

The analysis of the security reality for the basketball sports Championships management in Iraq from the viewpoint of (the Central Iraqi Federation - sub-Federations - Referees - Premier League teams)

¹Ali Kamal Hussein, ²Dr. Osama Ahmed Hussein

Abstract

Through the field coexistence of the researchers, as they are members of the competitions committee in the Central Iraqi Federation of Basketball, the problem of research has emerged for them in a challenge to answer a question that has always come to the minds of the researchers (what are the methods that must be followed in managing the security field for the success of tournaments at the local level to be a starting point for hosts at the Arab and Asian level?). For the purpose of completing the research procedures, the researchers have begun designing a questionnaire to measure (the security reality of the management of basketball sports tournaments in Iraq from the point of view (Central Iraqi federation - sub-federations - referees - Premier League teams), and the aim of the research is to analyze the security reality of the management of tournaments Sports at the Iraqi Central Federation of basketball.

The researchers have adopted the descriptive approach for its suitability to the research problem, and the research community has consisted of the administrative body members of the Iraqi Central Federation of Basketball and its sub-federations, referees and Premier League players amounted (410) individuals. After applying the questionnaire to the research sample, the results have showed that there is a failure in the coordination side with the elements responsible for preserving the security of stadiums, and the need to enhance and develop the coordination level between officials of the federation for the management of sports championships and those responsible for managing championships from the Stadium Security Protection Unit in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The researchers have recommended the need to strengthen coordination and communication with (stadium security forces, administrative committees) responsible for sporting championships management.

Keywords: stadium security, communications

¹ University of Baghdad, College of Physical Education and Sports Science

² University of Baghdad, College of Physical Education and Sports Science

I. Introduction:

The management and organization of sports championships are considered as one of the most important actions of individuals working in the field of competitive sports or physical education, unless there is a good and tight organization of all committees responsible for managing championships and coherence of efforts, otherwise the effort made in the training process of preparation, equipment and human effort goes to waste. Most importantly it is ambition of the player and his training age, which is exhausted in training and being not invested and stands out in a sporting event that is appropriate or equal to the level of preparation for that event in addition to the goals, steps and budgets. Such championships are incomplete management and their organization is semi-randomness if the element of reassurance is absent among the public and players and everyone who has a relationship with sports championships, which is the Security and preserving it in sporting gatherings, including the championship. In order for us to have a proactive step for objections and fears, we have to strengthen the security field management of championships at the local level to reach the hosting of Arab and Asian championships.

1)Ali Kamal Hussein, Lecturer, University of Baghdad - College of Physical Education and Sports Science, 07713330783, Ali_mak2006@yahoo.com

2)Osama Ahmed Hussein, Professor, Assistant Professor, University of Baghdad - College of Physical Education and sport Sciences.

It is necessary to provide special capabilities for this vital and important field and to enhance the level of coordination between all the committees responsible for managing the championship, especially the security aspect represented in protecting the security of stadiums and the equivalence of the Special Coordination Committee in the Federation.

Whereas, the security field represents the cornerstone of this role. Therefore, the two researchers focused their attention on studying the reality of the security field for managing sporting championships, hence the importance of research lies in the following points:

- It is a scientific addition in the subject of managing and organizing sports championships, which according to the researchers' knowledge is one of the very few studies and research after painstaking research that shows that this lack is not only in Iraqi studies, but even on the Arab level this deficiency exists.

- The results of this research will give us a clear and detailed idea about the most important points that support the success of the security field when establishing champions and about most important obstacles to success in establishing them, as well as the availability and efficiency of available resources in the success of managing sporting championships and achieving their goals.

Through the researchers' knowledge of how the championships are managed and held by the Iraqi Central Federation of Basketball, as they are in direct contact with their work as members of the Statistics Committee in the championships held by the federation, an inquiry raised to the minds of the researchers, what are the methods that must be followed to strengthen the security aspect in the management of championships at the local level to be a starting point for hosting championships on the Arab and Asian level? It is a scientific and field duty that motivated the researchers to search and investigate this inquiry, which by answering it in an

accurate scientific manner, there will be a very useful database for all those interested in scientific research in particular and officials on managing and organizing championships in particular and to communicate a correct idea to officials in international sporting institutions about the reality of the security aspect of sports championships held by the Iraqi Central Federation of Basketball.

