareem, M., &Qasim, 2023). The comprehensive oversight process is concerned with two functions: the first: pushing activities in the achieved directions. For objectives, and the second: correcting the paths of activities (Al-Shafi'i H., 2012, p. 13), communication is one of the elements of guidance and its importance increases for coordination with the increase in the volume of communication, as well as in understanding and realizing the nature of the work and defining the role of each of the administrators, and there must be good preparation It is clear with the aim of understanding and following up on this process (Botros and Ghadhban, 2014, p. 3). The evaluation represents the last link in a series of stages of the administrative process and is defined as “the process of collecting, classifying, analyzing and interpreting data or information (quantitative or qualitative) about a phenomenon, situation or method with the intention of using it.” In issuing a judgment about the value of the phenomenon to help make a decision regarding it (Khataiba, 1997, p. 123), “through the researchers’ observation that the administration needs to develop its work by The current work lacks the presence of means that contribute to creating standards that accurately determine their work, since there is a weakness in the administrative work of administrative bodies that develop their work in order to keep pace with developments in the world (Jumaah&Ameen, 2023). Therefore, researchers resorted to codifying the standard out of belief

in establishing Criteria to be used by researchers later. The research aims to determine grades and standard levels for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators from the point of view of its members. There are many previous studies that addressed the research topic, including: a study (Youssef and Naji, 2017), The research aims to identify the standard levels of modern management standards for administrative work in the Olympic sports federations of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, and then the modern management standards for administrative work and their importance for sports federations were addressed (Rija, 2023). Accordingly, the research community and its sample represented by the Olympic sports federations were approved. In the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, which numbered (24) federations, and then all procedures were codified to use the modern management standards scale for administrative work (Tawfeq, A., & Jalal, 2023) and (Gree&Attiyah, 2022), and after statistical treatments and presentation of the special results With the standard levels, the following conclusions were reached: • Determining standard levels for the results of modern management standards for administrative work in the Olympic sports federations of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, and a study (Raja and Ibrahim, 2019). The results concluded that administrative creativity did not appear clearly in members of the clubs' administrative bodies. Its practices were flexible and feasible (Kzar&Kadhim, 2020) and (Kadhim, 2012), and its focus was on achieving administrative efficiency in accordance with recognized programs to ensure that it worked on what exists and not on what should be. The most important conclusions were that the estimate obtained was (average ) due to the lack of practice of administrative creativity, and taking into account the real trade-off in developing creativity (JawadKadhim, M., &Mahmood, 2023), as well as the absence of motivations and incentives supporting it (Jawad, M., &JabbarShinen, 2016). The study recommended applying the standard continuously as a reference for improvement and development, emphasizing collective creativity and interaction in exchanging information, adopting new proposals and expressing freedom of opinion in creative ideas, with a focus on surveying the opinions of all beneficiaries to develop the work of this body, and a study (Rida and Taher, 2018). ) and (Sami, F., &Mohameed, 2016) The research aims to build and codify a measure of administrative creativity for coaches of Iraqi Premier League football clubs from the point of view of players and administrators. The most prominent results were that the researchers obtained the administrative leadership personality, which consists of five areas, then The scale was used to extract levels and standards for the study (Raed, H., &Laith, 2022) and (Mousa, A. M., &Kadhim, 2023). The researchers reached several conclusions, including that the measure of administrative creativity consists of more than one factor (field). Also, the administrative creativity scale in its final form consists of (31) items distributed over the four areas of the scale. The researchers recommended enhancing the administrative creativity of coaches because of its importance in raising the team's sporting level. The study (Muhammad and Abdul Hussein, 2021) aimed to build and codify a measure of the effective management of the Iraqi Basketball Federation from the point of view of the employees. The researchers concluded that the levels of the measure were extracted in a way Moderate distribution and (5) levels were chosen for the scale, (Ali, Y. S., Abdulhussein, A. A., &Jassim, 2023). The researchers recommended adopting the levels and standards extracted from the raw scores through the use of standard tables that the researchers developed for the scale scores. As for the study (Attiya and Muhammad 202) The research aimed to build and codify a measure of decision-making for the leaders of Olympic sports federations from the point of view of the workers (QasimHilal, M., & Adnan Amin, 2021). It led the researchers to prepare and

codify the measure of decision-making for the leaders of the Olympic sports federations from the point of view of the workers. .

creating standard levels and degrees such as

### Research Aims

Determining standard grades for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators from the point of view of its members.

