

DESIGNING A PROPOSED MODEL FOR AN ELECTRONIC EVALUATION FORM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (SPORTS FEDERATIONS AND OLYMPIC COMMITTEE IN IRAQ AND TUNISIA RESEARCH SAMPLE)

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ABSTRACT:

Sports management plays an important and effective role in the success of the sports institutions and relates to the secret of the success of the institutions and facilities, sports federations and Olympic committees, and lead to effective fruitful work among them and reflected on their achievements.

The questionnaire dealt with four axes of administrative work: (administrative tasks, administrative staff, administrative services for enterprises, planning and organization). And by (10) paragraphs for each axis and the total became (40) paragraph. The questionnaire was distributed to (25) experts, including some specialists in management sciences and some heads of federations.

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The research sample was expanded to include the members of the Olympic Committee in two countries of the Arab region (Iraq and Tunisia). The researcher was able to reach all members of the research community in both countries and the participant found in both experiments in some structural structures or methods. Management . Because the research believes that the two experiments can be mutually reinforcing, which ensures access to the best ways to improve performance in management. The research sample was chosen in a deliberate manner, namely the presidents and members of federations of the Olympic Committee of the two countries. The sample of the study consisted of (60) members of the boards of directors of sports federations, including (35) from Iraq and (25) from Tunisia, which represents (100%) of the research community in both countries.

Research tools focused on the use of the questionnaire as a means of collecting data, and the data were statistically analyzed using statistical pouch (spss), a percentage, and the Kay Squared test.

The research reached conclusions after applying the electronic evaluation form to the sports federations and Olympic committees in Iraq and Tunisia. He urged the federations in Tunisia to continue to work with the administrative services of the enterprises, to develop the level of planning and organization, and to review the administrative tasks and the administrative staff to complement their work in the service of sports reality.

The research ended with a recommendation to use this measure to evaluate the work of sports institutions in various forms of sports federations, Olympic committees and other sports bodies. It also invites researchers to develop this electronic scale and make it more specialized in other mathematical fields.

Keywords: Sports Management .

INTRODUCTION

Sports management plays an important and effective role in the success of the sports institutions and relates to the secret of the success of the institutions and facilities, sports federations and Olympic committees, and lead to effective fruitful work among them and reflected on their achievements.

Achieving leadership among countries by achieving good sporting performance in sports competitions is one of the most important symbols sought by governments in the modern era, given the active and vital role of sport at the national and international levels in various political, economic, cultural and social levels.

The technological progress that has become a feature of the era and the developments that accompanied it have entered all areas, including sports and in order to raise the efficiency of productivity of sports equipment. Strengths and weaknesses. Although the research has focused on Olympic committees and sports federations, it occupies a prominent place among all institutions.

Terminology and concepts:

Management is defined as the process of organizing and directing the human and material resources to achieve the goals, as well as the process of reaching these goals by the best means and the lowest costs within the limits of resources and facilities available in the best ways to use them.

Kelly and Beetle define "sports management" as the skills associated with planning, organizing, directing, monitoring, budgeting, leadership and evaluation within a body that offers sport, physical or promotional activities. The researchers agree in its procedural definition that it has a social human aspect in which the efforts of the employees of the institution,

organization or sports body as individuals and groups to achieve the goals for which it was established, who seek to make the best possible use of the material, human and technical capabilities available to the body or facility.

As for the sports institution, it is defined by Issam Badawi, an organization whose structure consists of a working group, headed by a director who directs the activities of a sports group of individuals towards a common goal and develop the skills associated with planning, organizing, directing, following up, budgets in relation to sports and physical activities and the training of individuals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research Methodology:

Due to the nature of our topic, we considered that we should use the descriptive method of comparative method for conducting our field research.

The descriptive approach in the field of education is defined as every survey focused on one of the educational or psychological phenomena as it exists in the present with a view to diagnosing it, revealing its aspects and determining the relations between its elements.

The descriptive approach is one of the most important and best approaches in the research that is objective because it gives full freedom to the respondents to express their views on a subject, during this study and by the nature of the subject because we will try to search for the reality of comparison in the application of administrative functions at the level of Iraqi and Tunisian federations, where we will look for tasks And the precise questions of activities, objects, processes and people, to depict the current situation and try to

identify the differences that exist between the phenomena in the management of sports reality.

