Measurement of social intelligence according to the method of pictures and social attitudes (sociometric) for the coaches of the clubs of the Premier League Futsal for the sports season 2020-2021in Iraq

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to: The game of football from the games of the division that was and still occupies the first ranking in the classification of the most popular and popular games and watch, which led the officials and those involved in this game to make and harness all the material, moral and scientific potential for the progress and development, which made the coach and the player acquires all Physical, mental, psychological and social characteristics. Because of the psychological and social aspects of the effects of building social relations that depend on the individual's actions and responses, the importance of social intelligence and the ability to analyze social schemas and drawings through the interaction of the individual with others And the analysis of their social relations as the core of social life on which the process of social integration is based on interpersonal relations, which are the basis of social construction of the organization of societies and their human gatherings, so social intelligence is formed through the friction and understanding of the Individual And the experiences of success and failure and expectations of the individual and the ability to understand others as an important human and social ability. The problem of research noted the weakness (defect) the possibility of some coaches to understand many of the social behaviors that are issued by the players their colleagues, making it difficult to Instructor interaction with these positions towards and therefore make appropriate decisions and attributed to the Researcher the reason for this to several things, including the lack of some of the trainers of the capabilities of social intelligence and skills that help them to behave well attitudes and behaviors of different players and some of the trainers focus on The physical, skill and planning aspects of the physical and psychological aspects of the players, because of the lack of culture, awareness and adequate awareness of these important social aspects of the trainers. The aim of the research is to: 1. Identify the levels of social intelligence through the ability to analyze the images and sociological attitudes of club coaches Premier League Futsal Championship for the2018-2018 sports season in Iraq. In view of the nature of the problem and the objectives and procedures used by the researcher, the sample of the research was chosen in a deliberate manner. It included coaches of the coaches of the Premier League Futsal Clubs for the2020-2021sports season in Iraq. The total number of trainers (20%) is 85% 25 trainers were distributed to (25(clubs, where)5) instructors were excluded because of the difficulty of comprehensive inventory of the entire research community because the trainers are distributed over most of the country's governorates.

1-1 Introduction and the importance of the research

The human being is a social being who lives and spends most of his time among the members of the group practicing his social activities, including sports activity, and accordingly the relationship between the athlete and society becomes an interdependent relationship based on the influence of one of them on the other, in which the person is naturally affected by the attitudes and changes that occur in society. And Iraqi society does not depart from this rule, as the football game is considered one of the differential games that were and still occupies the first place in the classification of the most

popular, popular and watched games, which prompted officials and those concerned about this game to exert and harness all material, moral and scientific capabilities for the purpose of its progress and development Make the coach and player acquire all physical, skill, psychological and social attributes. In view of the psychological (mental) and social aspects of the great effects in building social relationships that depend on what the individual makes and the responses he receives, where the importance of social intelligence and the ability to analyze social plans and drawings (sociometric) through the interaction of the individual with others And analyzing their social relationships as the essence of social life on which the process of social integration is based through interpersonal relationships, which represent the basis of the social structure for organizing societies and their human groupings, so social intelligence is formed through individual contact and understanding of others and what they think of him and from the experiences of success and failure and expectations that the individual lives The ability to understand others as an important human and social capacity.

1-2 research problem

The football game has created strong competitions, and these competitions appear large numbers of coaches at the level of the game, and the fact that researchers specialize in the field of futsal training in many official forums, including the Iraqi University Championship, noticed a weakness (defect) in the ability of some coaches to understand many behaviors The social intelligence issued by the players towards their colleagues, which makes it difficult for the coach to interact with these situations and thus make appropriate decisions for them and attribute them to the reason for this to several things, including the lack of some coaches of many social intelligence capabilities and skills that help them to behave well towards the different attitudes and behaviors of the players. Coaches focus on the physical, skill and planning aspects only, without paying attention to the social and

psychological side of the players, due to the lack of culture, perception and sufficient awareness required of these important social aspects for coaches, in addition to the lack of interest of the federations concerned with the game and the administrative bodies of the clubs in providing and setting up development courses for the skills and social intelligence capabilities of coaches Futsal From this standpoint, researchers believe that it is a weak level and potential Some football coaches saw an understanding of many of the social behaviors that emanate from their players and the inability to act properly with these behavioral situations, which is the focus of the problem that the research revolves around, a problem that requires study and analysis to reach the possibility of its solution.

Supposedly

There are different levels among the members of the applied research sample who are trained with the level of social intelligence, according to the analysis of social situations and images.

