

An Analytical Study of the Most Important Obstacles Facing Boxing Specialist Schools in thi-Qar Governorate

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Abstract

This analytical study dealt with the most important obstacles facing the specialized boxing schools in Thi-Qar, boxing, like all other sports, faces many obstacles that greatly affect the training process, and thus affect the athletic level, these obstacles are the main obstacle to development and upgrading, so we must try to control these obstacles so that training can take on its main role and become an educational process that is subject to scientific foundations and principles, it mainly aims to prepare the individual fully to achieve the highest possible mathematical level in a certain type of sporting activity. Herein lies the problem of the research. The thesis aimed to: Constructing a scale for the most important obstacles facing boxing specialist schools in Thi-Qar. Identifying the most important obstacles facing boxing specialist schools in Thi-Qar. The researcher used the descriptive survey method due to its suitability to the nature of the current study, as the nature of the phenomenon and the objectives set oblige the researcher to choose the appropriate method. The research sample was selected, where the research community reached (30) employees in the directorates of youth and sports, the department of athletic talent, and the specialized schools for boxing in Thi-Qar, the sample was selected using a comprehensive enumeration method, as it consisted of (30) employees, with a percentage of (100)% of the research community. **Researcher concluded** / It appears that the application sample has occurred at a high level

Keywords: Thi-Qar Governorate; specialist schools; Health

1. Introducing the research

Introduction and the importance of research

The twenty-first century witnessed scientific progress in all areas of public life and physical education in particular, the level of performance in various sports activities has increased thanks to studies and scientific research to reach higher levels, sport has also become one of the modern manifestations that reflect the manifestations of the progress of countries, the extent of their advancement, and their interest in building the new human being, international, global, Olympic and even local meetings are forums in which the level of physical, skillful and tactical performance is evident to achieve distinguished performance and break numbers. Boxing is one of the most popular sports around the world, it is one of the sports with a long history that has been seeking since its inception until now to develop and modernize itself by taking advantage of the scientific and technological development in the modern era, ambition is characterized by high and low, according to what is achieved in terms of success or failure, and this is affected by several factors, including performance, which explains the level of ambition.

Research problem

Through the researcher's knowledge and follow-up of doi.org/10.31838/hiv23.03.177

the matches, he found that there are many obstacles to the game of boxing in specialized schools, this is due to the multiplicity of roles and responsibilities and the large number of attitudes and variables affecting the course of players, coaches and officials, which negatively affect the game and its pioneers, from all of the above, the problem of the study leads to several questions, including: These are the obstacles and constraints that coaches and administrators face while performing their work and obstacle them from achieving the goal, and it affects the performance level of players in achieving the desired results, and these obstacles may be related to capabilities, players, sports federations and the media.

Research aims

1. Constructing a measure of the most important obstacles facing the specialized boxing schools in Thi-Qar.
2. Identifying the most important obstacles facing the specialized boxing schools in Thi-Qar.

Research fields

1. The human field: the staff of the Directorate of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate.
2. Spatial field: Directorate of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate.
3. Time field: from 11/22/2022 to 2/17/2022.

Definition of Terms

The Specialized School: "It is an excellent thing and contributes to embracing players from all regions and

encourages the expansion of the base of the game, and cooperation with everyone to make the work of coaches and working supervisors a success, there is also support from the Minister of Youth and Sports and his follow-up of results and performance.”¹

2. Research methodology and field procedures

Research Methodology: The research method is "the method that relies on inductive and deductive thinking and the use of scientific observation methods and the imposition of hypotheses and experiment to solve a specific problem and reach a specific result"². Therefore, the researcher adopted the descriptive survey method due to its suitability to the nature of the problem and the achievement of the research objectives.- The research community and its sample: The research community is "all the vocabulary of the phenomenon that the researcher studies"³, and the research sample is "representing a number of individuals or things that are chosen according to a specific rule or method from the statistical community that represents this community, as the research community reached (30) employees in The Directorate of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate, and the sample was chosen by the intentional method, as it consisted of (30) employees and at a rate of (100)% of the research community, and the researcher chose samples from the research community in proportion to the main steps to solve the research problem and they were as follows:

