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An Analytical Study of the Levels of Administrative Organization among Directors of Sports Activity Departments in Dhi Qar Province from the Perspective of Physical Education Teachers

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Abstract

The importance of this research lies in the fact that administrative organization is a key requirement and one of the fundamental pillars for the success of any institution, and the role of these institutions in supplying national teams and age groups with talent. From this perspective, the researcher He will build and standardize an administrative organization scale, and this is where the importance of the research lies. The research problem arose from the researcher's observation of administrative work and his participation in many sporting events at the level of Nasiriyah district In Dhi Qar Governorate, it was found that there was a disparity in the administrative organization of the sports activity department. Therefore, the researcher decided to study this case and find some administrative solutions according to well-studied scientific standards and a specific scale for it The research aims to develop and standardize an administrative organization scale specific to this category of institutions, in order to contribute to regulating and organizing their administrative work and raising the overall level of sports in the district and governorate to the best possible standard An assessment of the administrative organization of sports activity directors in Dhi Qar Governorate from the perspective of physical education teachers, and an identification of the level of administrative organization of sports activity directors in Dhi Governorate From the perspective of physical education teachers, the researcher used the descriptive survey method to suit the nature of the problem and achieve the research objectives. The research population was defined as physical education teachers in the district In Nasiriyah, Dhi Qar Governorate, for the academic year 2022-2023, the number of (240) representing Nasiriyah District and its sub-districts was studied. One of the most important conclusions is that the heads of Dhi Qar clubs possess good levels of administrative organization, according to the members of the administrative bodies.

Keywords: Administrative Organization, Sports Activity Departments, Educational Administration, Physical Education Teachers, School Sports Management, Organizational Efficiency.

Introduction

The directorates of sports activities are among the most important sports institutions that play a key role in the process. The sports development initiative, which is responsible for preparing and organizing individuals capable of contributing to the proper development of the youth and achieving the educational and sports goals for which these institutions were established. At the top of the administrative pyramid, represented by the department manager and the division managers, lies the greatest administrative role, which is to guide the sports games towards success through the tasks and duties assigned to them (Fukuda, 2026; Habyarimana et al., 2022; Micheo et al., 2012).

The success of the department depends on the efficiency of their administrative performance, on the nature of their relationship with the employees working with them in this institution, and on the level of their performance, the effectiveness of these institutions in performing their desired role in the sports field is demonstrated (Bangun et al., n.d.; David J. Smith, 2003; Vealey, 2024). One of the fundamental truths for the success of any sports organization is its ability to effectively utilize available resources and capabilities, and this can only be achieved through sound measures and procedures. The established administrative system, in which the activity department bears the primary and direct responsibility for its management, as it is the top official in its institution, means that they must maintain a high level of administrative organization in order to be. They are successful in their work, excel in their management, and are well-liked by their colleagues (Heebkhokung et al., 2023; Hinkin, 1995).

They must be knowledgeable in administrative matters to the extent of their personal abilities and capabilities. At the level of their relationships with their colleagues or at the level of their job responsibilities, the administrative organization process is considered one of the essential and indispensable priorities for advancing the educational and sports process towards success. And the development of these scientific institutions in our country.

In light of the foregoing, **the importance of this research lies in the fact that** administrative organization **is a** primary requirement and one of the essential elements. The foundation for the success of any institution and the role of these institutions in supplying national teams and age groups with talents. From this standpoint, the researcher will build and standardize the administrative organization scale, and from here lies the importance of the research.

Research Problem

Through the administrative researcher's participation in many sporting events at the level of Nasiriyah District, Dhi Qar Governorate, he found that there is a disparity in the administrative organization of the sports activity department. The researcher decided to study this case and find some administrative solutions according to well-studied scientific standards and a specific scale for it. This was achieved by building and standardizing an administrative organization scale specific to this category of institutions. To contribute to regulating and organizing its administrative work in order to raise the overall level of sports in the district and governorate towards the best.

Research Objectives

1. **to** develop an administrative organization scale for sports activity department managers in Dhi Qar Governorate **from the perspective of physical education teachers.**
2. To identify **the** level of administrative organization of the directors of sports activity departments in Dhi Qar Governorate **from the perspective of physical education teachers.**

Research Areas

1. Human Resources: Physical Education and Sports Science Teachers in Nasiriyah District for the 2023-2024 Academic Year
2. Timeframe: From 10/1/2024 to 1/3/2024.
3. Spatial Scope: The Sports Activities Department in Dhi Qar Governorate, Nasiriyah District.

Materials and Methods

Research Population and Samples

The research population was defined as physical education teachers in Nasiriyah District, Dhi Qar Governorate, for the academic year 2022-2023, totaling (240) teachers representing Nasiriyah District and its sub-districts. The research samples are as follows:

1. The construction sample, consisting of (100) members.
2. The application sample, consisting of (80) members.
3. The experimental sample, consisting of (20) members.

