



## مجلة جامعة ذي قار لعلوم التربية البدنية

مجلة علمية محكمة تصدرها كلية التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة



### *The role of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in first-class football In Dhi Qar Governorate*

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#### ABSTRACT

Privatization began to be seriously proposed in the Arab world during the nineties, and economists and some international observers are following the experience of privatization in the Arab world, and now after a good period of vibrations, it is possible to review what has been done accurately and objectively. It is noted that the Arab countries deal with the issue of privatization with great confusion and sensitivity, despite its positive results achieved in other countries.. In an independent study published in 1995 The study analyzed the 12 Dedicated facility in four countries: Chile, Britain, Malaysia and Mexico. The nature of the facilities was in different areas of telecommunications, airlines and electricity, and the study found that 11 Out of 12 A facility that has been developed and improved performance and make a profit as well, and by an explicit measure, the study found that this development has a direct and noticeable impact on the general economy of each country. Success experiences in the privatization policy vary from one country to another, while Morocco and Tunisia for a while made this voracious approach, it was the result of Tunisia 1995 By privatizing that its airline Al-Watan as a historical precedent in this field in the region and Egypt followed it with serious steps for privatization in 2003 1996 Oman has taken bold steps in the electricity sector, but the great calm returned to the Arab privatization and contradictory statements came out shaking confidence in the thought of privatization as a whole, and the researcher sees through the field of currency that privatization is a contractual relationship between the state and the private sector, by introducing the administrative good of this sector in the activities of public enterprises and management according to the way the private establishment is running.. This concept takes the form of management contracts, leases and concession contracts. **And herein lies the problem of searching .**

#### The mission aimed to:

1. Building a measure of sports privatization in the development of first-class football sports clubs in Dhi Qar Governorate
2. Identifying the reality of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in football, first class in Dhi Qar Governorate

The researcher has used the descriptive approach in the survey method due to its suitability to the nature of the current study, as the nature of the phenomenon and the objectives set impose on the researcher to choose the appropriate approach.

**The research sample** was selected in a deliberate way, namely the sports clubs in football, the first class in Dhi Qar Governorate, and their number (10) and by 100%, the researcher has chosen samples from the research community in proportion to the main steps to solve the research problem, such as the sample of the exploratory experiment, the construction sample and the main application sample.

**The researcher** concluded / appeared that the application sample had fallen at a good level

**The researcher recommended** / applying the two research standards to other sports

## **1 Definition of the research:**

### **1-1 Introduction and importance of research:**

The relative and general changes that occur in all fields, which mislead and affect our societies with all their service and administrative institutions, which resulted in many challenges and difficulties for them, which prompted them to change and prepare for rapid adaptation according to new plans and modern ideas that have not been addressed within the administrative and executive levels that contribute to reaching the goals of sports institutions and clubs. From the above, it is clear that privatization is not an end in itself, but rather a means to increase the efficiency of the performance of the national economy in order to ensure increased production and productivity, nor does it mean at all the abolition of the State's economic function and social responsibilities, but rather its continuous role in providing social services such as education, health and social security. In exchange for giving this role to the private sector for privatization, structural reforms in the economic structure include redefining the role of the state and abandoning activities that the private sector can do. Privatization in its general direction means the transfer of public state ownership) to private ownership in the process of transforming the general economy into a market economy. If we take the general concept of a market economy, it means the economy of supply and demand, and the basic element of this economy is private activity in its various forms and individual activity, otherwise it does not negate in any way the role of the State in contributing to the economy, or issuing the necessary laws to protect and encourage the private economy, or fight monopolies. Thus, privatization represents an integrated vision of structural corrections, and how to manage the national economy with high efficiency, the privatization of sports clubs means the return of ownership of existing sports clubs to individuals instead of the state or the transformation of the sports club to a private sector owned by individuals and its investment activity is in the field of sports, and developed countries have made giant strides in the field of privatization of sports clubs.

Search problem:

The privatization of sports clubs is one of the most important sports issues now on the Arab scene, as the sports sector is one of the most prominent sectors that some call for privatization in order to develop it and benefit from its gains, especially since it is an economically profitable sector due to its diverse media coverage and wide audience, but the facts indicate that the process of privatization of sports in the entire Arab region still seems so far facing many difficulties and obstacles compared to the giant steps taken by other developed countries. Mathematically in this field, at a time when the major Arab clubs live on state subsidies and the gifts of the wealthy and businessmen.

What is the role of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in football first class in Dhi Qar Governorate

### 1-3 Research Objectives:

1. Design and construction of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in the first division football in Dhi Qar Governorate.
2. Identifying the reality of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in football, first class in Dhi Qar Governorate.