Search community and sample:

The research community was chosen in a deliberate manner. They are the 35 member associations of the Olympic Committee of Iraq and the 25 Tunisians, representing 100% of the society of both countries.

Means of gathering information, tools and devices used in research:

Means of information gathering: The research tool is the means by which the researcher collects his data, and there is no uniform classification of these tools where the nature of the subject or phenomenon to be studied and the research hypotheses control the choice of tools, methods and techniques that will be used by the researcher, so the researcher must be familiar in many ways Different methods and tools are different and varied in order to solve the problem of research, and may be used more than one tool in the research according to the principle of methodological flexibility, considering that each tool as a controller to the access to the other tool of data and information, and was collected through the following methods:

:References, Arab and foreign sources and the international Internet network

The researcher had access to many scientific sources and receded review, letters and theses (Iraqi, Tunisian, Algerian and Saudi Arabia), and the Internet in terms of articles and topics and some foreign, Arab and local books, which sources in chapter IV and discussed.

:Interviews with Professors

"Interview is one of the most common data collection tools, and its success depends on the level of planning on the one hand, and on how it is recorded in the information and data resulting from this interview on the other", or in another form "is a social process occurs between two researcher The respondent or person answers the questions addressed to him by the researcher"

Or it is considered an interview questionnaire orally any conversation directed between the researcher and the person or other people in order to reach a certain fact or situation, the researcher seeks to identify it in order to achieve the objectives of the study.

The interview is defined as a verbal interaction through a confrontational situation in which the interviewer tries to elicit the information, opinions or beliefs of the respondent or to obtain some other objective data. The questions and phrases in the same wording and in the same order and the advantages of comparing the information we get from one person that we get from another person.

The interview enables us to identify and identify the respondents by meeting with them to know their interaction and behavior and about a particular situation. We used the unconventional interview. The process of using this method has gone through three stages:

.Phase I: interviewed some of the administrators and officials of the institution

.Phase II: interviewed some specialists in management science

Phase III: interview a number of players, coaches and beneficiaries of the work of these institutions, directly or indirectly.

All these interviews were designed to create the right atmosphere for the application of the questionnaire as well as to explain the purpose or objective behind the completion of this topic while highlighting its importance in the scientific field, and to support the data we derive from the first research method, the questionnaire form, to reach the collection of the largest number of private data In our topic we added the interview as the second means of this study, and the type of interview that we chose in this research is the interview.

:Observation and experimentation

Observation is one of the most important methods used by the social researcher in collecting information and facts from the field and is the first step in scientific research, it may be a simple observation depends on spontaneous attention on an incident or phenomenon or something and may be a scientific observation depends on the intended and organized attention and seizure known scientists The curriculum as "observation of a phenomenon with the use of research and study methods that are compatible with the nature of this phenomenon" (), or another definition "is a direct preview to be held in order to reveal the details of the phenomenon under study, because the observation is one of the most important means of data

collection due to its importance There are patterns of social action that can only be understood by observing the observation of the truth. The observation is distinguished from other data collection tools as it records behavior with various factors at the same time as it happens. The second type of observation is based on participation, whereby the researcher deliberately considers and investigates everything that would provide data and information about the respondents and the nature of the data. Their behavior or reactions towards a particular situation or through the nature of the work they do in the organization during the production process and all this helps us determine the nature of the questionnaire questions that will be applied to the respondents

Forms prepared to answer by federations (questionnaire).

"The questionnaire is a convenient tool for obtaining information and data related to a certain reality." Through personal interviews and access to specialized scientific sources on the subject of research, the questionnaire was prepared to find out the differences between the unions of both countries in the course of their work.

The questionnaire is a set of questions organized and organized according to axes, and each axis represents a dimension or aspect of the problem of the study, it is linked in the formulation of the questions of the study in general, and is one of the means that researchers rely on quantitative research, which depends on the extent of the researcher's data The questionnaire is defined as "a form with a set of questions directed to individuals in order to obtain information about a subject, problem or situation. The questionnaire is carried out either by personal interview or sent to the respondents by mail" (). Means of data collection cost, as you can To obtain the data of the answers of a number of individuals with the least effort and time possible, in addition to the ease of technical, As well as its technology more easily than any other"

When formulating, preparing and applying the questionnaire, the researcher should take into consideration the implementation of the research topic and not deviate from its frameworks and its theoretical and practical limits and limitations. It enables the researcher to collect information without departing

from the topic and make the researcher obliged to answer without sending or leaving the subject to be studied.