Research areas

The human domain is members of the administrative bodies in Iraqi sports clubs, while the spatial domain was the headquarters of sports clubs, while the temporal domain was 8/17/2023 to 11/17/2023.

### Method and tools

The research community was determined by a random method and represented by members of the administrative bodies after communicating with the Ministry of Youth and Sports/Sports Clubs Department to identify Iraqi clubs in order to identify the size of the total research community, which amounted to (181) clubs and (1488) members of the administrative body, and the research sample composed of Of (350) administrative body members for the main experiment, a percentage of (23.52%). A member of the research community. As for the exploratory experiment sample, the researcher selected (20) members from the sample with a percentage of (1.344%), as in Table No. (1)

**Table (1)Shows sample details**

Community and research sample								
Exploratory sample								
Number of administrative body	name Club	No	Number of administrative body	Club name	No	Number of administrative body	Club name	No
7	Al Nakheel Sports Club	.3	7	Al Nahda Sports Club	.2	8	Trade Sports Club	.1
			7	Al Majd Sports Club	.5	9	Girl Aish Sports Club	.4
members (20)The total survey sample is								
Legalization sample			Legalization sample			Legalization sample		
Authority number Administrative	Club name	No	Authority number Administrative	Club name	No	Authority number Administrative	Club name	No
10	-Al Rawdatain Sports Club	.8	7	Student Sports Club	.7	10	Essaouira Sports Club	.6

10	Hindi Sports Club	.11	6	Al Arabi Sports Club	.10	10	Al Numaniyah Sports Club	.9
7	Sports Club	.14	7	Sulaikh ClubThe -Al athlete	.13	10	Damok Sports Club	.12
8	Al Badir Sports Club	.17	8	Border Sports Club	.16	10	Khanaqin Sports Club	.15
7	Rafidain-Al ClubThe athlete	.20	7	Communications Sports Club	.19	10	Diyala Sports Club	.18
9	Al Waqaa Sports Club	.23	7	clubMy athlete	.22	10	Jaloula Sports Club	.21
7	Shamiya ClubThe athlete	.26	10	Electrical Industries Sports Club	.25	9	Shahraban Sports Club	.24
9	-Naft Al Wasat Club Sports	.29	6	Al Ain Sports Club	.28	7	Degla University Sports Club	.27
5	Railway Sports Club	.32	8	Traffic Sports Club	.31	8	Teachers Sports Club	.30
6	Al Shoala Sports Club	.35	8	Lines Sports Club	.34	6	Walaa Sports -Al Club	.33
8	Bayaa -Al Sports Club	.38	7	Youth Watch Sports Club	.37	8	Sons of the City Sports Club	.36
10	Dora Sports Club	.41	6	Mahmoudia Sports Club	.40	10	Medhatia Sports Club	.39
6	Freedom Sports Club	.44	8	Tarmiya Sports -Al Club	.43	10	Babylon Sports Club	.42
9	Karbala Sports Club	.47	6	Taji Sports Club	.46	10	Kifl Sports -Al Club	.45
Total rationing sample members ( 350)						10	Police Equipment Sports Club	.48

### Procedures for implementing field research steps

Choosing variables for special research in (the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators from the point of view of its members) in an unpublished research. The researchers used the scale, as the scale is acquired for constructive foundations. Therefore, the researchers wanted to extract the grades and standard levels for the scale, as the number of its items is (42) items. Appendix (1). Therefore, a five-point graded scale was developed (very often, often, sometimes, rarely, very rarely). The grade scale was arranged starting from (5) very often, (4) often, (3) sometimes, (2) rarely. (1) Very rarely, and the opposite is true for negative paragraphs.