Research Tools, Equipment, and Methods

The research tools used in this study consisted of interviews and questionnaires. Interviews were employed to obtain direct information and deeper insights related to the research variables, while questionnaires were used to collect structured data from the participants. In conducting the research, the researcher used several supporting tools, including an HP laptop computer for data processing, document preparation, and analysis. The research was also supported by various resources, such as Arabic and foreign books and references, materials obtained from the virtual library, internet-based sources, and assistance from the supporting team, as listed in Appendix 2.

Scale Construction Procedures

The researcher formulated 50 items for the administrative organization scale. The researcher then presented the scale to a group of (13) experts and specialists to obtain their opinion on the scale's validity. The measurement of administrative organization was conducted, and after experts and specialists reviewed the scale items, they expressed their opinions on its validity and suitability for the sample members and their levels. The researcher obtained a good rate of agreement for all items, and Deleted 5 paragraphs to make the total number of paragraphs 45.

Scale Survey

The researcher conducted a pilot study on 20/1/2024 on a sample of (20) teachers. The purpose of the study was to identify the difficulties and obstacles that the researcher faced while conducting the experiment. The basics, as well as identifying the time required to administer the scale, which ranged between (10-15) minutes.

Main Experiment

After completing the procedures established by the researcher, the main experiment was conducted, confirming the validity of the scale in measuring administrative organization. The experiment was carried out in the sports activity department and lasted for 3 days, after which the researcher collected the forms and compiled the results for statistical analysis.

Scale Correction

The five alternatives for the administrative organization scale were given (Strongly Agree; Agree; Sometimes Agree; Disagree; Strongly Disagree) (1-2-3-4-5), and from these, the administrative organization scores for each individual were determined. The research sample was calculated by calculating the total score obtained through answering each of the (45) items of the scale.

Statistical Analysis of Scale Items

The purpose of statistically analyzing scale items is to determine the quality of the test by identifying item weaknesses and then revising or discarding them if they are not valid (Scannel, D., 1975). Item analysis is defined as "the study that relies on logical, statistical, and experimental analysis of test units in order to determine their characteristics and to delete, modify, replace, or rearrange items, so that To arrive at a reliable and valid test in terms of length and difficulty (Muhammad Abd al-

Salam, 1980) Several methods exist, and the researcher adopted the extreme groups and internal consistency method for analyzing the items.

Discriminatory Power

This ¹ refers to the ability of an item to distinguish between individuals who excel in the trait the scale will measure and those who are weak in that trait. Undoubtedly, a scale with well-designed items is considered good and accurate. The scale depends on the validity of its constituent parts, which are the items, and the ability to distinguish between the weak and the superior is the most important indicator that describes the situation regarding the items of the scale (Safaa Tariq: 1994).

To calculate paragraph discrimination, the researcher followed these steps.

1. The forms were corrected and the ² total score for each form was calculated.
2. The scores obtained by the sample members were ranked in descending order for each scale or questionnaire.

The plan is to select ² (27%) of the forms with the highest scores and (27%) of the forms with the lowest scores. This selection of (27%) from the highest and lowest scores is considered an acceptable ratio. To compare two contrasting groups from the total group (Abdul Jalil Al-Zubaidi: 1980), and in light of that, the number of forms that obtained the highest scores on the scale for teachers was (27) and the total Forms (54), and this procedure was followed on the basis that this ratio gives us two groups with the maximum possible differentiation in size and a distribution that is close to the normal distribution, and thus you get the best estimate. For discriminatory power, the discriminatory power of the two scales was calculated (Independent Sample T-Test). A t-test was conducted between the means of the two groups, and three items were excluded. From the scale, the number of items remains (42) items.

Internal Consistency Coefficient

The discriminatory power of items does not determine their level of homogeneity in measurement. This method shows us the degree of homogeneity of items. There may be similar items that measure different dimensions, and the internal consistency coefficient is used to determine this. To confirm the studies, this method was used because it possesses several advantages (Basem Nuzha, 1987):

1. It produces a homogeneous scale with consistent items.
2. The discriminatory power of the scale is similar to the discriminatory power of the individual items.
3. The ability to demonstrate correlation between items. The researcher (Pearson) used the SPSS statistical package to compare the sample scores for each item with the overall scale scores, and all items were consistent.

Scientific Procedures of the Scale

Validity

¹ The concept of validity is one of the most important key concepts in the field of testing and measurement. Validity is defined as "the degree to which a test or scale measures the thing it is intended to measure" (Layla Al-Sayed: 2001). Validity is an important concept in the measurement process and serves as evidence of whether the test measures the trait or phenomenon to be measured. The researcher verifies the validity of the scale through:

1. Validity of Experts

This validity is calculated after presenting the scale to a number of specialists and experts in the area covered by the test. If the experts agree that this test measures the behavior it was designed to measure, then it can be validated. The researcher must rely on expert judgment.

