

THE SECURITY ASPECT AND ITS IMPACT ON HOSTING INTERNATIONAL AND OLYMPIC SPORTS TOURNAMENTS IN IRAQ IN FOOTBALL

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Abstract

Our dear country Iraq hosting such tournaments, getting out of the dark tunnel, overcoming past obstacles, and winning the hosting of international tournaments and Olympic tournaments will add many positive aspects to our beloved Iraq, whether on the political, economic, or cultural levels. Hence the importance of the study that addressed the role of the security aspect and the extent of its impact on hosting sports tournaments

The problem of the research is to address the security aspect and the extent of its impact on hosting sports tournaments, which prevents Iraq from hosting such tournaments. Therefore, this problem can be formulated with the following questions:

1- Why were international football tournaments or Olympic tournaments not held in Iraq in previous periods? 2- Are there any obstacles or reasons other than the security aspect that prevent the process of hosting international tournaments or Olympics? The study aimed: The aim of this study is to provide more conclusive information, and to identify the most important obstacles and reasons that prevent the holding of international football tournaments or Olympic tournaments on the ground through a measure prepared for this purpose. The researcher used the descriptive approach, and his sample included (50) decision-makers who were distributed for the exploratory experiment of the scale, its construction and application, and the appropriate topics for the study were identified.

1- There is a moral correlation between the security aspect and hosting

2- The results showed that there is a significant, positive relationship between the security aspect measure and hosting international and Olympic sports tournaments in Iraq in football.

Keywords: security aspect - sports tournaments - decision making.

Introduction

The reality of hosting any sports tournament, whether it is in football or any other sporting event, depends largely and mainly on the stable security situation of the country in order to hold or host sports tournaments, whether this tournament is international, Olympic, or local. Hosting our beloved country, Iraq, for international championships adds many positive aspects to our beloved Iraq, whether on the political, economic, or cultural level. What must be paid attention to is the extent of the stability of the security aspect, in addition to the rest of the aspects, including political, media, health, and financial.

In order for the process of hosting such a sporting event to be completed and achieve success in reaching the desired goals, the effects of which will be reflected in the country's progress and development and joining other countries. From here began the importance of the study that dealt with the role of the security aspect and the extent of its impact on hosting sports tournaments.

To determine the security aspect and the extent of its impact on hosting sports tournaments, which prevents Iraq from hosting such tournaments, so this problem can be formulated with the following questions:

3- Why were international football tournaments or Olympic tournaments not held in Iraq in previous periods?

4- Are there any obstacles or reasons other than the security aspect that prevent the process of hosting international tournaments or Olympics?

Building and applying a measure of the security situation and its impact on hosting sports tournaments

2- Establishing standard levels to measure the security situation and its impact on hosting sports tournaments

3- Research methodology and field procedures

The objective of the study

-1 Preparing complex skill exercises for Al-Shabab Al-Basri Futsal Club players for the season (2023-2024).

2 Identify the differences between the chemical variables before and after the performance of the experimental variable for the research sample.

3 Identify the differences in the speed of skill performance before and after implementing the experimental variable for the research sample

Methods and structure of the study

Experimental approach to the problem

What determines the research method is the problem that the researcher adopts and wants to study through a method that is compatible with its nature. The method "is the intellectual steps that the researcher takes to solve a specific problem (Nouri Ibrahim Al-Shawk and Rafi Saleh Fathi: 2004:54), so the descriptive method was used using the survey method." Because it is more appropriate to the research objectives and the nature of the problem,

Participants

The research community included (50) decision-makers in Iraq, who constitute 100% of the original community. Accordingly, the research sample was divided into:

The exploratory research sample consisted of (6) decision-makers, with a percentage of (12%)

The construction sample consisted of (30) decision-makers, with a percentage of (60%), and the application sample consisted of (14) decision-makers, with a percentage of (28%).

Procedure

Methods, tools and devices used in the research: Methods of collecting information, including personal interviews. The questionnaire. Arab and foreign sources.

Steps to build a research scale on security obstacles

Procedures for constructing a research scale on security obstacles

For the purpose of achieving the first optimal research goal of constructing a measure of the security aspect of hosting international and Olympic sports tournaments in Iraq, the researcher followed the steps specified in the construction process (Mamdouh Abdel Moneim: 1995: 14) in order to obtain a measure that has solid scientific foundations, and that is by following his sentence It is an important step, and the standard procedures were completed together in all its steps, which are as follows:

Collecting and preparing the items of the security aspect scale

By using several methods to collect the scale items and prepare them by reviewing the relevant scientific sources and previous studies in management science, then collecting the number of scale items and after studying these items, the researcher chose (10) items to measure the security aspect.

