

## **Analytical Study of the Quality of Decision-Making for Club Heads from the Point of View of Football Coaches**

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### **Abstract**

The importance of the research lies in identifying the quality of decision-making for first-class club presidents from the point of view of football coaches, in a way that serves the success of the sports institution through the interaction of the positive roles of those in charge and decision-makers, which depend greatly and directly on what they possess of scientific qualifications and extensive experience that qualifies and guides them To provide knowledge and ideas that are in the interest of sports clubs and in turn lead them to make a good and correct decision and understand their real roles that they should enjoy through the leadership of their sports clubs.

The study aims to identify the quality of decision-making for first-class club presidents from the point of view of football coaches. The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method and correlational relationships for its relevance and the nature of the research. The research community identified the coaches of the first-class football clubs teams for the governorates of central Iraq for the 2020-2021 football season, whose number is (232) coaches distributed over (78) clubs. The sample was randomly selected consisting of (210) coaches.

The study reached conclusions, including the effectiveness of the decision-making measure in measuring the purpose for which it was prepared, which is to recognize the decision-making of the heads of first-class football clubs, and the heads of first-class football clubs possess a quality in decision-making, which thus qualifies them to lead their clubs in achieving good results. Based on the findings of the research, the researchers recommend engaging the heads of first-class football clubs in developmental courses inside and outside the country to develop their administrative capabilities and inform them of everything, new in the science of sports management, and the participation of experienced and specialized people in making strategic and important decisions for the general benefit of the club, as well as monitoring the implementation of decisions in an optimal manner and conducting similar studies on other sports in Iraq.

### **Introduction:**

The scientific progress that the sports field is witnessing, especially in developed countries, was not a coincidence, rather it came from the adoption by these countries of many of the components of this progress and attention to everything that contributes to achieving championships and considering the organizational structure of sports clubs is one of the most important components of sport in general and football in particular. Sports institutions sought

diligence, perseverance and aspiration for renewal by modernizing administrative systems in their official dealings and selecting the best and most efficient elements to organize the work of their sports clubs, so the process of finding sports administrative work teams with knowledge, experience and skills that carry out administrative work with high efficiency to match the rapid developments in the field of sports management .

The club president is the main pillar in the organizational structure of the sports club and is responsible for controlling it administratively and technically at all times, whether during competitions or in the preparation period and training units, as it has many and great responsibilities and duties as it deals with multiple and different variables in everything. And because decision-making is a feature that shows the ability and competence of the club president to crystallize work into crucial decisions in a good and integrated manner to bring benefit and success to the sports institution, it is an effective means to achieve the goals set

The researchers believe that the success of the administrative process is linked to the success and success of its manager, which requires him to have a large amount of acquired skills, previous experiences, capabilities, scientific qualification and leadership characteristics that give him the ability to diagnose, classify and describe problems as well as find appropriate solutions to them and overcome all the difficulties and obstacles facing him and stand in front of the development of the institution Sports and communication services in advanced results, and the issue of decision-making has cross-links related to the cultural level enjoyed by the individual, whether from a scientific point of view or a general culture.

Also, the process of making the appropriate decision is closely related to the organizational culture with management functions such as administrative competencies, planning, organizing, directing and controlling, and it is an effective element in all those jobs and in every activity of the institutions in general and the sports institution in particular, as it is one of the most difficult challenges facing the club president because of his from positive and negative effects on a currency.

### **Research problem :**

Sports management is witnessing at the present time a great development in its methods and methods through the rapid technological progress in its systems, especially if we know its impact and its direct link in the economies and policies of countries. Therefore, those at the forefront of the administrative hierarchy in sports institutions and clubs must have special qualifications to assume responsibility In order to be influential in the sports scene, because sports clubs in general and their administrations deal with various variables and moods.

The success of the sports institution is through interaction of the positive roles of those in charge of it and its decision-makers, which depend greatly and directly on their scientific qualifications and extensive experience that qualifies and guides them to present their knowledge and ideas that are in the interest of sports clubs and in turn lead them to make a quality decision. It is correct and understand their real roles that they should enjoy through the leadership of their sports clubs.

### **Research objective:**

- Identify the quality of decision-making for heads of first-class clubs from the point of view of football coaches.

### **Research fields:**

**The human field:** Coaches of first-class football clubs for the provinces of central Iraq.

**Time field:** 15/5/2020 to 20/9/2020.

**Spatial field:** The headquarters and stadiums of first-class football clubs.

### **Research methodology and field procedures:**

#### **Research Methodology:**

The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method and correlational relationships for its relevance and the nature of the research.

#### **Research community:**

The research community has been identified with coaches of first-class football clubs for the governorates of central Iraq for the 2019-2020 football season, whose number is (225) coaches distributed over (78) clubs.

