

Study the quality of decision-making for police game managers from the point of view of the physical training divisions trainers

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the quality of decision-making for managers of police games in the physical training divisions and to come up with recommendations that increase attention to this aspect, in order to improve the level of manpower working in this organization in a way that contributes to the progress of the work of these institutions

The study is based on the descriptive approach using the survey method, and the questionnaire was used to explore the views of the study sample, which is made up of directors working in the physical training divisions, who numbered (60) managers. The researcher also recommended several conclusions, which are:

1. A measure of the quality of decision-making was reached by directorates of police games and physical training divisions.
2. The quality of decision-making has a big role for police game directorates and physical training people.
3. The directorates must pay attention to the quality of decision-making to reach the required level of administrative competence

He also recommended several recommendations, namely:

1. Working on the participation of highly qualified trainers and administrators regarding decisions.
 2. Paying attention to the means and methods that help officers develop capabilities in the ability to make good and sound decision-making and raise their standards.
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Definition of the search:

Introduction to research and its importance

The administration in the sports field, especially in police directorates, needs to fulfill some basic requirements, the most important of which is keeping up with the scientific development in the management of institutions and improving procedures that ensure the development of the level of administrative and technical performance of physical training personnel.

The training of physical persons in the games of the police departments is the first institution in the events that are responsible for achieving the goal and achievement and developing the sport, whether individual or group, and based on those of the directorates, they must have some characteristics, including decision-making.

The importance of research in measuring the quality of decision-making for police game managers is reflected in the sporting activities organized by the police games and the active participation in them.

Research problem:

1. Being an employee of the Ministry of Interior and a worker in sports activity in the physical training department, the researcher touched on the importance of making the right decisions in achieving achievement in all sports activities that take place in this institution. Hence, the researcher asked the following question:
2. What level of decision-making do police game managers have in the physical training departments?
3. To answer this question, the researcher went to this study to arrive at a statement of the decision-making level of police game directors in the physical training departments.

Research aims

1. Building a measure of the quality of decision-making for police games directors in Iraq from the viewpoint of the physical training trainers from the point of view of the physical training departments trainers.

2. Identifying the reality of the quality level of decision-making for police game directors in the physical training departments in Iraq

Research areas:

1. The human domain: D RPO Police Games in training natural persons in Iraq.
2. Time field: 4/12/20 20 to 3/3/20 21.
3. The spatial field: Directorates of police games and people of physical training in Iraq.

Research methodology and field procedures:

Research Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive approach in his survey method for its suitability for this study (1)

Sample:

A research sample was represented by Mr. MD Lord for the physical training of people of (120) trainers in the training of natural persons in the police leadership in the governorates of Iraq. The research sample was deliberately chosen at (100%) from the research community.

Methods of collecting data and information:

1. Research Questionnaire.
2. Arab and foreign sources and references.
3. The International Information Network (Internet).
4. Personal interviews.

Scope of research procedures:

Preparing the paragraphs of the questionnaire:

The researcher prepared a questionnaire for the quality of decision-making in the fields of the scale to demonstrate its validity after presenting it to the experts. And the researcher numbers appropriate phrases for each field of research for the purpose of experts familiar with the statement that matters in terms of acceptance of these terms or not also if there are phrases that need to be modified, deleted or added by extension (1), and sell the appropriate phrases that fit the acceptance rate received more than 80% of the opinions of experts and specialists, by (34) it (38) extending (2).

After collecting and unpacking the data, the researcher used the (Ka 2) test to identify the appropriate expressions from others, and the results showed the correctness of all statements, because the value of (Ca 2) calculated for these expressions was less than a tabulated value of \$

(3.84) at the degree of freedom (1) and the level of significance (0.05) and thus all method terms are accepted i.e..

A final questionnaire (34) paragraphs was developed for the purpose of presenting it to the families of physical training trainers in Iraq after linking them to the five-year innovation from the history of alcohol.

Statistical analysis of paragraphs:

The aim of analyzing the paragraphs of the statistical questionnaire is to improve the quality of the test by discovering a weak paragraph and then working on re-wording or incorrect exclusion (1).

The analysis determines which paragraphs are studied, based on logical statistical analysis and experimental units for the purpose of testing knowledge of their characteristics, deleting and modifying, modifying, adding or rearranging these paragraphs so that the access is consistent and honest in terms of length. And the difficulty test (2).

There are many methods, and the researcher has adopted the method of extremist groups to analyze the paragraphs.

Indicators of validity and reliability of the questionnaire:

Questionnaire validation:

The concept of validity is one of the most basic concepts in the field of testing and measurement. The validity of the test determines "the usefulness of the measuring instrument for a specific goal (3). Validity is a critical concept in the field of measurement and it relates to whether the test first measures what has been measured, and the test is correct if it succeeds in measuring the achievement of goals for which also development and validity. The Score of Correctness to which you fully correlate measures what you want to measure successfully (4).