Table (1): Shows the distribution of the research sample

The main experiment sample	Experimental sample	Build sample	Total number
10	15	5	30

The methods and tools used in the research

2-3-1 Means of collecting information and data

1. Arab and foreign sources.
2. World Wide Web.
3. Note.
4. Personal interviews.
5. Questionnaire.

6. Tests and measurement.

2-3-2 Research tools

1. A computer (laptop) type (fujiTsu)
2. white paper (A4)
3. Pencils
4. Manual Calculator (kenko)

Main research procedures

2-4-2 Search tool

To achieve the objectives of the current research, it was required to build a measure of the most important obstacles facing specialized schools in Thi-Qar, through the researcher's access to scientific sources and references and previous studies related to the science of public administration, sports administration, and some measurements, and seeking the help of the opinions of some experts in this field in order to identify some areas that have a major role in building the scale, the researcher identified (7) areas of special obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing, which are: (media axis, legal axis, material capabilities axis, administrative axis, cultural axis, planning and organization axis, the axis for coaches and players), after that, the researcher designed a questionnaire for the areas of the scale, and it was presented to those with experience and specialization in physical education and in the specializations of management and organization science, sports psychology, tests and measurement, and their number was (13) experts and specialists, in order to determine the main areas for building the scale and express any observations about the validity of the fields or their modification, through the experts' answers, some fields were excluded that the experts did not agree on their validity, and that the calculated Chi-square degree was greater than the tabular one (3.84) at a degree of freedom (1) and an error rate (0.05), and some of them were modified, and the following fields were accepted:

1. Use the desired information in a clear and transparent manner, at the appropriate speed and time.
2. The use of technology and modern methods in the most important obstacles facing specialized schools.
3. Administrative leadership obstacles.
4. The method and style used in the specialized schools for the game of boxing.

Table (2): Shows the percentage and value (Chi²) of the expert opinions of the scale areas of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing

S.	Fields	Suitable	percentage	Not Suitable	Percentage	Chi ²	Sig	Indication
1.	Media axis	11	73.33%	4	26.66%	5.23	0.02	Significant
2.	Legal axis	6	40%	9	60%	0.6	0.43	Non-Significant
3.	Material capabilities axis	15	100%	zero	Zero%	15	0	Significant
4.	Administrative axis	14	93.33%	1	6.66%	11.26	0	Significant
5.	Cultural axis	5	33.33%	10	66.67%	1.66	0.19	Non-Significant
6.	Planning and organization axis	12	80%	3	20%	5.4	0.02	Significant
7.	Coaches and players axis	13	86.66%	2	13.33%	8.06	0	Significant

The tabular value of Chi² is (3.84) at (1) degree of freedom and an error rate (0.05).

¹ David Harrison: Strategic Management, translation (Aladdin), Zahran Publishing, Amman, 2009, p. 26.

² Wajih Mahjoub: Scientific Research Methods and Approaches: Dar Al-Hikma for Printing and Publishing, Baghdad, 1993, p. 272.

³ Sami Muhammad Melhem: Research Methods in Education and Psychology, Amman, Dar Al Masirah, 6th Edition, 2010, p. 269.

2-4-3 Determine the validity of the items of the scale for the most important obstacles facing the specialized boxing schools in Thi-Qar:

The researcher presented the items of the scale to experts and specialists, after designing a questionnaire form for the items of the scale, which numbered (75) items distributed over five axes, in order to determine the validity of the items, the researcher asked the experts and specialists to express their observations about the validity of the wording of the items, their content and integrity, the main areas, and the relevance of each item to the field in which it was placed, with mentioning their observations and suggestions about the two scales in general and about the use of the five-degree scale. After the experts and specialists expressed their opinions and observations about the items of the scale, the researcher analyzed the results of the scale by extracting the percentage of the answers, Chi-square was used as a criterion for the validity of the scale items or not, as the items whose significance level was less than (0.05) were accepted, the items whose level of significance was more than (0.05) were excluded, and these values represent the opinions of (13) experts, based on the above, the researcher excluded (10) items out of (75) items.