### Exploratory experience

The researchers applied it to a number of members of the exploratory experiment, which numbered (20) members of the administrative bodies, in order to identify the extent of clarity of the areas, clarify any incomprehensible paragraph, define some of the terms mentioned in the

scale, and become familiar with the answer instructions and the mechanism for choosing the alternatives that are closest to reality or that one desires. The respondent chose it to represent a work strategy proposed for him in the future and to learn about the difficulties that the sample may face and the efficiency of the supporting work team.

**Main experience of legalization**

The researchers applied the scale with the help of the assistant work team on the research sample, which numbered (350) members of the administrative bodies in sports clubs, for the period from 8/17/2023 to 9/17/2023. The researchers used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (Spss): the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, T-test for independent samples, simple correlation coefficient, skewness coefficient, Vacrobach coefficient, and Guttman coefficient.

**Discussion**

**Standardization of scale**

The process of codifying the scale is very important because it makes the scale ready for use in different situations, times and places. What is meant by “codification” is that if this scale is used by different individuals, they will obtain similar results. This, of course, requires unifying the procedures for applying and correcting the scale (Fouad, 2008, p. 113). In order to complement the objectives of the study, the researchers worked on codifying the scale (classification of sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators), and codification involves applying the scale to find standards and levels for it.

Table (2) Shows descriptive statistical data for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators from the point of view of its members (standardization sample)

Arithmetic mean	115.8514
Mediator	116,000
standard deviation	8.07775
skewness	.226
Standard error	.130
Lowest degree	95.00
Highest degree	140.00

Standard scores for the scale (classification of sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators). The standards are known as “tables used to interpret test scores, as the arbitrator can use these standards to indicate whether the scores of individual athletes are at the average level, above average, or below average for the rationing sample that was used to build the standards” (Ali, Sadiq, and Ali, 2014, p. 173), after applying the scale, we obtain a score that represents the respondent’s answer to the scale’s items, as the person’s answer score represents the quantitative description of him, and this is what is called the raw score. The raw score is the score obtained by the individual to whom the scale is applied. In order to The raw score has significance and meaning, so it must be converted into a standard score. “Standard scores are one of the best forms of converting raw scores, which are increasingly being used as standards in modern tests, because they are remotely considered the raw score that the examinee obtains from the average raw score relative to the standard deviation of the distribution, i.e. that-:

**Raw scores\_ arithmetic mean**

**Standard score g = -----**

**Bou Hatab, Othman, and Sadiq, 2008, page 218)**

**standard deviation**

The researcher used the standard T-score modified for the Z-standard score, which is = standard score x 10 + 50.

This required finding the total score for the answer of each person from the rationing sample, which numbered (350) members. Then their questionnaires were arranged in descending order in light of their scores, which were subjected to statistical processing using the Excel system (EXCEL). The raw score corresponding to the standard deviation (0.00) was determined as the lowest score according to The scales of this study are in the direction of positive standard deviation units, and on this basis, the value of the modified standard score T was (50.00), and any score higher than it is heading in the positive direction for the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to the technical indicators, and after determining the numbers of the sample's answers in the (classification) scale For sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators (according to what was mentioned above, the lowest raw score was (95), and its modified standard score, T, was (24.19), and the highest raw score was (140), and its modified standard score, T, was (79.9). Table (3) ) shows the details of this.

Table (3)Shows the raw scores, standard scores, and t-adjusted z-scores for a scale