### 1.4 Research areas:

**1.4.1 Human field:** sports clubs in football, first division in Dhi Qar Governorate..

**1.4.2 Spatial area:** stadiums of Dhi Qar Governorate.

**1-4-3 Time Range:** From 22/10/2024 to 7/3/2025.

### 1-5 Define terms:

**Sports privatization:** " It means liberalizing economic and financial activity, and giving the private sector more scope by reducing the monopoly of the state." (Abd al-Rahman al-Zahyan: 77)

## 2- Research Methodology and Field Procedures:

### 2.1 Research Methodology:

The research methodology is "The method that relies on inductive and deductive thinking, the use of methods of scientific observation, hypothesis and experiment to solve a particular problem and reach a certain result" (Wajia Mahjoub: 277). Therefore, the researcher adopted the descriptive approach in the survey method for its suitability to the nature of the problem and the achievement of the research objectives.

### 2.2 Research community and sample:

The research community is "all the vocabulary of the phenomenon studied by the researcher" (Sami Muhammad Milhem: 269), The research sample is "represent a number of individuals or things are selected according to the rule or method of a certain statistical community that represents this community, where the research community (370) workers in sports clubs in the province of Dhi Qar, has been selected sample in a deliberate way where it consisted of (300) workers and by (100) % of the research community, the researcher has chosen samples from the research community commensurate with the main steps to solve the research problem and were as follows:

Table (1) shows the distribution of the research sample

Main experiment sample	Sample Building	Sample exploratory experiment	Total Number
100	150	30	300

## 2.3 Methods and tools used in research:

### 2.3.1 Means of collecting information and data:

- Arab and foreign sources.
- Internet
- Observation
- Personal Interviews
- Questionnaire
- Tests & Measurement

### 2.3.2 Research tools:

- Computer (no top) type (fujitsu)
- White Paper (A4)
- Pencils
- Manual calculator type (Kenko)

## 2.4 Main research procedures:

### 2.4.2 Research Tool:

To achieve the objectives of the current research required building a scale Sports privatization and Through the researcher's access to sources, scientific references and previous studies related to the science of public administration, sports management and some standards and the use of the opinions of some experts in this field in order to identify some areas that have a major role in building the scale, the researcher has identified (6) Special Domains Sports Privatization namely: (**Management Governance, Organizational Management, Sports Facilities Management, Human Resources Management, Marketing and Media, Sports Professionalism**) and then the researcher designed a questionnaire form for the fields of ScaleIt was presented to those with experience and specialization in physical education and in the disciplines of management science, organization, tests and measurement, and their number was (13) experts and specialists in order to determine the main areas of building a scale Sports Privatization And make any observations about the validity of the fields or modify themThrough the answers of the experts, some areas that the experts did not agree on were excluded and that the calculated chi-square score was greater than the tabular (3.84) At a degree of freedom (1) and error rate(0.05) and some of them were amended and the following areas were accepted:

Table (2) shows the percentage and value of (Ka2) of expert opinions for the areas of the sports privatization scale

Significance	Sig	Ka2	Percentage	It doesn't fit	Percentage	Fit	domains	t
Moral	0.01	6.23	15.39%	2	84.61%	11	Organizational Management	1
Moral	0.00	13	Zero%	zero	100%	13	Sports Facilities Management	2

Moral	0.00	9.30	7.7%	1	92.30%	12	Human Resource Management	3
Immoral	0.16	1.92	30.77%	4	69.23%	9	Management Governance	4
Moral	0.01	6.23	15.39%	2	84.61%	11	Marketing & Media	5
Moral	0.00	13	Zero%	zero	100%	13	Sports professionalism	6

Tabular value of Ka2 (3.84) at degree of freedom (1) and error ratio (0.05)

#### 2.4.3 Determine the validity of the paragraphs of the sports privatization scale:

The researcher presented the paragraphs of the scale to experts and specialists after designing a questionnaire form for the paragraphs of the scale, which numbered (54) paragraphs distributed on five axes in order to determine the validity of the paragraphs, as the researcher asked the experts and specialists to express their observations on the validity of the formulation of the paragraphs, their content and safety, the main areas and the link of each paragraph to the field in which it was placed with mentioning their observations and suggestions about the two scales in general and about the use of the five-degree scale of estimation.

After the experts and specialists expressed their opinions and observations about the paragraphs of the scale, the researcher analyzed the results of the scale by extracting the percentage of answers and used the square (Ka) as a criterion for the validity of the paragraphs of the scale or not, where the paragraphs that had a level of significance less than (0.05) were accepted and excluded the paragraphs whose level of significance was more than (0.05) and these values represent the opinions of (11) expert and based on the foregoing, the researcher has excluded (5) paragraphs out of (49) paragraphs, which are sequentially (11-19-23-28-54)

#### 2.4.4 Correction of the paragraphs of the scale:

The researcher used the five-point scale of appreciation after presenting it to a group of experts and specialists, and that the scale of appreciation for the paragraphs of the two scales (answer alternatives) consists of five alternatives are (always , often , sometimes , rarely , never) and the method of correction is as shown in Table (3), and for the purpose of obtaining the total score for each member of the sample is collected respondent scores opposite with the chosen alternative.