Determine the method and principles of formulating the research scale items

The researcher relied on the following points in formulating the scale items.

- 1- The measurement is more homogeneous.
- 2- It does not require much effort in calculating the values of the paragraphs.
- 3- Easy to build and debug.
- 4- When used, it does not require a large number of provisions.
- 5- It accurately shows the degree of an individual's attitude towards a particular topic.

Determine the validity of the research scale items on the security aspect

For the purpose of determining the validity of the items of the two research scales, the researcher presented the initial version to the experts and specialists regarding the validity of the proposed items for the scale, and the data obtained from the experts' responses to the questionnaire was transcribed, where some items were deleted and then treated statistically using the (K2) test. As shown in Table (1)

Table No. (1) It shows the validity of the items of the security aspect scale

Statistical significance	percentage	Ka square value		Number of experts		Number of paragraphs	Sequence of paragraphs
		Significance level	Nepotism	Non-consent	Agree		
Security aspect measure							
Security aspect measure							
moral	100%	0.000	20	صفر	20	2	1-6
moral	95%	0.000	16.2	1	19	2	2-5
moral	90%	0.000	12.8	2	18	3	4-8-10
moral	75%	0.025	5	5	15	1	7
Insignificant	70%	0.007	7.2	6	14	2	3-9

Through Table (1), (2) items were deleted from the security aspect scale because they did not obtain the acceptable percentage (75%) proving the significance of the items excluded when applying the (K2) law, and thus the number of remaining items is (8).

Numbers of answer instructions for the two search criteria: the security aspect

The two research scales were presented to an Arabic language specialist to make his linguistic and expressive comments on the paragraphs in order for the paragraphs to be correct and free of linguistic errors, in preparation for conducting the exploratory experiment and preparing instructions for the scale that explain to the respondent how to answer his paragraphs.

It was taken into account in preparing these instructions that they should be clear and understandable, and to increase clarity, they included how to answer the scale items. It was indicated in the instructions that it was necessary to answer all the scale items with frankness and accuracy, and the answer would be completely confidential for the purposes of scientific research. The researcher prepared instructions for the scale, which are as follows:

- 1- Read each paragraph carefully and carefully.
- 2- Choose an alternative for each paragraph.
- 3- The answer must be for all paragraphs, and it is not permissible to leave a paragraph without an answer.

Initial application (exploratory study) of the security aspect scale

The exploratory experiment was conducted on the scale's items on a sample of (6) decision-makers, who were finally placed on purpose on (3/3/2024). The purpose of the exploratory experiment was the following:

- 1- Ensure the clarity of the scale instructions.
- 2- Avoid unclear paragraphs and replace them with appropriate paragraphs.
- 3- The extent of clarity of the paragraphs to decision makers and the degree of their response to them.
- 4- Answering questions and inquiries.
- 5- The response time for the scale items ranges between (15-20) minutes.
- 6- Preparing the first image of the paragraphs before distributing it to the sample and analyzing it statistically (Wagih Mahjoub: 1988: 137)

Application of security research metrics

On 3/17/2024, the scale form was distributed to decision makers, electronically (Google Forms), and responses were also received electronically, as the number of responses reached (30) from members of the building sample, noting that the electronic form is programmed not to receive repeated responses.

Correcting the search parameter, security aspect

For the purpose of obtaining the total score for each individual, appropriate weights are given to the alternatives to the items of the two scales, and by summing the respondent's scores on the rating scale, we obtain the total score for each individual. Through this, the items of the two scales have been formulated in a positive direction.



The weights of the items were determined from (1-5) degrees for each item of the scale, so five alternatives were developed, and Table (2) shows that. The highest score that could be obtained in the security aspect scale was (40) and the lowest score was (8).

Table (2) shows the answer alternatives to the research scale items

I do not agree	I kinda agree	I agree	I mostly agree	I always agree
1	2	3	4	5

Analyze Paragraphs Statistically

The goal of analyzing the scale items statistically is to improve the quality of the test by discovering the weakness of the item and then working to rephrase it or exclude it if it is not valid (Scannell, D: 1975:21). The analysis process must include a set of procedures that the researcher tries. After the process of sorting and correcting the questionnaires collected from the construction sample, the use of appropriate statistical methods is largely determined according to the method of research design and the type of data, so we used:

1- Discrimination index.