Repetition	Adjusted standard scores-t	Z standard scores	Raw scores	No	Repetition	Adjusted standard scores-t	Z standard scores	Raw scores	No
16	50.18	0.01839	116	22	1	79.9	2.98952	140	1
22	48.95	-0.1054	115	23	2	78.66	2.86572	139	2
18	47.71	-0.2292	114	24	2	77.42	2.74192	138	3
16	46.47	-0.353	113	25	2	76.18	2.61813	137	4
17	45.23	-0.47679	112	26	1	74.94	2.49433	136	5
12	43.99	-0.60059	111	27	5	71.23	2.12294	133	6
15	42.76	-0.72439	110	28	1	69.99	1.99914	132	7
9	41.52	-0.84819	109	29	3	68.75	1.87535	131	8
8	40.28	-0.97198	108	30	3	67.52	1.75155	130	9
12	39.04	-1.09578	107	31	1	66.28	1.62775	129	10
5	37.8	-1.21958	106	32	4	63.8	1.38016	127	11
4	36.57	-1.34337	105	33	10	62.56	1.25636	126	12
5	35.33	-1.46717	104	34	6	61.33	1.13256	125	13
5	34.09	-1.59097	103	35	10	60.09	1.00877	124	14

9	32.85	-1.71476	102	36	11	58.85	0.88497	123	15
5	31.61	-1.83856	101	37	14	57.61	0.76117	122	16
3	30.38	-1.96236	100	38	13	56.37	0.63738	121	17
2	29.14	-2.08615	99	39	18	55.14	0.51358	120	18
1	27.9	-2.20995	98	40	21	53.9	0.38978	119	19
1	25.42	-2.45754	96	41	16	52.66	0.26599	118	20
1	24.19	-2.58134	95	42	20	51.42	0.14219	117	21
350				The total number of repetitions					

After it became clear that the sample was distributed normally through the skewness factor, in addition to obtaining its standard scores, the researchers used the Gauss curve, “which is considered one of the objective methods in estimating grades, and it is one of the most common distributions in physical education, because many of the characteristics that... It is measured in this field and is normally distributed” (Marcos, 2001, p. 94). The bell curve consists of (6) standard levels because the standard scores extend to (6) deviations, three of which are to the right of the arithmetic mean and three others to the left of the arithmetic mean, which is over a range of six. Standard scores correspond to six standard levels, that is: every single standard score corresponds to six modified standard scores (T), and it certainly corresponds to one standard level. The standard levels are determined using the moderate distribution curve as shown in Figure (1) through the following steps:

1. Find the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the raw scores.
2. We place the arithmetic mean of the raw scores against the arithmetic mean of the Z-standardized scores of (0) or the modified T-scores of (50)
3. We combine the arithmetic mean of the raw scores with their standard deviation and three deviations towards the right of the curve.
4. We subtract the standard deviation from the arithmetic mean of the raw scores and three deviations towards the left of the curve.
5. We obtain (6) standard levels, and Table (10) shows this.



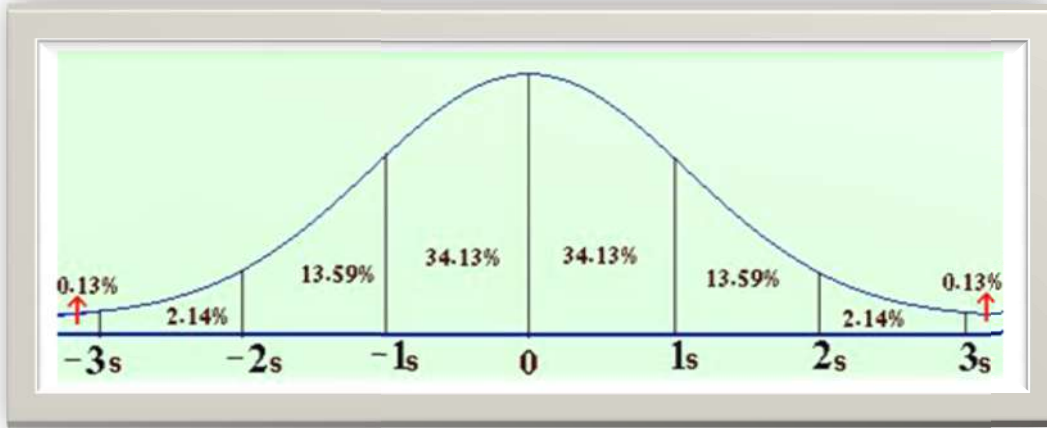


Figure (1) Shows the normal distribution (Gauss) curve (jmasi)