Research ranges

1. The human field / coaches for the Futsal Premier League clubs coaches for the 2020-2021 sports season in Iraq
2. Spatial domain / stadiums for elite class clubs under investigation.
3. Field times / from 2/12/2020 AD to 2/25/2021

Methodology area of research and procedures
Research Methodology

Using the descriptive approach for researchers based on the study of the social situation as the most appropriate method for the nature of the research. The curriculum is a descriptive approach that researchers rely on to obtain sufficient information and an accurate perception of the social reality that influences all activities (1).

The case study method is one of the primary methods in descriptive research, which is used to obtain detailed information and facts about a specific individual or situation (2).

Research and sample community

The research community is represented by all the individuals who are the subject of the problem to be solved. Therefore, researchers must select a specific sample from that population to study. As for the sample, it is a part of the community that is selected according to special rules in order to properly represent the community (3). In addition, the objectives set by the researcher for his research and the procedures he uses will determine the nature of the sample that he will choose (4).

Given the nature of the problem, objectives, and procedures followed by the researchers, the research

sample was chosen in an intentional manner. It included the Futsal Premier League club coaches for the 2020-2021 sports season in Iraq, who account for (20) coaches (80%) of the total original research community. (25) trainers are distributed among (25) clubs, where (5) trainers were excluded due to the difficulty of comprehensive enumeration of the entire research community because the trainers are distributed over most of the state's governorates, which makes researchers find it difficult to move to all those provinces and these clubs from Baghdad and the northern regions.

Table (1) shows the ratios of experts and specialists who agree on the validity and proportions of the test methods

percentage	Method	No
%100	good in social situations	1
%100	Pictures	2

The validity of the scale of appreciation and the method of test correction

As for the scale of estimation and the method of correction proposed by the researchers for each of

the two methods, the percentage of specialists agreed upon it (100%), and this is what makes the scale of estimation used for this test as follows:

Table (2) shows the scale of appreciation for the first method (social situations)

Grades	Their alternatives	Paragraph	Grades	Their alternatives	Paragraph	Grades	Their alternatives	Paragraph
2	a	9	3	a	5	1	a	1
1	B		1	B		3	B	
3	C		2	C		2	C	
2	a	10	3	a	6	2	a	2
1	B		1	B		3	B	
3	C		2	C		1	C	
3	a	11	3	a	7	2	a	3
2	B		2	B		1	B	

1	C		1	C		3	C	
2	a	12	3	a	8	3	a	4
3	B		1	B		2	B	
1	C		2	C		1	C	

Table (3) the scale of appreciation for the second method shows the pictures

Her correct answer	Paragraph
15	1
3	2
,10 ,9 ,8or 11	3
18	4
2	5
4	6
*For each correct answer ,one score is given	

Table (4) shows the value of T Calculated to denote the discriminatory power of the test items

Discriminatory power	Paragraph Sequence	Discriminatory power	Paragraph Sequence	Discrimination force J of	Paragraph Sequence
89 , 8	3	88 , 3	8	The first method	
14 , 8	4	26 .4	9	13 7,1	1
7,90	5	2 1 ,4	10	93 ,7	2
9,06	6	2 4 ,9	11	84 ,9	3
		7 7,3	12	1 1 ,7	4
		The second method		6,59	5
		8,99	1	47 ,3	6
		7,37	2	9 2 ,5	7

Table (5) shows the standard levels of crude grades and grades of standard and modified standard grades and ratios of percentages for each level of the test

percentage	the number	Adjusted Standard Scores	Standard grades	Grades rough	Standard levels
% 30	6	69 - 80	(1,8+) - (3+)	19-21	very good
% 50	10	57 - 68	(0,6 +) - (1,8+)	16-18	good
% 20	4	45 - 56	(0,6-) - (0,6+)	13 - 15	Average
zero	zero	33 - 44	(1,8-) - (0,6-)	10 - 12	Acceptable
zero	zero	20 - 32	(3-) - (1,8-)	- 9and below	Weak

Table (6) It shows the standard levels, raw scores, standardized scores, adjusted standardized scores, and the percentage of the sample distribution for the first method.

Adjusted Standard Scores	Standard grades	Grades rough	Standard levels
69 - 80	(1,8+) - (3+)	32-36	very good
57--68	(0,6+) - (1,8+)	27 - 31	good
45--56	(0,6-) - (0,6+)	22 - 26	Average
33--44	(1,8-) - (0,6-)	17 _ 21	Acceptable
20 - 32	(3-) - (1,8-)	_ 16and below	Weak

Table (7) Shows the standard levels, raw scores, standard scores, modified standard scores, and percentage of the sample distribution for the second method (pictures).