In a study by Abdel-Hussein and Al-Badri, it is mentioned that those in charge of championships in the striking games federation have increased the potential of entrepreneurial human resources in order to advance in the field of championships management (Abdel-Hussein and Al-Badiri, 2019, page 758), and Azayza indicates (in her study) that the availability of high-level capabilities, whether they are Material or human has a great role in raising the sports level for practitioners in terms of physical, skill and planning in addition to the championships and festivals held by the Federation (Azayza, 2014, page 241).

In a study by Muhammad, he mentioned that human resources need continuous development of administrative skills in order to remain a competitive advantage by sports institutions and the competition of other institutions (Muhammad, 2018, page 83).

II. Method and tools:-

Approach: The two researchers have used the descriptive analytical method with the survey study method, as it suits the nature of this study, as the descriptive approach seeks to determine the current state of the phenomenon.

The sample: The research community refers to the group of the total elements that the researchers intend to generalize the results related to the research problem. As for the sample, it is a group or elements that represent the society on which the researchers will base their entire work (al-Shawk and Al-Kubaisi, 2004, page 51). The research's sample consists of chiefs and members of the federation, the administrators and the referees accredited in the Iraqi Central Federation of basketball , the sub- federations, and the Premier League teams.

The total number of the sample has been (410) individuals who represented the community of origin, and the sample of the main experiment has been (410) individuals with a percentage of (100%), while the sample of the exploratory experiment (71) individuals with a percentage of (17.3%) ,its numbers distributed according to table (1).

Note: The researchers have re-examined the sample of the exploratory experiment after a period of 3 months.

Table No. (1)

It shows the distribution of the individuals of the sample included in the research

| Serial | Name | Number of the sample of origin community | Sample of exploratory |
|--------|------|--|-----------------------|
|--------|------|--|-----------------------|

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----|----|
| | Central Iraqi Federation | 15 | 4 |
| | Sub- federations | 54 | 15 |
| | Referees | 86 | 15 |
| | Premier League teams | 255 | 37 |
| | Total | 410 | 71 |

Procedures for preparing the questionnaire form:-

The procedures used to construct the questionnaire include several steps, with the aim of arriving at a questionnaire that meets the scientific conditions and characteristics such as (reliability , consistency and objectivity) and the ability to distinguish:

Preparation of questionnaire paragraphs:

The researchers have prepared the paragraphs of the questionnaire based on the reality found in the Iraqi Central Federation of Basketball through personal interviews and field visits. The researchers have taken into account the extent of clarity in the paragraphs and have avoided ambiguity, and accordingly (13) paragraphs have been formulated, and the number of negative paragraphs has been (6) and the number of positive paragraphs (7). Paragraphs have been presented to experts and specialists (Appendix 1), in order to give an opinion and amend them and judge their suitability for study.

The researchers have adopted the five-way Likert method of measurement, as it fits with the nature of the research and the nature of the questionnaire. As it is considered one of the most used measures in survey research, which uses a closed questioning style, and the respondent shows the strength of his agreement and disagreement on the paragraphs; the number of responses in Likert scale ranges between (3-9) responses and the distance between the responses is equal (Allen and Yen, 1979 , P. 154). The calculation of weights was in a positive direction from (1-5) and according to the alternatives (strongly agree - agree - sometimes - disagree - strongly disagree), as in the table below, taking into account the equality of responses.

Scientific conditions of the questionnaire:

The scientific conditions have been conducted on the sample of the first exploratory experience and on (71) of the chiefs and members of the federation , administrators , referees of the Central Basketball Federation , sub- unions and teams of the Premier League clubs for the period from (15/4/2019 until 22/4/2019) to obtain reliability , as reliability is one of the most essential characteristics of a good test, and it is the basis for building tests and scales.

Reliability has many definitions, the most important of which is the definition of (Lindcost), which he defines as "the degree of health by which tests are measured by what is intended to be measured" (Ridha , 2002, page 29). For further confirmation, the researchers have used two types of reliability : the content 's reliability (the content). The reliability of the content relates to the extent of the ability to measure the test content or the

test sample for the study subject to be measured, and to what extent do the test questions of the original content of the scientific subject is represented (Al-Sarraf, 2002, page 200) . Reliability of the content (content) has been approved by the researchers in examining the reliability of the questionnaire, as it is appropriate to the nature of their research, as the questionnaire has been submitted to a group of experts and specialists who have been mentioned in Appendix No. (1), and who worked to amend some paragraphs only, and to agree to the largest part .