"Therefore, the design of the form is one of the most important steps in the success of the research and requires knowledge and knowledge of the origins of contacting individuals and formulating questions. Although the form is different in design, there are general rules that should be guided, so that the design of the form takes its role in the success of research. "

Field research procedures:

Procedures for preparing the form:

The questionnaire was prepared by the researcher and the supervisor after several interviews were conducted with the heads of several federations, their employees and subsidiary bodies to ensure the quality of the questionnaire and its questions and scientific content, which contributes to give the research the most accurate results.

Purpose of Building the Form:

In order to reach the desired results, the purpose of constructing the questionnaire should be clearly and accurately defined, namely to find the differences between the work of the unions of Iraq and Tunisia in their march within the years identified in the research (2008-2016)

:Defining the axes (areas) of the form

Four axes were identified as follows:

The first axis is called (the axis of administrative tasks)

The second axis is called (administrative staff)

The third axis is called (administrative services for enterprises)

The fourth axis is called (planning and organization)

With (10) paragraphs for each axis and a total of (40) paragraph, and identified four dimensions namely (both to some extent) and (both) and (yes to some extent) and (yes). (

Then, the questionnaire was distributed to (25) experts, including some specialists in management sciences and some heads of federations. The statistical transactions of the questionnaire were conducted using (Ka2), and they agreed by the majority agreement on the validity of the paragraphs and their axes and dimensions, and table (1) shows that.

Table (1)

Number of approved experts, value (Ca 2) and percentage
Percent of the 40 paragraphs in the content of the form

The ratio (%)	Value (Ca 2)	Number of approvers	Paragraphs	sequence	The name of the axis
0.80	4.5	20	Preferably there is a guide to the work of sports associations.	1	Firstly: Administrative tasks
0.96	10.58	24	Requires specific tasks for sports federations.	2	
0.88	7.22	22	Preferably in the central sports federations regulatory functions of aspects.	3	
0.84	5.78	21	Requires that the presidency of the Central Union have specific duties and mode of action.	4	
0.80	4.5	20	Do you see the need for a specialized office to head the Central Sports Federation.	5	
0.80	4.5	20	Does it require the presence of specialized committees in the Central Sports Federations?	6	
0.80	4.5	20	It is better to have specific tasks for the work of the specialized committees in the sports federations.	7	
0.92	8.82	23	These specialized committees would prefer to have top-down tasks.	8	
0.84	5.78	21	Do you think there should be a plan or structure for sports federations at all administrative levels?	9	
0.96	10.58	24	To what level of administration would be favored to have a structure of central sports federations.	10	
0.86	6.676	21.5	Rate of responses (Ca 2) and percentages of axis 1		
0.88	7.22	22	Stability works to establish the ideals of sports management staff to develop their level of achievement.	11	Second: Administrative staff
0.80	4.5	20	Stability contributes to the sports administrative staff to adhere to the principles of sports work when the emergence of cases of error and failure of their staff.	12	

0.84	5.78	21	Continuous change is weakening the role required of the sports administrative staff to carry out their tasks and responsibilities.	13	
0.92	8.82	23	The stability of the sports administrative staff strengthens the faith relationship between them and the coaches and referees within the sports achievement.	14	
0.96	10.58	24	Stability of sports management relations brings a sense of self-confidence, confidence and ambition in the implementation of their duties.	15	
0.88	7.22	22	Stability accumulates experience and increases the desire to develop and innovate in the field of sports work.	16	
0.80	4.5	20	Stability contributes to a balanced relationship between members of the administrative staff of the sports federations and the institutions to which they belong.	17	
0.80	4.5	20	The large number of changes in the sports management staff has a negative impact on the work of associations and other leadership circles in the field of sports work.	18	
0.84	5.78	21	Continuous change in the administrative staff leads to the spread of anxiety, fear and hesitation in making and making decisions in sports work.	19	
0.92	8.82	23	The use of changes to the sports administrative staff in the light of administrative and technical errors that occur does not provide a democratic climate in sports work.	20	
0.864	6.772	21.6	Rate of responses (Ca 2) and percentages of axis 2		
0.88	7.22	22	The senior management sets clear objectives for its programs to suit the wishes of the beneficiaries.	21	
0.80	4.5	20	Senior management establishes accurate standards for measuring the quality requirements of facility management.	22	