2- Scientific indicators for research scale

Discrimination index

For the purpose of calculating the discrimination of paragraphs, the researcher used two methods:

1- The two extreme groups (discriminatory power).

2- Internal consistency method.

The two peripheral groups (discriminatory power)

It means the ability of the test to distinguish between individuals who obtain high scores and those who obtain low scores in the scale form. For the purpose of revealing the discriminatory power, the forms are corrected by the sample members and the total score for each form is determined, then their results are arranged in descending order, after which (27%) is taken from The questionnaires with the highest scores, as well as taking (27%) of the questionnaires with the lowest scores, then applying the test (T-Test) to two independent samples.

To identify the statistical significance of the difference between the averages of the upper and lower groups for the scale items, the calculated (T) value and the (Sig) value were considered an indicator of the validity of the item, as the number of questionnaires obtaining the highest scores was (8) questionnaires, as well as the lowest (8) forms, so that the number of approved forms was (16) Questionnaire. It became clear from the results of the analysis that all items of the security aspect scale are distinct, as shown in Table No. (3). This was done using the statistical package (Spss).

Table No. (3) The discriminatory power of the security aspect scale

Statistical significance	Significance level) T (Minimum limits		upper limits		
			standard	mean	standard	mean	
Security aspect measure							
moral	0.006	2.938	1.216	2.58	1.108	3.68	1
moral	0.001	3.500	0.733	2.26	1.165	3.37	2
moral	0.000	3.917	1.241	2.11	1.071	3.58	3
moral	0.002	3.271	1.219	2.47	1.057	3.68	4
moral	0.011	2.670	1.165	2.63	1.017	3.58	5
moral	0.002	3.292	1.121	2.58	1.046	3.74	6
moral	0.000	4.299	1.165	2.63	0.848	4.05	7
moral	0.003	3.139	1.259	2.84	1.000	4.00	8

Through table (3).

Internal consistency

The purpose of consistency is for the statement to measure the same concept that the total score evaluates, and the scale has a moral significance (- Anastasi, A: 1980: 154), and the scale whose items are selected according to this indicator has structural validity (- Lindquist: 1071, P286), and I rely This is based on the response of the research sample of (30). Table No. (4) shows the scale of obstacles.

Table No. (4) It shows the internal consistency coefficient between each item and the total score for the security aspect scale

Moral significance	Significance level	Correlation coefficient		Moral significance	Significance level	Correlation coefficient	
Axis of security obstacles							
Moral	0.000	0.799	5	Moral	0.000	0.725	1
Moral	0.000	0.606	6	Moral	0.000	0.639	2
Moral	0.000	0.848	7	Moral	0.000	0.931	3
Moral	0.000	0.704	8	Moral	0.000	0.648	4

Scientific foundations of the security aspect research scale

Since the scale includes a group of items, the characteristics of the scale depend on the characteristics of its items, and in order to show an effective measure, its items must be carefully examined. This is why the statistical analysis of the items of the scale was, as the researcher used scientific indicators for the scale, and my agencies:

Honesty

Honesty is one of the characteristics that must be paid attention to in tests and building standards, as it is defined as the degree to which the test or standard measures the thing to be measured (Laili Al-Sayyid Farrakhan: 2001: 67). There are several types of honesty, and therefore the researcher used two indicators of honesty in a way that is compatible with the nature of the research scale. My agencies:

First: the truthfulness of the content

The validity of the research scale was verified by presenting its items to a group of experts and specialists in order to ensure the validity of its items and suitability for measurement, as mentioned in the presentation of the initial version of the scale.

Second: construct validity

Both statistical methods were adopted, namely the two extreme groups and the internal consistency coefficient, in verifying the validity of the scale, as the discriminatory power of the items was calculated, and internal consistency was calculated by calculating the correlation between the score of each item and the total score of the research scale, and the previous tables (3) and (4)) show that

Consistency

Reliability is one of the basic elements in preparing tests and approving their results. Reliability is defined as the accuracy in estimating the individual's true score on the item that the scale measures, or the extent of consistency in the individual's relationship if he takes the same scale several times in the same circumstances (Ahmed Odeh and Fathi Malkawi: 1993: 194). To verify the stability of the scale, the researcher used two methods for the purpose of finding stability:

First: Crotbach's alpha method

This method depends on the consistency of the individual's performance from one item to another and is based on the standard deviation and standard deviation of the assessed items (Sahira Qahtan Abdel-Jabbar: 2001: 78). To extract consistency, the Cronbach's alpha equation was applied to the scores of the sample members, which numbered (50).