The results have showed that approval has been obtained for (11) items out of (11) items of the questionnaire.

Table (2)

Shows the content reliability results for the questionnaire under search

| Paragraphs serial in questionnaire | Repetitions | Percentage | The decision | Remarks |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 2 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 3 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 4 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 5 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 6 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 7 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 8 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 9 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 10 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 11 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 12 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |
| 13 | 15 | 100% | Amended | |

Coefficient of internal consistency (paragraph reliability), structural reliability is the most suitable type for research as it is based on practical facts and identifies the proportion of paragraph matching with the concept or thing to be measured, or is the degree that the research scale measures to build a specific hypothesis (Gay, 1986, page 88). The internal consistency of the questionnaire was used through the correlation coefficient between each paragraph with the questionnaire and the entire degree of questionnaire. It was found that the results in the table below validate the used paragraphs through their high correlation with the total degree of questionnaire, as error levels appeared smaller than (0.05), which indicates on the significance of the correlation between the degree of paragraphs and the overall degree of questionnaire. Except for the paragraphs shown in the table below, which were excluded, whose error levels appeared greater than the error level (0.05), which indicates their inconsistency, and thus the questionnaire is from (9) paragraphs

Table 3

The correlation coefficient (the internal consistency of paragraphs) shows the score of each paragraph and the overall degree of questionnaire

| Serial of paragraph in questionnaire | Correlation coefficient | Level of error | Significance |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 0.430 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 2 | 0.031 | 0.799 | Insignificant |
| 3 | 0.332 | 0.004 | Significant |
| 4 | 0.373 | 0.001 | Significant |
| 5 | 0.310 | 0.009 | Significant |
| 6 | 0.485 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 7 | 0.498 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 8 | 0.099 | 0.412 | Insignificant |
| 9 | 0.272 | 0.022 | Significant |
| 10 | 0.287 | 0.015 | Significant |
| 11 | 0.168 | 0.162 | Insignificant |
| 12 | 0.270- | 0.023 | Significant |

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|---------------|
| 13 | 0.071 | 0.555 | Insignificant |
|----|-------|-------|---------------|

* Moral at the error level (0.05) if the error level is smaller than (0.05)

* Degree of freedom (71-2 = 69)

The internal reliability coefficient, the self reliability coefficient, which is the root of the correlation coefficient, was used by the root factor of the alpha-kornbach stability factor, and reached (0.932) which is a high value indicating the reliability of the scale

Consistency is one of the necessary indicators for each scale, and for the test to be adopted, it must record the same or close to the results if they are returned to the individuals themselves, in the case of adjusting the variables in terms of circumstances (Bahi and Imran, 2007, page 41). The researchers have relied on using two methods to obtain the reliability of the tool, as follows:-

Half- division method, the two researchers intent on the mid-division method for being the most stable method of use, as this method is used when the re-test method is very expensive, as the entire test is applied to a group of individuals at one time and then divides the performance of individuals on the test into two symmetrical parts . As the first part includes the degrees of the questionnaire paragraphs that bear the individual numbers, while the second part includes the degrees of the questionnaire paragraphs that carry the even numbers, after that the researchers have calculated the correlation coefficient for Spearman Brown between the degrees of the paragraphs, which amounted to (0.721) and the value of this stability factor represents half For the test, the researchers have corrected the stability coefficient by means of (SPSS) to measure the test as a whole by the Kotman coefficient of split dissociation, and thus became the consistency coefficient of the form (0.703), a value that is reliable.

The Vakurnbach coefficient for internal consistency, the Vakurnbach coefficient was used to measure the stability of the questionnaire in terms of the internal consistency of the instrument paragraphs, as the Vakurnbach equation is used in cases where the response to the paragraph is multiple choice, i.e. in cases where one paragraph has a large number of possible alternatives, as the probabilities of the answers It is not (zero), as it is a method used to estimate the internal consistency of multiple-choice tests and measures (Radwan, 2006). The results of the Vakkenbach test showed the high consistency of the questionnaire paragraphs, as the total consistency coefficient of the questionnaire reached (0.869), which is a reliable, and high consistency factor.