2. Construct validity

"Construct validity is one of the most suitable types of validity for constructing scales because it depends on the experimental verification of the extent to which the item scores correspond to the characteristic or concept to be measured."1

The researcher, Manal Sidq, confirmed the following

The extreme groups method:

This was achieved by discriminating the items of the two scales. The researcher confirmed this by calculating the discriminatory power of the items using the extreme groups method and the t-test.

Third Internal Criterion Validity:

The researcher used this method (because it is excellent in providing a homogeneous scale where each item measures the dimension that the scale as a whole measures), and the researcher confirmed this type of validity by obtaining the internal consistency coefficient.

Reliability

Reliability is a fundamental scientific principle in test design and the reliability of test results. It means "the stability of scores when the test is repeated on the same individuals and the absence of variation between scores." Regarding the test (Essam Al-Nimr: 2008), "that is, a test or measure that is characterized by reliability is one that gives the same results if repeated on the same individuals and under the same conditions (Muwaffaq Asaad: 2007)," and there are several There are several methods by which the reliability coefficient can be extracted, and the researcher chose two methods from among them:

1. First: The split-half method

Pearson's simple correlation coefficient was calculated and reached (0.756) for the scale. However, this value represents the reliability coefficient of half the test, so the reliability coefficient value must be corrected in order for the test to be determined as a whole. The researcher used the Spearman-Brown equation to correct the correlation coefficient, and thus the reliability of the scale became (0.845) for the players, and thus the scale can be adopted as a research tool.

2. Second: Cronbach's Alpha Method

The researcher used this method because "it is used in any type of objective and essay question (Saleh Arshad: 1988)," and he determined reliability by applying Cronbach's equation to the sample. The data was analyzed using the SPSS statistical package, and the reliability coefficient was found to be 0.963, which is a high reliability index.

Statistical Methods

The researcher used SPSS version 26 and Excel.

Results

Presenting and analyzing the results of the levels of administrative organization among club presidents from the perspective of the administrative board members

Table (1) shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the application sample.

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Hypothetical Mean	Standard Error	Skewness Coefficient	Sample Size	Level
Administrative Organization	148.783	12.672	126	0.765	0.143	100	High

Table 2. Shows The Statistical Indicators For The Sample Of The Application Of The Administrative Organization Scale.

Level	Raw Score	Z-Score	Standard Score	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	175–210	+1.8 to +3.0	68–80	4	5.00%
High	140–174	+0.6 to +1.8	56–68	40	50.00%
Moderate	106–139	-0.6 to +0.6	44–56	27	33.75%
Low	73–105	-1.8 to -0.6	32–44	5	6.25%
Very Low	42–72	-3.0 to -1.8	20–32	4	5.00%

The researcher believes that the level achieved in administrative organization indicates the skills, abilities, and potential that employees (club presidents) generally possess in administrative institutions for managing clubs. In sports, when performance is appropriate for the planned work and its completion, the goal is achieved, as the administrative organization of events reflects both the objectives and the means to achieve them, and expresses the level of efficiency. The worker, or their attainment of the desired level of achievement in this activity, is linked to the goals pursued by administrative institutions. Indeed, "the excellence of administrative organization occupies a special place within any civil organization. Whether it is a public or private institution, it is the final product of all activities within it, at the individual, institutional, and state levels, because an institution is more stable and lasts longer when the performance of its employees is outstanding. (Jamal Muhammad 2008)

Performance derives its importance from the outputs that management seeks to achieve. Administrative bodies are prepared—humanly, materially, morally, and in terms of location—for the purpose of reaching the administrative goal. Therefore, any shortcomings This leads to a loss of energy, and to that extent, losses. Hence, the importance of good administrative organization is one of the most important things management needs (Morgan Bitts: 1996).

Therefore, performance was an important means of judging the required productivity and an important criterion for achieving the desired goals according to predefined standards, and this includes managers or individuals.

Administrative organization is an effort made by the manager and the employee, within the framework of the responsibilities and tasks assigned to him within the limits of the regulations governing these objectives, and the objective is in an economical way (Badmus, 2019; Heebkhoksung et al., 2023; Hinkin, 1995). With a distinguished level of achievement to enable the realization of the desired goals and the execution of these tasks and responsibilities, meaning that administrative organization is not merely the club president carrying out his duties and roles in a routine manner, but rather Implementing it in an effective, successful and integrated manner with everyone to achieve the goals set for the work, leading to quality work in the educational environment.

Conclusions

1. The heads of the Dhi Qar clubs possess good levels of administrative organization from the perspective of the administrative board members.
2. The level of administrative organization possessed by club presidents is reflected positively on sports clubs in all aspects.

Recommendations

1. Utilizing the administrative organization scale to measure the administrative organization of heads of administrative bodies from the point of view of members of administrative bodies.
2. Generalizing the results of the current study to the clubs of the governorates.

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