A decision maker, and the results of the scale were as follows: The reliability value of the security aspect scale reached (0.887), and we notice the reliability coefficient of the scale test being very high, which is an indication of its stability. The closer the test coefficient is to the correct one, this indicates the strength of the test stability.

Second: Half division

The half-split method is useful in tests in which the items are homogeneous. For the purpose of extracting reliability in this way, the scale will be divided after applying it to the sample into two equal parts, where the items with an odd sequence represent the first part, while the items with an even sequence represent the second part. Accordingly, we obtain Two scores

for each individual, and the correlation between these two scores (scores for the two halves of the test) is considered the internal consistency for only half of the test and not for the test as a whole.

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Torsion coefficient

Most sampling distributions are not symmetrical and may lean towards one side of the maximum value more than the other, and this deviation from symmetry is called skewness (Wadih Yassin Muhammad and Hussein Muhammad Abd: 178). To determine how close the sample answers are to the distribution or far from it, the researcher calculated a coefficient Convolution using the statistical program (Spss) and as shown in Table (5).

Table (5) Shows the skewness coefficient of the search scale

skewness coefficient	Median	standard	mean	the scale
0.164	182	31	177.5	Security aspect

Applying the security aspect research scale to the main sample:

After performing the steps of scientific foundations, finding the standard scores and levels for the two research scales, and applying its statistics, it was necessary to work on the application sample, as on 4/28/2024 the form for the two scales was distributed electronically, in the same previous ways, and using (Google Forms), and the form continued to be circulated until 5/19/2024. It was distributed to decision-makers within the research sample, and responses were also received electronically, as the number of responses reached (14), noting that the electronic form is programmed not to receive repeated forms.

Analyses

The researcher used the Microsoft Excel system and the statistical package (Spss) to analyze the statistical results of the research

Results

Table (6) It shows the number of items, the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, and the level of the security aspect scale

the level	standard	Mean	Number of axis vertebrae
جيد	8.3	29	8

Table (7) It shows the raw scores, levels, number, and percentage of the application sample for the security aspect scale

percentage	the number	Raw grade	levels	Standard scores
21.42%	3	40-34	very good	80-68
42.85%	6	33-27	good	68-56
35.71%	5	26-20	middle	56-44
0%	0	19-13	acceptable	44-32
0%	0	12	weak	32-20

From Table (6), it was found that the arithmetic mean for the security obstacles axis is (31), while the standard deviation was (6.3) and at a good level. Table (7) also shows that the number of sample members who fell into a very good level is (3) and in percentage (21.42%) and the number of those who signed at a good level (6) with a percentage of (42.85%) and those who signed at an average level (5) with a percentage of (35.71%).

The researcher attributes that the security aspect is at a good level due to the weakness in local security capabilities, as the available ones do not include the various aspects of the security situation, in addition to the fact that some security agencies are not trained to manage such a major sporting event, while others

It is not equipped to manage security like this, an international sports carnival, and this is what Afaf Abdel Moneim Shehata agreed upon.” (Mohamed Sabah Bareh, Qusay Fawzi Khalaf, and Riad Nouri Abbas: 2021: 153-169) Security capabilities are everything that can contribute to achieving a specific current or future goal. “From the facilities of those who follow the scientific method of planning, management and evaluation to achieve those goals.” The researcher believes that one of the components of the success of hosting sports tournaments is how to instill a sense of responsibility among members of society, because the safety of any country belongs to its citizens, so there must be extensive campaigns to spread these cultures, and the security forces must accumulate experience in dealing with such sporting urges, by preparing... Trained special forces, as is the norm for stadium security at the present time, and we also need

A trained sports security person realizes the extent of the benefit of security stability and controlling the country's security when hosting international sports tournaments, and this is what Salah Abdel Hamid agrees with: “The security situation or sense of security is considered one of the obstacles facing hosting tournaments for any country and often hinders

the holding of tournaments in a timely manner and raises concerns.” Who is concerned about the matter, and the reasons for this include the inability to achieve goals or the ability to determine expected results and pressures” (Qusay Fawzi Khalaf and Sadiq Abbas Ali: 2024: 302-319)

CONCLUSIONS

A special scale was built and codified to measure the level of impact of the security aspect on hosting international Olympic sports tournaments.

2- The level of impact of the security aspect is closely linked and has a major impact on hosting sports tournaments

3- The researcher concluded that the impact of the security aspect was at a good level among the research sample

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