The discriminatory strength of the questionnaire, in order to calculate the discriminatory power and to identify weak or unrecognized paragraphs for the purpose of excluding them, method of two extreme groups was used by using (t-test) for independent samples to find the differences between the upper and lower groups of degrees, as the values of the answers were arranged in descending order for each paragraph of each A field from the highest degree of scale scores of (5) to the lowest score of (1), then (27%) were selected from the upper values and (27%) from the lower values and then calculating the differences between the two groups, the results showed the significance of the differences between the two highest values and the minimum for all paragraphs of the questionnaire, as error levels appeared with a value of less than (0.05) and this indicates the significance

of the differences, which indicates the ability of the paragraphs to distinguish between answers. As shown in the table below:-

Table (4) shows the differences between the upper and lower groups (the discriminatory strength of the questionnaire paragraphs)

| Significance | Level of error | Value of t | h± | S | Group | Paragraphs | Domain |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-------|-------|--------|------------|----------|
| Significant | 0.000 | 19.282 | 0.631 | 2.210 | Lower | A1 | Security |
| | | | 0.000 | 5.000 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 12.598 | 0.838 | 2.580 | Lower | A3 | Security |
| | | | 0.000 | 5.000 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 14.085 | 0.507 | 1.420 | Lower | A4 | Security |
| | | | 0.658 | 4.110 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 15.095 | 0.524 | 2.050 | Lower | A5 | Security |
| | | | 0.507 | 4.580 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 29.397 | 0.507 | 1.580 | Lower | A6 | Security |
| | | | 0.000 | 5.000 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 14.432 | 0.692 | 1.580 | Lower | A7 | Security |
| | | | 0.507 | 4.420 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 14.234 | 0.478 | 1.680 | Lower | A9 | Security |
| | | | 0.567 | 4.110 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 12.773 | 0.582 | 2.320 | Lower | A10 | Security |
| | | | 0.507 | 4.580 | Higher | | |
| Significant | 0.000 | 18.058 | 0.513 | 1.530 | Lower | A12 | Security |

*Moral at the error level (0.05) if the error level is smaller than (0.05)

*Degree of freedom (19 + 19-2 = 36)

Objectivity:-

The questionnaire paragraphs do not include open answers by the research sample, and they are closed and confined to specific answers according to Likert scale, and accordingly the questionnaire is considered objective.

The final form of the research tool (questionnaire)

After the scientific treatment of the research tool (the questionnaire) was conducted, it became 9 paragraphs in its final form, and the researchers did not delete any of the paragraphs or add them after these procedures before beginning to distribute them to the sample. (Appendix 2)

Table (5) shows the metadata and the convolution coefficient of the final questionnaire paragraphs (Coefficient of ease and difficulty)

| Convolution coefficient | Standard deviation | Mid | Mathematic mean | Paragraphs | Serial |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 0.007- | 1.132 | 3.000 | 3.480 | A1 | 1 |
| 0.995- | 1.125 | 5.000 | 4.180 | A3 | 2 |
| 0.057- | 1.095 | 3.000 | 2.830 | A4 | 3 |
| 0.177 | 1.038 | 3.000 | 3.250 | A5 | 4 |
| 0.198 | 1.401 | 3.000 | 3.080 | A6 | 5 |
| 0.279- | 1.168 | 3.000 | 3.080 | A7 | 6 |
| 0.213 | 1.019 | 3.000 | 2.820 | A9 | 7 |
| 0.051- | 0.982 | 3.000 | 3.440 | A10 | 8 |
| 0.263- | 1.044 | 3.000 | 2.900 | A12 | 9 |

Exploratory experience, the aim of exploratory experiments is to explore the conditions surrounding the phenomenon, which the researchers intend to research or study through uncovering ambiguity, as well as being a preliminary mini study to evaluate the field procedure before the actual work in collecting data and information (Al-Kazemi, 2012, page 95). After the researchers completed the final form and format of the questionnaire and included instructions with it and the balance of estimation was completed, the researchers have conducted their exploratory experiment on a sample from the research community; the sample members were asked to write their notes in writing on the paragraphs that are not understood, and after discussing the paragraphs and instructions with the members of the sample of the exploratory experiment it became clear that

that the large part of the paragraphs are understood and some of them need to be modified and exploratory experiment was conducted on Monday, April 15 2014 until Monday, April 22, 2019.