Questionnaire stability:

Stability refers to testing the scores obtained by the same individuals at different times of the procedure, and statistical methods were adopted to set the stability parameter in the middle of the road because it is a method that does not require a long time and complies with the requirements of the test, and the data obtained by the researcher were relied upon in the exploratory experiment where it was done The questionnaire was divided into two parts, the first includes the scores for the paragraphs that carry the odd numbers, and the second includes the scores

for the paragraphs that carry even numbers, where the simple correlation coefficient of Pearson was calculated, which amounted to (0.77), but this value represents the stability factor for half of the test, so the value of the coefficient must be corrected Reliability until the test as a whole. Therefore, the researcher used the Spearman - Brown equation to correct the correlation coefficient and thus the reliability of the questionnaire became (0.89) and thus the questionnaire can be used as a research tool (5).

Objectivity

The test will be objective when the results of the autonomy of the corrector are not affected or the personality being examined obtains a certain score when you correct more than one test, and the qualities that make an objective test include the specific test questions and you have one unambiguous answer question (6).

Objectivity means the impartiality of the judges in giving results or values and reaching the same result or the same result, and since the questionnaire is based on a five-point scale, what the arbitrator must do is put the grades for each individual and this score does not differ with the arbitrators.

Exploratory Experience:

After the scale became ready for application, the researcher conducted the exploratory experiment before the final application of the research in a timely manner on (01/19/2021) by applying the questionnaire and on a

sample consisting of (10) trainers for training. For the purpose of preparing the reasons for success when applying the main test to a research sample for the purpose of ensuring that the sample understands the paragraphs of the questionnaire and to avoid any errors or difficulty when submitting during the main test.

Key Experience:

The aim of conducting this experiment is to apply the questionnaire to the administrative authorities in order to statistically analyze the paragraphs and to know the discriminatory power of the questionnaire paragraphs and to identify the distinct and non-distinct paragraphs on (2/7/2021). The researcher conducted the main experiment, and to achieve this, the researcher followed the following steps:

Statistical methods:

The researcher used the statistical bag SPSS

Discussion and analysis of results:

1. Presenting and analyzing the results of the decision-making quality scale dimensions of the application sample and discussing them:
2. Presentation and analysis of the organizational level results in the dimension (decision-making approach) of the application sample and discussing it:

Table (1) shows the rating score, the arithmetic averages, the relative weight, and the level for each paragraph of the dimension (decision-making approach) of the application sample.

Approach to decision making				The paragraphs	No
the level	Relative weight%	SMA	Total responses		
Too high	% 88.000	4.400	132	The manager evaluates good information before making a decision	1
Too high	% 84.667	4.233	127	The manager works to align decisions with the goals of the institution	2
high	% 80.667	4.033	121	The manager evaluates the decision-making process as to whether the risk exists from him	3
high	% 77.333	3.867	116	Regular approach is the approach taken by the manager when making a decision	4

high	% 79.333	3.967	119	Clarity of the manager's approach to decision-making	5
Too high	% 86.667	4.333	130	The manager is open to better decision-making alternatives	6
Too high	% 90,000	4.500	135	The manager considers the risks to his environment in making decisions	7
high	% 83.810	29.33 3	880	The total score of the dimension	

It is evident from Table (1) that the scale paragraphs in the dimension (decision-making approach) of (7) paragraphs, where the answers varied, as the paragraphs (3,4,5) had a high level, and the paragraphs (1,2,6, 7) She attained a very large level, and that the level of the

Table (2) shows the degree of evaluation, the arithmetic averages, the relative weight, and the level for each paragraph of the dimension (culture of decision-making) of the application sample.

dimension as a whole has attained a great level. Presenting and analyzing the results of the organizational level in the dimension (culture of decision-making) of the application sample and discussing them:

A culture of decision-making				The paragraphs	No
the level	Relative weight%	SMA	Total responses		
high	% 84,000	4.200	126	A good manager engages those involved in making decisions	1
high	% 80.667	4.033	121	Social relationships add a positive characteristic to the manager in making his decisions	2
high	% 83.333	4.167	125	A good manager engages those involved in making decisions	3
Too high	% 88.667	4.433	133	Social relationships add a positive characteristic to the manager in making his decisions	4
Too high	% 86,000	4.300	129	A good manager engages those involved in making decisions	5
Too high	% 90.667	4.533	136	Social relationships add a positive characteristic to the manager in making his decisions	6
Too high	% 86.667	4.333	130	A good manager engages those involved in making decisions	7
Too high	% 84.667	4.233	127	Social relationships add a positive characteristic to the manager in making his decisions	8
Too high	% 85.583	34.233	1027	The total score of the dimension	

It is evident from Table (2) that the scale paragraphs in the (8) dimension (culture of decision-making), the answers vary in them, as the paragraphs (1,2,3) have a

high level, and the paragraphs (4,5,6, 7,8) She attained a very large level , and that the level of the dimension as a whole attained a very large level, and the researcher

attributes that to view and analyze the results in a personal level after (the efficiency of the decision - maker) of the

sample application and discussed:

Table (3) shows the degree of evaluation, the arithmetic averages, the relative weight, and the level for each paragraph of the dimension (the competence of the decision maker) for the application sample.