2-4-4 Correction of scale items

The researcher used the five-point scale after presenting it to a group of experts and specialists, the rating scale for the items of the two scales (answer alternatives) consists of five alternatives: (severely obstacles, obstacles, does not obstacles, sometimes obstacles, rarely obstacles) the method of correcting it is as shown in Table (3), and for the purpose of obtaining the total score for each individual in the sample, the scores of the respondent corresponding to the chosen alternative are collected.

Table (3) : Shows the scale of assessment and the method of correcting the items of the scale

Assessment	Severely obstacles	Obstacles	Does not obstacles	Sometimes obstacles	Rarely obstacles
Correcting	5	4	3	2	1

Experimental survey of the scale: The exploratory experiment is a "practical training for the researcher to identify the negatives and positives that he encounters during the test in order to address them"⁴, and after designing a measure of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing and it became ready for application, the researcher conducted an exploratory experiment for the measure, before the final application of the research in an appropriate period, there he distributed the scale to a sample of

(30) employees in the Directorate of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate on 9/1/2022, the purpose of the exploratory experiment was to prepare the reasons for the success of applying the main measure and knowing the time it takes for the employee to fill out the questionnaire, it was found that filling out the questionnaire takes (15) minutes for the scale, also, for the purpose of ensuring that the sample understands the items of the scale and in order to avoid any obstacles or difficulties that the researcher may encounter in the future, where the researcher explained how to answer the sample and allowed them to inquire and ensure the efficiency of the assistant staff, which was distinguished by its competence.

The main experience: The researcher applied the main experiment by distributing the questionnaire forms related to the scale in order to obtain information and record it on (9/15/2022 to 10/15/2022), the aim was to analyze the items by recognizing the difficulty of the item of the scale, the strength of the item's distinction, and the effectiveness of alternatives in the scale items, the main experiment was as follows:

2-6-1 applying a measure of the most important obstacles facing the specialized school of boxing on the building sample

The researcher distributed a scale on the building sample, which consisted of (15) employees in the Directorate of Youth and Sports and the specialized boxing schools in Thi-Qar Governorate.

2-6-2 Statistical analysis of the items of the scale

It means "the study that depends on the logical, statistical and experimental analysis of the test units for the purpose of knowing their characteristics and deleting, modifying, replacing, adding or rearranging these items in order to reach a consistent and honest test in terms of length and difficulty"⁵, since there are many methods of statistical analysis, the researcher relied on the method of the two extreme groups to analyze the items of the scale.

2-6-2-1 Discriminatory ability

The detection of the discriminatory power takes place by knowing the total score of the respondents in the study, then the questionnaires are arranged in descending order, after that, two outlying groups are chosen by 30% of the total sample that was subject to measurement, a higher group represented by individuals with the highest scores, and a lower group represented by individuals with the lowest scores, thus, the researcher formed two groups, high and low, each of which consisted of (65) individuals, to calculate the discriminatory power of the item, the (T) law was used, and after applying the statistical operations to extract the discriminatory power of the

⁴ Qassem Hassan Al-Mandalawi: Tests and Measurement in Physical Education, Mosul, Dar Al-Kitab for Printing and Publishing, 1989, p. 156.

⁵ Muhammad Abd Al-Salam Ahmad: Psychological and Educational Measurement, Cairo, Arab Renaissance Library, 1980, p. 43.

items, the following results appeared: The discriminatory ability of the items of the scale ranged between (10.6) and (21.41), and no item was excluded because all items have a high degree of discrimination.