0.96	10.58	24	The senior management monitors all opinions about the quality of the services provided in the facility.	23		
0.88	7.22	22	Top management relies on statistical methods in evaluating the results and outputs of administrative work in enterprises.	24		
0.84	5.78	21	The administration is keen to benefit members of the community surrounding the facility from the activities and services provided.	25		
0.80	4.5	20	There is a communication system in the management of sports facilities that facilitates the access of the views of the users of services to senior management.	26		
0.96	10.58	24	The Sports Facility Department continuously introduces new activities and services within its plans programs.	27		
0.88	7.22	22	There is a mechanism for the management of sports facilities to receive complaints and follow-up from the recipients and follow-up what is done about them.	28		
0.84	5.78	21	In the light of the standards set, the top management focuses on the level of achievement of the administrative work in the facility.	29		
0.80	4.5	20	The senior management works to stimulate teamwork among sports facility employees.	30		
0.864	6.788	21.6	Rate of responses (Ca 2) and percentages of axis 3			
0.80	4.5	20	The objectives are clear to those in charge of sports administrative work.	31		Fourth: the axis of planning and organization
0.88	7.22	22	Plans have been developed in the sports institution according to the physical possibilities.	32		
0.88	7.22	22	The financial budget is commensurate with the plans applied to achieve the objectives.	33		
0.92	8.82	23	Sports experts are recruited to develop sports plans and programs.	34		

0.96	10.58	24	Officials are interested in making plans to bring sports to a global level.	35	
0.80	4.5	20	There is a clear organizational structure that includes all employees of sports institutions.	36	
0.84	5.78	21	The organizational structure is commensurate with the nature of the administrative work requirements in the sports institutions.	37	
0.92	8.82	23	Leadership staff is characterized by high administrative skills.	38	
0.80	4.5	20	There is a follow-up of the plans made by senior management to verify the achievement of objectives.	39	
0.88	7.22	22	There is oversight by the top management of sports institutions of all kinds.	40	
0.868	6.916	21.7	Rate of responses (Ca 2) and percentages of axis 4		

Significance when the value of (Ca 2) <from the spreadsheet and its value (3.84):

Exploration Experience:

The researcher conducted the exploratory experiment during the period 15/3 - 20/3/2018 included (5) members of the administrative bodies (3) of them from Iraq and (2) of them from Tunisia to find out the way the answers and validity of the sample in terms of understanding paragraphs and clarity and time spent in The answer, which receded by (20-25) minutes, the researcher has adopted the results of the members of the exploratory experiment later without redistribution to them when the implementation of the main experiment in its inclusion in the total sample.

:Main experience

The work was done in two ways to get the answers, the first direct distribution and receipt of the member of the Commission and this is dealt with members of the bodies in Iraq, and the way the Internet was adopted by e-mail and receive the answer in the same way and this is what was adopted with the members of the bodies in Tunisia.

The process of completing the collection of all forms by the members of the federations took 18 days during the period between 8/4 - 25/4/2018.

:Statistical means

Using Statistical Pouch (SPSS)

.percentage -

- Kai Square test.

CONCLUSIONS:

The research ended with conclusions and recommendations

The most important conclusions concerning the application of the evaluation form to the sports associations and the Olympic Committee in Iraq and Tunisia are:

- Urging unions in Iraq to pay attention and develop (administrative tasks) and (administrative staff) better and go to improve and review the working methods in (administrative services for enterprises) and develop the level and (planning and organization).

- To urge unions in Tunisia to continue to work (administrative services for enterprises) and develop the level (planning and organization), and review (administrative tasks) and (administrative staff) to be complementary to their work in the service of sports reality.

- Reviewing physical budget plans and working on finding other investments that contribute to the

development of the sporting and administrative reality of Iraq and Tunisia.

- Effective attention in attracting scientific competencies and introducing them in the administrative organizational reality more effectively in order to contribute effectively in raising the level of sports work in all its aspects to Iraq and Tunisia.

ENDORSEMENT:

The main recommendations related to the electronic evaluation form itself are:

- Call for the use of this measure to evaluate the work of sports institutions in various forms of sports federations, Olympic committees and other sports bodies.

- Inviting researchers to develop this electronic scale and make it more specialized in other mathematical fields.

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