Adjusted Standard Scores	Standard grades	Grades rough	Standard levels
69 - 80	(1,8+) - (3+)	31,9 - 36	very good
57--68	(0,6+) - (1,8+)	27,7 - 31,8	good
45--56	(0,6-) - (0,6+)	2 , 23 - 27,6	Average
33--44	(1,8-) - (0,6-)	19,1 - 23,1	Acceptable
20 - 32	(3-) - (1,8-)	- 19and below	Weak

Test application

After completing all the test construction procedures, this became ready as a final component

of (18) paragraph Appendix (1). Therefore, the researchers presented a sample of coaches of the Iraqi First Division clubs in the gymnasium reel. Season 2020-2021 AD (20) AD, and that was for the period 2/7 and 7/30/2020 AD

Mean statistic

In order to arrive at the results of the study, the researchers processed the data using the following statistical methods:

1. The percentage.
2. K-Box (x2).
3. Analysis of variance.
4. Arithmetic mean.
5. Standard deviation.
6. T-test (T-test).
7. Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson).
8. Standard score.
9. The revised standard score ((5)).
10. The discriminatory power of paragraphs (6).

This was done using the statistical bag, tenth edition.

The results were analyzed and discussed
Presentation, analysis and discussion of results

View and analyze social intelligence test results for elite soccer club coaches. After the researchers achieved the first goal of building, codifying and implementing the social intelligence test for trainers, the details of which were reviewed in the third chapter, and in order to complete the achievement of the other research objectives, the results obtained by the researchers had to be presented, analyzed and discussed as follows:

Table No. (8) Shows the distribution of the research application sample individuals on the social intelligence test levels for trainers

percentage	Number of coaches	Categories	Levels
%30	6	19-21	very good
% 50	10	16-18	good
% 20	4	13 - 15	Average
zero	zero	10 - 12	Acceptable
zero	zero	- 9and below	Weak
%100	20		Total

It is evident from Table No. (8) that all the members of the research application sample were distributed on levels (very good, good, average), where the trainers got a (very good) level, and they were (6) trained, with a percentage of (6). 30%) of the total number of individuals. The application sample For the level (good), their number reached (10) trainers, with (50%) of the total members of the application sample. As for the (average) level, they reached (4) trainers with a percentage of (20%) of the total number of individuals in the application sample. As

for the two levels (acceptable, weak), they did. Not obtaining any results, as we notice that the (good) level, which reached (10) trainers, is the highest level of social intelligence, followed by the (very good) level, which reached (6) trainers, then the level came (medium) With the lowest number of members of the applied sample, as it reached (4) trainers only.

Presentation of the level of results (good) in the IQ test May coaches of the English Premier League

Futsal Clubs 2020-2021 season in Iraqi analysis and discussion

Table (9) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and score limits for (good) level of social intelligence.

standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Degree limits	Number of coaches	Category	the level
1,34	17.11	09 , 17 - 77 , 18	10	16-18	good

It is evident from table (9) that the (good) level has obtained the largest number of members of the applied sample, which is (10) coaches out of 20 coaches, and the trainers 'score ranges between (18, 77 - 17, 09).) And arithmetic center (17, 11) and standard deviation (1,34). The researchers attribute the reasons for these results to the ability of some coaches to understand the correct principles of social interaction with players as one of the basics that must be followed in dealing with them within the training units and competitions, especially if they are dealing with players. Difference in moods and opinions, and this is evidence of the trainer's field experiences that demonstrate his ability to manage the process of achieving the goal. This was confirmed by (Qasim Hassan Hussein, 1998) that it requires from the trainer extensive information and abundance of field experiences in guiding the training process as a result of understanding the laws of physical, psychological, educational and social development and achieving work requirements to achieve work requirements. Ensuring continuous progress at the athletic level (7).

Presentation of the level of results (very good) for the social intelligence test of the Elite Soccer League clubs, analyzing and discussing them

Table (10) shows the center, standard deviation, and h Dodd - the class level (very good) does not test social intelligence

standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Degree limits	Number of coaches	Category	the level
1,14	72 , 0 2	58 , 20 - 86 , 0 2	6	19-21	very good

It is evident from table (10) that the level (very good) obtained the second largest number of members of the application sample, reaching (6) trainers out of (20) coaches, whose scores ranged between (20, 86, 20, 58) and with my average. (20, 72) and standard deviation (1.14).