Table (3) shows the grading scale and the method of correcting the paragraphs of the scale

At all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	All the time	Appreciation
1	2	3	4	5	Patch

#### 2-5 Exploratory experience for the two standards:

The exploratory experiment is "a practical training for the researcher to identify the negatives and positives that meet him during the test to address them" (Qasim Hassan Al-Mandalawi :156)

After the scale of sports privatization was designed and

ready for application, the researcher conducted an exploratory experiment for the scale before the final application of the research in an appropriate period (Jaweed, 2025), as he distributed the scale to a sample of (30) workers on 1/12/2024 AD, and the purpose of the exploratory experiment was to create the reasons for success to apply the main scale and know the time it takes for the employee to fill out the form, and it was found that filling out the form takes (10) minutes for the scale, And also for the purpose of ensuring that the sample understands the paragraphs of the scale and in order to avoid any obstacles or difficulties that may encounter the researcher in the future, where the researcher clarified how to answer the sample members and allow them to inquire and ensure the efficiency of the assistant staff who was distinguished by his efficiency.

## **2.6 Main experience:**

The researcher applied the main experiment by distributing questionnaire forms for the scale in order to obtain and record the information on (10/1/2025 to 15/2/2025) and the aim was to analyze the paragraphs by identifying the difficulty of the paragraph for the scale and the strength of paragraph distinction and the effectiveness of alternatives in the paragraphs of the scale and the main experiment was as follows:

### **2.6.1 Application of the mathematical privatization scale to the construction sample:**

The researcher distributed the job stability scale to the construction sample, which consisted of (150) workers in sports clubs in Dhi Qar Governorate.

### **3.6.2 Statistical analysis of the paragraphs of the scale:**

It means "the study that relies on the logical statistical and experimental analysis of the test units for the purpose of knowing their characteristics, deleting, modifying, replaced, adding or rearranging these paragraphs so that a stable and honest test can be reached in terms of length and difficulty"(Mohamed Abdel Salam: 43) , As there are many methods of statistical analysis has relied on the researcher on the method of the two extreme groups to analyze the paragraphs of the scale.

#### **2.6.2.1 Discriminatory ability:**

The detection of discriminatory power is done by knowing the total degree of answer sample members in the study and then the forms are arranged descending, after which two peripheral groups are selected by 27% of the total sample that was subjected to measurement, a higher group represented by individuals with the highest scores, and a lower group represented by individuals with the lowest scores, and thus the researcher formed two upper and lower groups of each (54) Individual To calculate the strength of discrimination of the paragraph used the law (T) and



after the application of statistical operations to extract the discriminatory ability of the paragraphs appeared the following results: The discriminatory Dora of the paragraphs of the scale ranged between (8.23) and (13.65). No paragraph was excluded because all paragraphs have a high degree of distinction.

#### **2.6.2.2 Internal consistency coefficient:**

The researcher used this method because it shows the extent of homogeneity of the paragraphs, because it is possible that there are duplicate paragraphs, but they measure different dimensions and the correlation coefficient (Pearson) has been used between:

1. The scores of the sample members on each paragraph and between their scores on the scale as a whole.
2. The score of each domain with the total score of the scale

By the statistical bag (SPSS) and after completing the statistical analysis process, it was found that all paragraphs are consistent

#### **2.6.3 Scientific foundations of the scale:**

##### **2.6.3.1 Honesty:**

Honesty means "that the task of the test is to measure and evaluate the characteristic for which the test was actually placed." (Marwan Abdel Majeed: 13) As it is one of the most important standards of test quality and is one of the basic characteristics in building tests and standards, where the researcher verified the truthfulness of the scale through:

##### **First: The arbitrators' sincerity:**

This type of honesty is intended to display the scale to a group of experts and specialists in the field in which the test is conducted, so if the experts acknowledge that this test or scale measures the behavior or attribute for which it was developed, it is honest and the researcher can rely on it (Mustafa Bahi:23) The researcher has verified this type of honesty by presenting the scale to a group of experts to show its validity to measure what was developed for it, and this was achieved after raising and modifying some paragraphs and keeping the paragraphs that obtained the approval of experts.