#### **Research sample:**

The research sample was chosen in a simple random way and it included (210) coaches from the clubs participating in the first-class football league, and for all groups who have training certificates for the governorates of central Iraq for the season (2020-2021), with a percentage of (90.51%) from Research community and by (78) clubs representing the governorates (Babil, Karbala, Najaf, Qadisiyah, Wasit, Muthanna, Baghdad, Diyala). The sample was divided into (10) trainers for an exploratory sample and (200) trainers for the construction and implementation sample.

### **Means, tools and devices used in the research:**

#### **Research tools:**

- Arab and foreign sources and references.
- Personal interviews.
- Auxiliary work team.
- Questionnaire form.

#### **Tools and devices used in the research:**

- A computer (acer) type, count (1).
- Hand-held electronic calculator (CASIO) type, count (1).
- Electronic clock (CASIO), count (1).
- Stationery and stationery tools (papers and pens).

### **Field research procedures:**

#### **Procedures for preparing a decision-making quality scale:** <sup>(1)</sup>

The paragraphs were prepared based on the decision-making scale, which consists of (46) items. The scale was presented to the experts to indicate the validity of the paragraphs, delete the invalid ones, and mark the paragraphs that need to be modified.

After using the ( $Ki^2$ ) test, all the paragraphs of the decision-making scale were accepted, which amounted to (47) items because the calculated value of ( $Ki^2$ ) was greater than the tabular value of (3.84) at a degree of freedom (1) and a level of significance (0.05). )

### **Exploratory experience for the decision-making scale:**

The exploratory experiment was conducted on Tuesday (10/5/2020) on a sample of (10) coaches.

### **Applying the decision-making scale to the construction sample:**

The scale was applied to the research sample of (200) trainers for the period from 15/5/2020 to 20/9/2020.

### **The key to correcting the decision-making scale:**

After applying the scale and collecting the answer forms, the total scores of the scale were extracted using the correction key prepared by the researcher for this purpose, as the alternatives were given (5 degrees agreed, 4 degrees agreed, 3 degrees neutral, 2 degrees did not agree, 1 degree did not agree completely).

### **Analysis of the paragraphs of the decision-making scale:**

#### **The two terminal groups (discriminant ability):**

The ability of the paragraph to be distinguished by using the two terminal groups was verified through the results of the building sample questionnaires amounting to (200) coaches.

- Arranging the coaches' scores on the scale from the lowest to the highest.
- Determining 27% of the higher grades and 27% of the lower grades. For the questionnaires, because this ratio achieves two groups as far as possible in terms of size and distinction, as the sample at each group reached (54) coaches.
- Identifying the discriminatory ability of each paragraph for the decision-making scale using the T-test (t) for two independent samples by the Statistical Bag for Social Sciences (spss) to test the differences between the scores of the upper and lower group for each paragraph to compare the differences between the arithmetic means of the two terminal groups at each paragraph

It was found that all the paragraphs of the decision-making scale are distinct because the error rate values were less than (0.05), which confirms the distinction of all the (46) paragraphs of the decision-making scale.

### **Coefficient of internal consistency:**

#### **The relationship of the paragraph score to the overall score of the scale:**

To find this indicator, a correlation coefficient (Pearson) was used between the score of the paragraph and the total score of the decision-making scale, for the individuals of the building sample of (200) coaches, which showed the significance of all correlation coefficients for all measures, since the error rate value was less than (0.05).

### **Psychometric properties of decision-making scale:**

#### **Validity:**

- **Content validity:** The validity of the scale was verified by presenting its paragraphs to a group of experts and specialists in order to ensure the validity of its paragraphs and their suitability for measurement, as was presented earlier on the issue of determining the validity of the scale paragraphs.
- **construct validity:** This means the type of validity that shows the extent of the relationship between the theoretical basis of the test or the theoretical background from

which the test was launched. The indications of the hypothetical formative validity can only be verified by following two statistical methods, which are the discriminatory strength (the two peripheral groups) and the internal consistency coefficient. Both methods were adopted to verify the validity of the scale, as the differential strength of the paragraphs was calculated, and the internal consistency coefficient was also calculated.

**Reliability:** To verify the reliability of the scale, the following methods were used:

- **Split-Half:** The split -half was calculated by isolating the individual paragraphs from the even paragraphs, and in order to find out the homogeneity between the odd and even paragraphs, the (f) test for homogeneity was used, as it appeared that there is homogeneity because the calculated value of (f) of (1,121) for the decision-making scale is smaller than The tabular value of (1,26) at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (199-199), after that the Pearson correlation coefficient was used between the odd and even paragraphs, where the value of the correlation coefficient appeared to be high, reaching (0.833). Since this indicator means half of the vocabulary, it is necessary to use the (Spearman Brown) equation to find out the amount of the reliability coefficient for all the terms, and after the statistical procedure for this equation it was found that its value, which is (0.901), is a high value, which indicates the reliability of the scale.
- **Alpha Cronbach equation:** The idea of this method is based on calculating the correlations between the group relations and the reliability of all the paragraphs in the test, as if we divided the test into a number of parts equal to the number of its paragraphs, i.e. each paragraph constitutes a sub-test, and in order to calculate the reliability in this way, all the questionnaires were subjected to the members of the research sample, who amounted to their number. (200) trained to the coefficient of Alpha Cronbach and upon applying the equation the value of the coefficient of reliability appeared equal to (0.943), which is a high value of reliability.