Efficiency of the decision-maker				The paragraphs	No
the level	Relative weight%	SMA	Total responses		
high	80,000	4.000	120	The manager possesses strategic thinking and the ability to take decision in all situations	1
high	78.667	3.933	118	Decision-making by the manager is a precursor to the accuracy of information and past experience	2
high	76.667	3.833	115	The manager works to coordinate decisions, consistency, and non-intersection	3
Too high	85.333	4.267	128	The manager does not take decisions that bring risks far from goals	4
high	81,333	4.067	122	The manager looks at the available capabilities or takes the appropriate decision for these capabilities	5
Too high	86,000	4.300	129	The manager enjoys high emotional stability from difficult situations and making decisions	6
high	83.333	4.167	125	The manager constantly reviews the decisions he has made and the extent to which results are being achieved	7
high	78.667	3.933	118	The manager analyzes the strengths and weaknesses when making the decision	8
Too high	84.667	4.233	127	The manager is characterized by courage and the daring to take decisions without backing down	9
Too high	86.667	4.333	130	The importance of making decisions depends on the knowledge and scientific experience that the manager follows	10
high	% 82.133	41.067	1232	The total score of the dimension	

It is evident from Table (3) that the scale paragraphs in the dimension (the competence of the decision-maker) of (10) paragraphs, where the answers varied, as the paragraphs (1,2,3,5,7,8) had a great level, and the paragraphs (4,6,9,10) She attained a very large level , and

that the level of the dimension as a whole has attained a great level, and the researcher attributes that to presentation and analysis of the results of the personal level in the dimension (the method of implementing the decision) of the application sample and discussing them:

Table (4) shows the degree of evaluation, the arithmetic averages, the relative weight, and the level for each paragraph of the dimension (the method of implementing the decision) of the application sample.

The method of implementing the decision				The paragraphs	No
the level	Relative weight%	SMA	Total responses		
high	82,000	4.100	123	The manager is not influenced by his passion for decision making	1
Too high	84.667	4.233	127	The manager quickly analyzes situations and makes decisions about them	2
high	81,333	4.067	122	Events do not affect the manager's decision-making plan	3
Too high	86,000	4.300	129	The manager's decision-making speed is proportional to good results	4
Too high	87.333	4.367	131	The manager carries out his decisions without looking at the results, whether they are small or slow	5
very big	86.667	4.333	130	The manager does not postpone the decision for fear of the consequences	6
Too high	85.333	4.267	128	The manager adopts the decisions after consulting with those concerned	7
high	80.667	4.033	121	The periods between events do not influence the manager to make decisions	8
high	83.333	4.167	125	The manager hears all the information that supports him in making a decision	9
Too high	% 84.148	37.867	1136	The total score of the dimension	

It is clear from Table No. (4) that the scale of the dimension paragraphs (the method of implementing the decision) of (9) paragraphs, where the answers differed, as the paragraphs (1, 3, 8, 9) were high. The level, and paragraphs (2, 4) (5, 6, 7) have reached a very large level, and that the level of the dimension as a whole has reached a very large level, and the researcher attributes that to

Discuss results

The quality of decision-making is one of the important processes that require scientific competence in addition to the experience gained from administrative work and others, especially as this performance will draw future plans to build an important sports base for all sporting events and activities, especially that administrative work is important in achieving goals with the least effort, time and cost, and in order to preserve Quality decision-

making according to conditions, standards and transparency. The urgent need to provide the best services according to those standards and get rid of administrative deviations, confusion, randomness and lack of clarity of goals, through Table (2) it becomes clear to us that paragraphs (14, 23, 6, 4), 15, 20, 10, 21) got an average level .

While poverty obtained other low-level data and raising levels, it is a major reason for the reasons for not achieving the standards and goals, its interest in setting a future vision and the efficiency of the decision maker as well. As administrative and qualifying courses and training programs within the development. Continuous evaluation, self-monitoring and the ability to set plans and goals are periodic studies and a goal of science, not random and impulsive in implementing plans without taking into account reality and the rationale based on the

basis of objectivity and issuing decisions and decisions, and this does not correspond to the desired administrative reform. He mentioned Ahmed Sayed Mustafa and Muhammad Moslehi Al-Ansari 2002 in Daming. Improving the overall quality leads to lower costs as it reduces errors, runs repeatedly, reduces delays, improves the use of time and resources, and the result .. higher productivity. Improving quality leads to the satisfaction of service students or beneficiaries, which increases efficiency and continuity (7).

Conclusions and recommendations:

Conclusions:

1. A measure of the quality of decision-making was reached for police game directors from the viewpoint of the physical training departments' trainers in Iraq.
1. 2- Police game managers enjoy a high level of decision-making that serves their institutions.
2. 3- Directorates must pay attention to the quality of decision-making in order to reach the required level of administrative competence

Recommendations:

1. Work on the participation of coaches and Elada Ryan is highly qualified for decision-making.
2. Paying attention to the means and methods that help managers to develop their capabilities in the

Margins

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skill of decision-making - making Alice and William well and raising their previous levels.

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