Table (4) Standard levels and ratios

Very weak	weak	acceptable	middle	good	very good	Standard levels
2.14	13.59	34.13	34.13	13.59	2.14	Standard ratios

Table (5) Levels and their specific percentage in the normal distribution, raw and standard scores (Za and T), the number of practices, and the percentage of the standard legalization sample

The ratio	Sample number	Limits of the standard score T	z score limits-	Raw grade	The proportion determined in a normal distribution
% 3.71	13	71.23 -79.9	2.12 -2.98	140-133	%2.14 very good
%10.58	38	60.09 -69.99	1.00 -1.99	132-124	%13.59 good
%36.85	129	50.18 -58.85	0.018 0.88 -	123-116	%34.13 middle
% 33.42	117	48.95 -40.28	-0.10-0.97	115-108	%34.13 acceptable
%13.71	48	39.04 -30.38	-1.09-1.96	107-100	%13.59 weak

%1.42	5	And less than - 29.14	Below-2.08	and -99 below	2.14 Very weak
three hundred fifty				the total	

It was limited to levels (very good, good, and poor).

The table above shows the number of sample members according to grades and standard levels and the percentages of distribution of the research sample members at these levels in the classification variable for sports clubs in Iraq according to technical indicators. The percentage reached (3.71) in the first level (very good), which is a higher percentage than the normal distribution percentage. The normal percentage reached (10.58%) in the second level - good, which is a lower percentage than the normal percentage of the normal distribution, and (36.85%) in the third level (average), which is a higher percentage than the normal percentage of the normal distribution, and it reached (33.42%) in the fourth level (acceptable). ) which is a percentage lower than the normal level, (13.71%) in the fifth level (weak), which is a higher percentage than the normal percentage of the normal distribution, and finally (1.42%) in the sixth level (very weak), which is a percentage lower than the normal percentage of the normal distribution. This indicates that the club members responded to the classification scale for sports clubs in Iraq according to the technical indicators in two directions: very good, average, and weak. The researcher attributes this to the fact that the classification criteria need to provide the opportunity to address the problems facing sports clubs, and this encourages members of administrative bodies to give their positive opinions. In the technical classifications of the club (Ahmed Fadhil Farhan Mohammed Jawad Kadhim, 2016), the presence of these different levels means that the members of the administrative bodies are distinguished by certain characteristics that make them able to experience the different circumstances of the clubs with the processes of continuous change in them, and they are able to deal with them by facing difficult situations. And how to address it and combine efforts among them (Abdulkareem, H., & Ali, 2022) and (Mohameed, L., & Mohameed, 2011), and take responsibility and provide all conditions and atmosphere for artistic work, including the success of the proposed classification criteria (Al-Rubaie, 2010, page 3). ) and (Abid, H., & Ali, 2020) The researcher believes that the classification model is very important for clubs that constantly need the process of objective evaluation of their goals and always seek a clear vision of what they want to be in the future (Ali, A., Suleiman, H., & Jabbar, 2019)...as planning is a set of administrative activities designed to prepare the organization to face the future, and to ensure that decisions regarding the exploitation of individuals and resources help them achieve goals (Abu Halima, 2004, p. 40) and ( Jawad Kadhim M, 2018) The researcher also believes that the sample members, when answering the scale, took into consideration the technical performance standards of the clubs to which they belong, as they live in these conditions due to the existence of development programs that would develop these standards.

**Conclusions**

1. The grades and standard levels of the scale were reached.
2. The scale has several different levels
3. A very good and average level of sample responses on the scale appeared.

**Recommendations**

1. The necessity of applying the standard by sponsors of sports clubs in Iraq.

2. Emphasizing teamwork, providing the opportunity for freedom of opinion, and adopting new ideas from all beneficiary parties
3. Establish courses, conferences, and development programs that work to demonstrate the importance of the classification process for clubs, which supports creativity and development.
4. The necessity of involving all members of sports clubs in organizing technical matters and interacting among themselves in order to obtain better results at the classification level.
5. Emphasis on using previous studies to benefit from them in the classification process.

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