### Statistical means:

The researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

- The arithmetic mean.
- Standard deviation.
- Median.
- Skew ness
- Standard error.
- Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson).
- (t) test for independent samples.
- Alpha Cronbach equation.
- ( $K_i^2$ ) test.
- The Cyberman - Brown equation
- Single sample t-test

## Presentation, analysis and discussion of results: -

### Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of decision-making:

Table (1) shows a statistical description of the results of the decision-making scale:

Scale	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Hypothetical Mean	Calculated (t) value	Sig level	Sig type
Decision-making	200	145.731	23.311	141	11.362	0.000	Sig

Table (1) shows the scores of the scale of decision-making, as the arithmetic mean reached (145,731), and a standard deviation (23,311), and when comparing the arithmetic mean of the scale scores with the hypothetical mean of (141), it was found that the arithmetic mean of the scale scores is greater than the hypothetical mean, and this it indicates that club heads have quality in decision-making, and for the purpose of determining the statistical significance of the differences between the two averages, as the T-test was used for one sample, and the error percentage (sig) of (0,000) is less than (0.05), which means that there is a significant significance for the decision-making scale.

The researchers attribute this to the fact that club heads have the most important role in making and making decisions while they are aware and aware of this and the administrative decision because of its positive effects that are reflected in the results and achieve advanced and distinct results, and it is known that making any ill-considered decision leads to the emergence of obstacles and problems that may arise. It is impossible to pass, and that the decision-making process is the summary of administrative work, and this requires leadership capable of making critical decisions that are in line with the situation and with the material and human capabilities of its (club) institution in order to become applicable in order to achieve its goal. The decision-making supports the strength of the institution and increases its effectiveness and ability to meet the aspirations of the masses that work in sports institutions and clubs needs daily and continuous decisions, and the most important thing that the president of the club and the sports institution must possess in order to produce a decision of high quality and benefit for the club and society is full knowledge and scientifically administrative and legal matters in addition to the many readings, in-depth study of alternatives, and consultation with his assistants and members, strength of persuasion, intelligence, wisdom, flexibility and strong personality in addition to farsightedness and the extent to which the decision is in harmony with the future and the development in sport according to the capabilities available to him and the primacy of the public interest over personal interests, which in turn serve the interest of the club.

(Saad Al-Hudhali 2002) believes that the administrative decision-making process is one of the essential tasks of the respondent to the responsibility. This task has been described as the heart of the administrative work and that the concepts of management theory must be derived from the logic and psychology of human choice. Members of his administration in the administrative system <sup>(2)</sup>.

And (Nayef Al-Khafra 2005) indicates that administrative decision-making has become an effective and expressive tool mainly in the process of measuring the success and failure of the administrations in directing and uniting efforts towards the best investment of the human and material resources available to them in order to achieve the goals set according to a clear scientific vision of features and effects by providing the best results and preserving them <sup>(3)</sup>.

(Muhammad Al-Ajmi 2008) adds that the decision-making process has assumed great importance in the science of management for its contribution to enabling the institution to continue administrative activities effectively and efficiently, because decision-making depends on the future in achieving successes and achievements, and that the scientific and technological developments in our present time impose great challenges on business. Administrative and decision-making is the main part of this process. Therefore, when making the decision, it should be focused, effective and achievable in sports clubs and institutions <sup>(4)</sup>.

The researchers believe that the good practice of the heads of administrative bodies in first-class clubs of their powers and duties positively affects their decision-making by exposing them to many daily situations that need immediate solutions and it is imperative for them to be fully aware or aware of the hidden things and having leadership skills and characteristics to face these situations and obstacles, which generates their accumulated experience in order to find solutions to any problem or obstacle and to make high-quality decisions in order to achieve the desired results or goals of the club previously planned, this is confirmed by the study (Aqil Khalil 2016) <sup>(5)</sup>.

## **Conclusions and recommendations:**

### **Conclusions:**

- The effectiveness of the decision-making scale in measuring the purpose for which it was prepared, which is recognition. Decision-making for presidents of first-class football clubs.
- Presidents of first-class football clubs possess quality decision-making, which thus qualifies them to lead their clubs in achieving good results.
- to lead their clubs and then reach the achievement of previously planned goals.

### **Recommendations:**

- Involving the heads of first-class football clubs in developmental courses inside and outside the country to develop their administrative capabilities and inform them of everything new in the science of sports management.
- Involving experts and specialists in taking strategic and important decisions for the general benefit of the club, as well as monitoring the implementation of decisions in an optimal manner.
- Emphasis on developing the administrative performance of heads of first-class football clubs and workers in administrative bodies because of its great importance to help quality in making the right decision.
- The need to work on conducting similar studies for other sporting events.

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