The researchers believe that these coaches have a high level in creating bonds that gathered awareness inside the stadiums, dealing with players 'attitudes and playing conditions, and their possession of high cognitive and social methods on how to deal between one player and another according to the different conditions they are exposed to during Barrett's pain period, which was reflected in the results of matches and this is what This was confirmed by TH (Nahed Al-Sukar Razn, 2002) that the coach's ability to create social relationships and social bonds between him and him and to teach players how to avoid nervous reactions and create cooperation and liberate your FH on the basis of respect and mutual and its great impact on the psyche of players, which affects the physical level, skill and planning. Team as a whole (8), so that coaches do not have fun even at this level of social intelligence will naturally lead to the creation of a state of creativity in all exercises and psychological. And the social aspects that have achieved an important factor in achieving achievement and winning, which increases the capacity for creativity and the development of the productivity system for players to achieve the highest levels, and (Napier, 2006) indicated that creativity is an important factor

in encouraging competition and increasing the development of the productive capacity of the individual (9).

This is in addition to the fact that these coaches have leadership personalities that have the greatest impact in knowing and diagnosing individual differences between the player that matters, which is reflected in the results of the sports team, and this is what was indicated by (Ikhlas Muhammad Abdel Hafeez and .. Mustafa Hussain Bahi, 2001) that the leadership style Effective means the way you produce it. Successful performance results or positive psychosocial responses on the part of players (10).

Displaying, analyzing and discussing the level of results (average) in the IQ test for elite social clubs trained in the Football League

Table (11) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and grade level limits (average) for social intelligence.

standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Degree limits	Number of coaches	Category	the level
0,895	115 , 13	22 , 14 - 01 , 14	4	13 - 15	Average

It is evident from Table (11) that the (average) level got a third of the fewer members of the application sample, as (4) trainers out of (20) Meder Ba with limits ranging from (14, 01-14, 22) and with the middle of my account (13) 1, 15) and the standard deviation (0.895). The researchers attributed the reasons for these results to the fact that some coaches have the ability to build compatibility and social relations with the players, but they are modest and do not rise to the required level, which can be considered an indicator of the coach's limited harmony and social compatibility with the players.

Humility in building social relationships naturally affects players' behavior and mental sports. A group that affects the performance of their group work, and it is referred to (Thamer Mohsen 1999) that the trainer must be familiar with the modern foundations of dealing with psychological education with the requirements of sports competition (11). .

Show the results of levels (acceptable, weak) in the social intelligence test of coaches of elite clubs in the Football League analyze and discuss them

Table (12) shows the mean, standard deviation, and degree limits for the two levels (acceptable, weak).

standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Degree limits	Number of coaches	Category	the level
zero	zero	zero	zero	10 - 12	Acceptable
zero	zero	zero	zero	- 9and below	Weak

It is clear from Table (12) that the levels (acceptable, weak) were not obtained by any number of members of the applied sample.

The researchers attribute the reasons for these results to the fact that the sample members who represent the elite of league club coaches have participated in many training courses and obtained various training certificates, in addition to their high academic achievement, which gives them great ability extensive experience in how to properly socialize with players.

Conclusions and recommendations
Conclusions

1. The current test is a tool to reveal the social intelligence levels of Iraqi elite and Premier League football coaches.
2. The emergence of various record levels in the results of the social intelligence scale for the coaches of the Iraqi Elite Football League clubs.
3. The research application sample was divided into three levels (very good, good, average) of five levels of the scale.
4. The results of the research showed that the (average) level had the largest number of people in the research application sample, followed by the (good) level and then the (very good) level.
5. Social intelligence for coaches has an influential and effective role in directing players and directing them to act in different situations.

Recommendations
1. Adopting the test prepared by the researchers as a tool to measure levels of social intelligence among elite club coaches and the Iraqi Football Premier League.
2. Conducting studies similar to social intelligence and for the four styles of other athletic trainers.
3. Conducting similar studies to present the relationship between social intelligence and the psychological and social characteristics of football coaches.
4. Football coaches must be familiar with the studies and scientific resources concerned with psychological and social aspects, as well as acquainted with modern methods of developing social intelligence skills.
5. Holding continuous training courses through which football coaches are instructed on how to take care of the social, psychological, educational and ethical aspects of the players.
6. The methods used in the thesis are suitable for measuring social intelligence for all

groups (segments of society, such as (educational supervisors, doctors, etc.), but after making appropriate adjustments to them according to the field of specialization.

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