

# Evaluating the Level of Arbitration Culture for Handball Coaches in Iraq

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**Abstract--***The research objectives to:*

1. *Setting levels for the arbitration culture scale and applying it to handball coaches in Iraq.*
2. *Knowing the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq.*
3. *Evaluating the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq.*

*The researchers used the descriptive approach with the survey method to determine the level of arbitration culture, and the scale was applied in its final form to a sample consisting of handball coaches in Iraq for the sports season 2019-2020, and after that the researchers set levels of the arbitration culture scale and applied it to handball coaches in Iraq, and used Researchers Statistical Bag for Social Sciences (SPSS) Seventeenth Edition.*

*The most important of the following conclusions were reached:*

1. *Five levels of arbitration culture scale were established.*
2. *The ability of the arbitration culture scale that researchers applied in measuring the arbitration culture.*
3. *The majority of handball coaches in Iraq enjoy an average level in the arbitration culture scale.*

**Key words:** *Evaluating, arbitration and culture.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Arbitration culture is one of the important and fundamental aspects of athletes in general and coaches in particular, and a sports coach or practitioner must understand and absorb an appropriate amount of public and legal culture in particular, there are matters and topics for legal knowledge that have a necessary nature that the trainer possesses and is an important and complementary part of the training aspects Others are physical fitness, planning and referee nutrition, which the coach should not neglect.

The legal aspect of handball is an important and major aspect that cannot be neglected, which is a link movement and a separation between the coach and the referee, which works to link between technical and skill performance and legal aspects. Culture is one of the most important foundations adopted by coaches of advanced sport societies, including handball, in expressing areas of its creativity, as the development of sports depends on the extent of the culture that the coach possesses from the ideas and knowledge that the trainer acquires from his surroundings, and that the relationship between culture and personality confirms the fact Essential is that the interconnections between them reach a point that appears as if they are associated. And that the era in which we live is the era of rapid and evolving change and the arbitration culture is an "important" part

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of this development, just as the arbitration culture is a manifestation that the coach must possess and is also considered a part of the sports culture in general.<sup>1</sup>

Through the experience of researchers in handball, they noticed a weakness in the arbitration culture of coaches and this weakness reflects negatively on the performance of their coaches, especially in games with a high level and the convergence of the result, and because the coach's success is closely related to the extent of his possession of a culture of control at a high level so they chose the researchers to identify On this variable and knowing the level of coaches in order to advance the reality of their arbitration culture legally in order to get rid of as much as possible from the amount of objections that accompany the matches. So the importance of the research came in identifying the arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq, and knowing their level in order to advance the reality of the arbitration culture.<sup>2</sup>

## **II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

1. Setting levels for the arbitration culture scale and applying it to handball coaches in Iraq.
2. Knowing the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq.
3. Evaluating the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq.

### **Hypothesis**

- There are differences in the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq.

### **Research fields**

- The human field: determined by handball coaches in Iraq for the sports season 2019-2020.
- Time field: 1/9/2019 to 10/11/2019.
- Spatial field: workplaces trained in sports halls.

## **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FIELD PROCEDURES**

### **Research methodology**

The researchers used the descriptive method with the survey method, as it suits the nature of the problem.

### **The research community and its sample**

The research community included coaches of Iraq by hand for the sports season 2019-2020 and (124) trainers for the research community, and a random sample of (100) coaches was chosen with a percentage of (80.64%) from the research community.

### **Devices and tools used in the research**

- Stopwatch number (1).
- Dell portable calculator (1).
- Office supplies (paper - pens).
- The questionnaire.
- Testing and measurement.
- Scientific sources and references.

### **Define search variables**

#### **Benchmark arbitration level**

The researchers used the arbitration culture level scale (see Appendix 1), which aims to identify the level of arbitration culture among the research sample, which was prepared by the researcher (Mukhallad Nahma Haroun). The scale consists of (38) paragraphs, and the answers to these paragraphs consist of three alternatives ( Always, sometimes, rarely) and its grades are as follows (3, 1,2), and thus the highest degree of scale (114) and the minimum degree of scale are (38).<sup>3</sup>

#### **Pilot study**

The exploratory experiment was conducted on 10/9/2019 on a sample of (7) coaches in the clubs of the Najaf al-Ashraf Governorate in Kufa, and the purpose of the exploratory experiment was to identify:

1. The time taken to answer the scale.
2. The extent of the research sample response to the content of the scale paragraphs.
3. Difficulty facing researchers during the implementation of the main experiment.