2-6-2-2 Internal Consistency Coefficient

The researcher used this method because it shows the extent of the homogeneity of the items, because it is possible that there are repeated items, but they measure different dimensions, and the correlation coefficient (Pearson) was used between:

1. The scores of the sample on each item and between their scores on the scale as a whole.
2. The score of each domain in the total score of the scale
3. Using the statistical bag (spss), and after completing the statistical analysis process, it was found that all items are consistent.

2-6-3 scientific foundations of the scale

2-6-3-1 Validity:

Validity means "that the task of the test is to measure and evaluate the characteristic for which the test was actually set"⁶, as it is one of the most important test quality standards and is one of the basic characteristics in building tests and standards, where the researcher verified the validity of the scale through:

3. First: Arbitrators Validity

What is meant by this type of validity is presenting the scale to a group of experts and specialists in the field in which the test is conducted, if the experts acknowledge that this test or measure measures the behavior or characteristic for which it was developed, then it is valid and the researcher can rely on it,⁷ the researcher verified this kind of validity by presenting the scale to a group of experts to show its suitability for measuring what it was set for, this was achieved after removing and amending some of the items and keeping the items that had obtained the approval of the experts.

4. Second: Construction Validity

Construction validity is one of the most appropriate types of validity for building standards because it depends on experimental verification of the extent to which the degrees of items correspond to the characteristic or concept to be measured⁸, the

researcher has verified the validity of the construction of the research scale through (the discriminating ability of the items).

2-6-3-2 Stability

A stability test is one that gives close results or the same results if applied more than once in similar circumstances⁹, it is one of the basic elements in preparing tests and scales and relying on their results, there are many ways to verify the degree of stability of the scale, and the researcher used the (Alfacronbach) method to verify the stability of the scale because it is used in any type of thematic and essay questions¹⁰, where he extracted the stability in this way by applying the equation to the members of the construction sample for the scale, which is (15) employees, using the statistical bag (spss), as it was found that the value of the stability coefficient for the scale of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools is equal to (0.972), which is considered a high stability indicator.

4-6-4 Standard scores for the scale

The initial grades (raw grades) that the researcher obtains from applying the scale are not considered important or useful unless compared to other grades, because it does not give us an idea of what we measure unless it is converted into standard scores, the raw scores must be processed statistically to convert them into standard scores, as the standard scores "are the scores in which the degree of each individual is expressed on the basis of the number of standard deviation units of his score from the mean, in order to obtain the standard scores, the researcher used the statistical bag (spss) to convert the raw scores into standard scores, where the following equation was applied: (raw score \times 10 + 50) to obtain the standard score (Z) and the modified (T).

2-6-5 Standard levels of the scale

The researcher used the normal distribution curve (KOS) to obtain the normal distribution curve for the data represented by the nature and number of the sample and the suitability of the tests for it, the larger the sample size and the more suitable the tests, the closer the distribution of the data will be to the shape of the moderation curve¹¹, where the researcher chose to have five levels for each scale, and the standard scores are divided into (5) levels, and the modified standard scores consist of (12) degrees, as shown in Table (5) and Figure (1).

⁶ Marwan Abdul Majeed Ibrahim: Scientific foundations and statistical methods for tests and measurement in physical education, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr for printing, publishing and distribution, 1990, p. 13.

⁷ Mustafa Hussein Bahi: Scientific Transactions between Theory and Application - Constancy - Truthfulness - Objectivity - Standards, Cairo, Book Center, 1999, p. 23.

⁸ Sarmad Ahmed Musa: Building a measure to evaluate the role of the coach in the training process from the point of view of the players of first-class football clubs, master's thesis, College of Physical Education, University of Baghdad, 2003, p. 42.