Main experiment procedures:

The researchers worked from (20/5/2019 AD) to (28/12/2019 AD), by distributing the questionnaire with (9) paragraphs on (410) individuals, and they were given enough time to answer, and after completing collecting all the information the researchers put down the forms In preparation for the statistical work to obtain the results

Statistical means:

The researchers have used the SPSS Ver 20 program for the purpose of statistical data processing through the use of the following statistical laws: (percentage, arithmetic mean (for ungrouped, or weighted data, and for iterative distribution of categories), arithmetic mean, standard deviation, coefficient of torsion, coefficient of Vakurnbach, simple correlation coefficient, t-test for independent samples.

III. Results and discussion:

Results: Displaying the frequency of alternatives, their percentages, mathematic mean, the relative importance of paragraphs, and their verbal assessment of the questionnaire statements analyzing the reality of the security field for managing basketball sports championships in Iraq, analyzing and discussing them.

Table (6)

Shows metadata for security area paragraphs

| High value | Less value | Torsion | Standard deviation | Mode | Mid | Mathematic mean | Paragraphs |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -0.176 | 1.160 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 3.595 | 1 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -1.277 | 1.145 | 5.000 | 5.000 | 4.129 | 2 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | 0.003 | 1.176 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 2.966 | 3 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -0.022 | 1.041 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 3.263 | 4 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | 0.139 | 1.372 | 2.000 | 3.000 | 3.078 | 5 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -0.341 | 1.095 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 3.202 | 6 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | 0.066 | 1.111 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 2.854 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -0.303 | 1.038 | 4.000 | 4.000 | 3.517 | 8 |
| 5.000 | 1.000 | -0.204 | 1.142 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 2.988 | 9 |

Table (7)

It shows the frequency of alternatives, their percentages, the mathematic mean, the relative importance, and their verbal assessment of the security field questionnaire clauses

| Security domain | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Statistic parameters | | | Alternatives | | | | | | | | | | Items |
| Verbal assessment | Relative importance | Reference | Strongly disagree | | Disagree | | Relatively agree | | Strongly agree | | Very strongly agree | | |
| | | | % | ك | % | ك | % | ك | % | ك | % | ك | |
| Large | 71.902 | 3.595 | 2.927 | 1 2 | 14.39 0 | 59 | 34.87 8 | 14 3 | 15.85 4 | 65 | 31.95 1 | 13 1 | 1 |
| Large | 82.585 | 4.129 | 4.878 | 2 0 | 5.854 | 24 | 12.92 7 | 53 | 24.14 6 | 99 | 52.19 5 | 21 4 | 2 |
| Medium | 60.683 | 3.034 | 13.90 2 | 5 7 | 16.82 9 | 69 | 40.24 4 | 16 5 | 16.82 9 | 69 | 12.19 5 | 50 | 3 |
| Medium | 65.268 | 3.263 | 4.634 | 1 9 | 16.09 8 | 66 | 41.95 1 | 17 2 | 22.92 7 | 94 | 14.39 0 | 59 | 4 |
| Medium | 61.561 | 3.078 | 11.95 1 | 4 9 | 30.48 8 | 12 5 | 19.26 8 | 79 | 14.39 0 | 59 | 23.90 2 | 98 | 5 |
| Medium | 64.049 | 3.202 | 10.48 8 | 4 3 | 8.293 | 34 | 43.65 9 | 17 9 | 25.61 0 | 10 5 | 11.95 1 | 49 | 6 |
| Medium | 62.927 | 3.146 | 12.19 5 | 5 0 | 26.34 1 | 10 8 | 32.43 9 | 13 3 | 21.95 1 | 90 | 7.073 | 29 | 7 |
| Large | 70.341 | 3.517 | 3.171 | 1 3 | 12.68 3 | 52 | 32.43 9 | 13 3 | 32.68 3 | 13 4 | 19.02 4 | 78 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|---|
| Medium | 60.244 | 3.012 | 13.90 | 5 | 15.61 | 64 | 36.58 | 15 | 25.61 | 10 | 8.293 | 34 | 9 |
| | | | 2 | 7 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |

Sample size (410)

Discussion: The relative importance of the verbal assessment (large) appeared with (3) paragraphs, while the relative importance of the verbal estimate (average) appeared for the rest of the paragraphs of the field amounting to (6) paragraphs, the highest relative importance was in the second phrase (the security aspect is an important element when the establishment of sports tournaments, while the lowest relative importance for this field was in the ninth phrase (security cadres are unable to deal with all events in the sports championships)