The experiment revealed the following:

1. That the instructions were clear by the members of the sample.
2. The paragraphs were clear and not clear.
3. The scale was appropriate for the sample.
4. The time taken for application was between (8-10) minutes.
5. The alternatives to the answer were appropriate to the level of the respondents.
6. The stability factor was extracted.

#### **Scientific foundations of the scale**

##### **Validate the scale**

Honesty is one of the scientific conditions and foundations for good testing, as honesty means "that a test measures what was put in order to measure it and does not measure anything else."<sup>4</sup> The validity of the scale was verified by finding apparent honesty by presenting the scale to a group of specialized professors (see Appendix 2) in the fields of sports psychology and educational and psychological sciences who agreed (100%) on the paragraphs of the scale.

##### **Stability of scale**

It is persistence that "yields close or similar results if applied more than once in similar circumstances". For the purpose of knowing the degree of stability of the scale, the researchers applied it by distributing the scale to the individuals of the exploratory trial sample of (10) trainers. The second application, which was conducted on 9/23/2019, after distributing the scale a second time, i.e. after 14 days have passed and under the conditions of the first application itself, a degree of stability of 0.90 has been obtained, which is a high value for the stability of the scale.<sup>5</sup>

### Establishing levels for the arbitration culture scale

In order to assess the arbitration culture according to a certain level, standard levels of the scale were set as shown in Table (1).

**Table 1.** Shows the standard levels and their limits in raw grades and their significance in the arbitration culture scale

Level	Set crude degrees	Scale significance
First	38-53.2	Very low
Second	53.3-68.4	Low
Third	68.5-83.6	Average
Fourth	83.7-98.8	High
Fifth	98.9-114	Very high

### The main experience

The scale was applied to (100) trainers from the members of the research sample that were mentioned previously, and the forms for the scale were distributed to the trainers for the period from 09/28/2019 to 10/10/2019.

## IV. RESULTS

For the purpose of achieving the second goal of the research, which is to identify the levels of trainers of the research sample in the arbitration culture scale, the researchers applied the scale to the basic sample of (100) trainers, where the mathematical circles and standard deviations for the trainers' responses were calculated on the scale, and then the calculated computational media and deviations were identified. The normative and theoretical circles of the level of arbitration culture, as shown in Table (2).

**Table 2.** Shows the arithmetic milieu, standard deviations, hypothetical mean, and coefficient of difference in the level of arbitration culture for handball coaches in Iraq

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Hypot hetical mean	Skew ness	(t) calcul ated	The value of significance level	Type of significance
Arbitratio n culture	100	82.12	4.20	76	0.77	4.55	0.003	Sig.

Results showed table (2) on the scale of the arbitration culture of the research sample, as the arithmetic average (82.12), and a standard deviation (4.20), and the torsional coefficient of the scores of the members of the research sample on this scale, it is equal to (0.77), which indicates that the scores of the sample individuals The research is distributed in a moderate distribution, and when comparing the average scores of the research sample for the field with the hypothetical average of (76) degrees, it turns out that the average of the scores of the scale is greater than the hypothetical average of the scale, and this means that there is an average level in the arbitration culture of the individuals of the research sample, especially when compared with the levels that The

researcher put it, and we find it at the intermediate level, for the purpose of The statistical significance of the differences between the two averages was determined, and the T-test was used for one sample, as the calculated value (t) reached (4.55), the value (sig) of (0.003), which is greater than the significance level (0.05), and degree of freedom (99).

### Discuss the results

Through the results presented in Table (2), it was found that the majority of coaches enjoy an average level in the arbitration culture, <sup>6</sup>as the values of the mathematical circles came less than the value of the hypothetical medium for the scale of the arbitration culture, and the researchers attribute the reason for this to the lack of interest of some handball coaches in Iraq on their own and follow-up aspects Legal and arbitration and not to follow the latest updates in the international handball law, as well as his awareness to understand the extent of interest in it, <sup>7</sup>as the coach who possesses a sufficient amount of arbitration culture can change the customs and incorrect practices that he performs in matches, especially reducing as much as possible from The huge amount of objections that affect the concentration of his players, especially in decisive matches, as "enjoying an arbitration culture in the individual leads to being compatible psychologically, personally and socially with himself and others and is able to achieve himself and invest his capabilities and potential to the fullest extent possible."<sup>8</sup>

## V. CONCLUSION

1. Five levels of arbitration culture scale were established.
2. The ability of the arbitration culture scale which researchers applied in measuring the arbitration culture.
3. The majority of handball coaches in Iraq enjoy an average level in the arbitration culture scale.

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