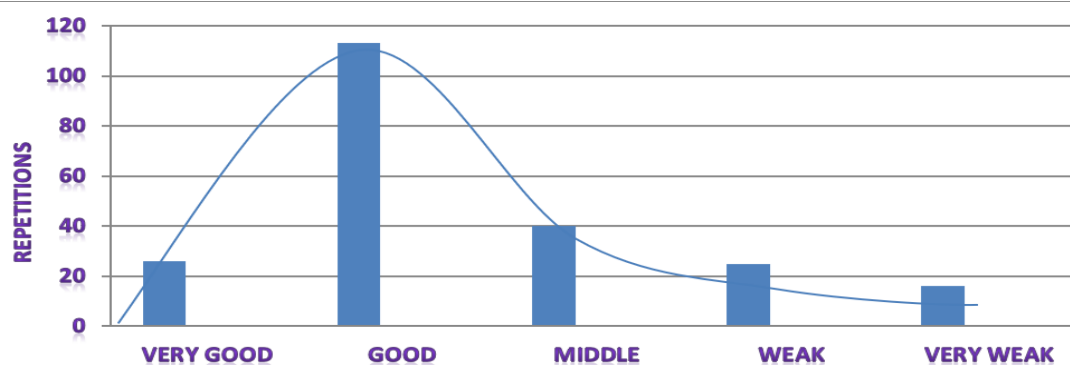
⁹ Nader Fahmy Al-Zyoud and Hashem Amer Alyan: Principles of Measurement in Education, 3rd Edition, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr for Publishing and Distribution, 2005, p. 145.

¹⁰ Saleh Arshad Al-Aqili and Samer Muhammad Al-Shayeb: Statistical analysis using the program (SPSS), 1st edition, Amman, Al-Shorouk Publishing House, 1988, p. 282.

¹¹ Wadih Yassin Muhammad and Hassan Muhammad Abd: Statistical Applications and Computer Uses in Physical Education Research, Mosul, Dar Al-Kutub for Printing and Publishing, 1999, p. 165.

Table (5) : Shows standard and average degrees, raw scores, and scale levels for the most important obstacles facing specialized schools.

Levels	Z degree	Standard degree	Raw degree	Repetition	Percentage
Very good	1.8 – 3	68-80	274-325	15	18.75%
Good	0.6 – 1.8	56-68	222-273	27	33.75%
Middle	-0.6 – 0.6	44-56	170-221	16	20%
Weak	-1.8 – -0.6	32-44	117-169	12	15%
Very weak	-3 – -1.8	20-32	65-116	10	12.50%

*Figure (1) shows the degrees and standard levels of the scale*

6-6- Torsion coefficient

Most of the sample distributions are not completely symmetrical and may tend to one side of the maximum value at a rate more than the other, and this deviation from symmetry is called torsion¹², if the values of the variable are centered towards the small values more than they are centered towards the large values, then the distribution of this variable is torsion to the right, and it is called positive torsion, but if it is the other way around, it is negatively torsion¹³. To find out how close or far the sample

answers are from the normal distribution, the researcher calculated the torsion coefficient, as the value of the torsion coefficient for the scale of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools of the boxing game was (0.394), they are positive values, and this indicates that the natural curve is heading towards the right, and that the value reached by the researcher is a small value indicating that the sample was distributed in a way that is almost close to the typical distribution, which is equal to (zero) as it approaches (+3).

Table (6) : The torsion coefficient of the scale shows the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools of boxing in Thi-Qar

The scale	Arithmetic mean	Average	Standard deviation	Torsion coefficient
The most important obstacles facing boxing specialized schools in Thi-Qar	189.76	173.43	20.76	0.394

The final application of the scale: After the construction procedures were completed, the scale is ready for application with (65) items distributed over five areas, the researcher applied the scale in its final form on the application sample of the employees of the Directorates of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate, who numbered (30) employees for the period from (1/11/2022 to 22/11/2022), after analyzing the answers of the final application sample, the data was collected using a special form, the final score was calculated for the sum of the scores obtained by the respondent from the sample on the items of the scale, whereby each employee has a score that represents his answer on the scale.

Statistical means

The researcher relied on the statistical bag (spss) and

Excel program to access the following statistical methods:

1. Percentage
2. Chi-Square.
3. Arithmetic mean.
4. Standard deviation.
5. Torsion coefficient.
6. Test law for independent samples.
7. Pearson correlation coefficient.
8. Alfa cronbach.
9. Standard and t degree.

5. Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of the Results

The general and applied sciences have reasons that we adopt to explain the phenomena under study, and those that require action to resort to tools and methods that are adopted for this purpose, including

¹² Wadhi Yassin Muhammad, and Hassan Muhammad Abd; The same previous source, p. 137.

¹³ Ali Salloum and Mazen Hassan Jassim: Statistics and its applications in the mathematical field using the spss program, Al-Ghari Modern Press, Najaf, 2008, p. 137.

statistical methods that have become the true extent of most studies that do not depend only on description by quantitative analysis, especially in statistical studies that depend on the questionnaire (and that the analysis of information means extracting scientific evidence and its quantitative and qualitative indicators that prove the answer to the questions and confirm the acceptance or non-acceptance of his hypotheses)¹⁴, in this chapter, the researcher deals with a presentation of the results obtained as a result of applying the (magnetic drive) scale to the main research sample through the researcher's tool (questionnaire), and then

processing the results statistically using the statistical bag (spss) and in order to review and analyze the items of the questionnaire, as the first and second objectives were achieved, which is to build a scale for the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing among the workers in the directorates of youth and sports in Thi-Qar through the procedures that the researcher carried out in building and designing a questionnaire as it was passed in the third chapter.

Display the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the scale

Table (7) : Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the measure of the most important obstacles facing specialized schools for the game of boxing.

Scale	Application sample	Arithmetic mean	hypothetical mean	Standard deviation	Level
The most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing	189.8	173.4	20.76	0.394	high

3-1-1 Presentation of the arithmetic means and standard deviations of a scale and its fields

Table (8): Shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the measure of the most important obstacles facing the specialized courses of the boxing game and its fields

S	The scale of the most important obstacles facing specialized schools and its fields	The number of items	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	Error level	Statistical significance
1	Material capabilities axis	15	40.62	5.11	45	0	Significant
2	Administrative axis	14	39.22	5	42	0	Significant
3	coaches and players axis	13	37.45	4.49	39	0	Significant
4	planning and organization axis	12	34.85	3.9	36	0	Significant
5	Media axis	11	32.62	4.05	33	0	Significant
Measuring the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing		65	184.86	22.75	195	0	Significant
Significant at the error level (0.00) and significance level(0.05)							

Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the levels of the scale of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools of boxing:

Table (9): Shows the scale levels of the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools for the game of boxing

Levels	Raw degree	Repetition	Percentage
very good	253-300	26	12.50%
Good	205-252	113	51.50%
Middle	157-204	40	18%
Weak	109-156	16	8%
Very weak	60-108	25	10%

Table (9) shows that the employees of the Directorates of Youth and Sports in the southern region who reached a very good level were (26) employees, i.e. (12.5%), a good level (113) employees, i.e. (51.5%), and an average level (40) employees, i.e. (40) employees, which is (18%), the weak level is (16) employees, which is (8%), and the level is very weak (25) employees, which is (10%).

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

4-1 Conclusions

1. In light of the results obtained by the

researcher as a result of applying the two research tools to the main sample in the current study, he reached the following conclusions:

2. The scale designed by the researcher has the ability to measure the most important obstacles facing the specialized schools of boxing in the directorates of youth and sports and specialized schools in Thi-Qar Governorate.

3. The results of the study showed that there is an impact on the reality of work for specialized schools in the Directorate of Youth and Sports in Thi-Qar Governorate.

4-2 Recommendations

1. Paying attention to addressing the most

¹⁴ Saleh Hamad Fayadh; Introduction to Research in Behavioral Sciences, Riyadh, Obeikan Library, 1995, p. 11.

important obstacles within the specialized schools and in all respects, as they have a positive impact on the work environment and the stability of workers in institutions.

2. Interest in participating in the decision (consultative work) to enhance the power of attracting subordinates by focusing on empowering qualified subordinates with experience and ability and providing them with all the causes of success through support, backing and motivation.

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