The results of paragraphs (1) and (2) show (workers in the security domain are able to provide adequate protection in sports championships), (the security side is an important element when establishing sports championships) that the sample believes in the importance of the security side and providing protection and efficiency of workers in the security side on Providing protection at a large level. The researchers believe that the security situation in Iraq made it imperative for those responsible for sporting events, such as championships and festivals, to think seriously about providing security and safety for attendees, since sporting championships and festivals and events are closely related to human gatherings and that any human gathering is a (time bomb) if we do not know how to deal with it and that many championships in neighboring countries and the world incidents have occurred and led to many victims, so the researchers believe that the federation should keep the security side a priority of the success of sports championships for its activities.

The results of paragraphs (3), (7), and (9) show (there is no coordination between the federation and security in the sporting championships), (the security component does not fully implement the instructions and directions in the sporting championships), (the security cadres are unable to deal with all The events in the sporting championships) that there is a defect in coordination, communication and cooperation between the Iraqi Central Basketball Federation and the stadium security forces, as the task is to maintain security for this force that was created in the Iraqi Ministry of Interior because of its belief in the importance of maintaining order and security in sporting events and events, the sport federations that lack To contact as if it was decided in advance not to achieve cooperation and coordination with a view to effecting a change in performance between the higher departments and the workers as well as the ocean, which makes its expertise in the administrative and technical fields not feasible to complete their work properly or poor application and adaptation and interaction when facing problems and difficulties, and then improving the quality Performance and appropriate decision-making, as communication is "an essential component that permeates all administrative processes and is an art that every administrator creates in his own way" (Hamid and Maghawry, 2014, page 197). The researcher believes that the federation should take quick steps to fix this imbalance in the security side, which is one of the most important factors for the success of sports tournaments, as well as its link with the lives of the attendees.

The results of paragraphs (4) and (5) (security staffs are available throughout the sporting championships period), (there are strict laws against fans and rioters in sports tournaments) that there is an average level of presence throughout the period of sports tournaments and the strictness of laws towards rioting

in sports tournaments. The researchers see that these results were appropriate for the type of fans and their numbers in Iraqi basketball tournaments, that the lack of accidents and the public's peace in general led to somewhat relaxation with basketball sports tournaments. The researchers emphasize that the federation should enhance the presence of stadium security permanently throughout the tournament clause, as the researchers see the elements of maintaining security, their presence varies with the change of teams during the period of the league. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of all matches and preserve their security, and that accidents can happen at any time.

The results of paragraph (6) show (there is planning in the process of securing sports facilities during the establishment of sports championships) that there is an average level of planning for securing sports facilities during championships and this level is what has led to the low level of coordination and communication between the elements of protection of sports facilities and the federation, and finds . The researchers said that security should be a priority in planning the organization of the championships and that planning for it be before an appropriate period of the championships, so the planning process for maintaining security must be broader and more comprehensive in order to succeed the mission of maintaining security. Marwan Abdul Majeed believes that "planning is the element that depicts the work image In various fields and sets its course. Without it, matters become not purposeful, and it is necessary because it increases administrative efficiency and effectiveness by achieving the goals that are required to be used in advance, and it is one of the most complex and important administrative tasks "(Majeed, 2002, page 91)

The results of paragraph (8) show (there is a security observer responsible for the security component and giving directions to him in sports championships) that there is a significant level of oversight on the performance of the security component in the stadiums during the tournaments. The researchers believe that the union should invest this good presence of the monitors on the performance of the security elements Coordination with monitors to enhance stadium security and this is the goal of both parties (the Ministry of Interior, the Central Iraqi Basketball Federation) and that enhancing security through efficient performance of security elements will be positively reflected at the level of the championship as a whole.

IV. Conclusions:

Through the research results, the researchers have concluded the following conclusions

- The Iraqi Central Basketball Federation is seriously seeking to be able to manage sports championships with a high level of professionalism.
- There is a lack of coordination with the elements responsible for maintaining the security of the stadiums.
- There is a lack of communication with the committees responsible for managing sporting events

V. Recommendations:

besides the results of the research and its findings, the researchers recommend the following

- The necessity of making scientifically studied efforts that are based on the opinion of experts and specialists from academics and technicians to enhance the strategic planning of the security field for the management of championships.

- Strengthening coordination and communication with (stadium security forces, administrative committees) responsible for managing sporting championships.

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