##### **Second: Honesty of construction:**

The honesty of the construction is one of the most suitable types of honesty for building scales because it depends on experimental verification of the extent to which the degrees of paragraphs match the property or concept to be measured (Sarmad Musa:42) The researcher has verified the sincerity of the construction of the research scale through (the discriminatory ability of the paragraphs).

### 2.6.3.2 Stability:

A static test is one that gives similar results or the same results if applied more than once in similar conditions. (Nader, Hisham Elayyan:145), It is one of the basic elements in the preparation of tests and measures and rely on their results, and there are many ways to verify the degree of stability of the scale and the researcher using the method (**Alpha Core Nabach**) To verify the stability of the scale because it is used in any type of objective question (Saleh Al-Aqili and Samer Al-Shayeb: 282) Where he extracted the stability in this way by applying the equation to the members of the construction sample of the scale of (150) workers using the statistical bag (spss) It was found that the value of the stability coefficient of the functional privatization scale is equal to (0.972), which is considered a high stability indicator.

### 2.6.4 Standard scores of the scale:

The initial scores (raw scores) obtained by the researcher from the application of the scale are not of importance or benefit unless compared to other degrees, because they do not give us an idea of what we measure unless they are converted to standard scores, so the raw grades must be treated statistically to convert them into standard scores.

As the standard scores "are the grades in which the degree of each individual is expressed on the basis of the number of units of standard deviation of his degree from the average, and to obtain the standard scores, the researcher used the statistical bag (SPSS) to convert the raw grades into standard scores, where the following equation was applied:  $(\text{raw degree} \times 10 + 50)$  to obtain the standard degree (Za'i) and modified (T).

### 2.6.5 Standard levels of the scale:

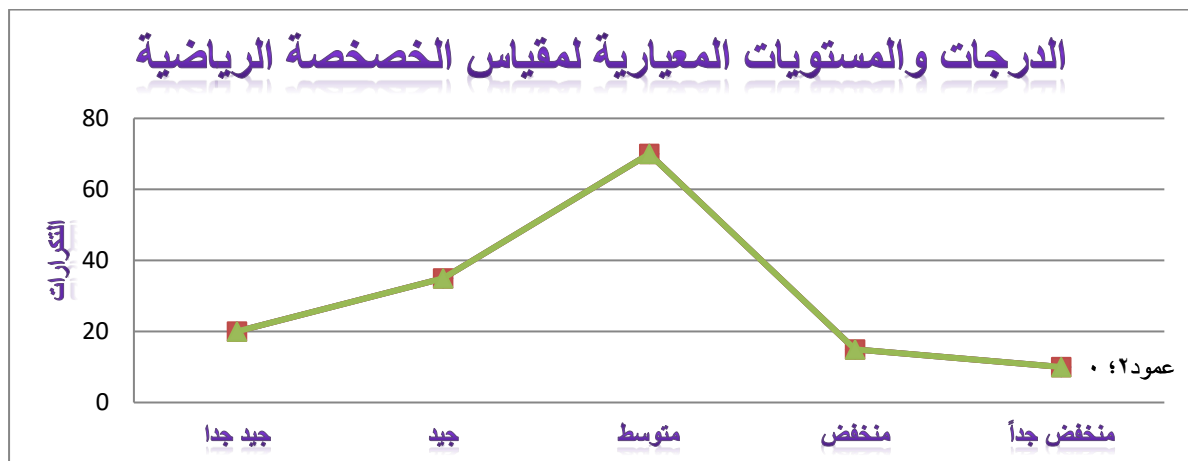
The researcher has used the normal distribution curve (KAWS) to obtain the moderate distribution curve of the data represented by the nature of the sample, its number and the appropriateness of the tests for it, the larger the sample size and the appropriate tests approached when distributing the data from the shape of the equinox curve (Wadih and Hassan Abd : 165) Where the researcher chose that there are five levels for each scale and the standard scores are divided into (5) levels and the modified standard scores consist of (12) degrees as shown in Table (4) and Figure (1).



Table (4) shows the standard and modified grades, raw grades and levels of the mathematical privatization scale

Percentage	Iteration	Raw grade	Standard Grade	Zawiya degree	Levels
11.5%	20	206-245	68-80	3 - 1.8	Very good
24%	35	167-205	56-68	1.8 - 0.6	Good
45%	70	128-166	44-56	-0.6 - 0.6	medium
10.5%	15	89-127	32-44	-0.6 - 1.8	low
9%	10	88-49	20-32	1.8 - -3-1	Very low

Figure (1) shows the scores and standard levels of the scale



## 2.6.6 Torsion coefficient:

Most of the distribution of samples is not exactly the same and may tend to one side of the maximum value at a rate more than the other, and this deviation from symmetry is called torsion (Wadi, and Hassan Abd: 137). If the values of the variable are centered towards the small values more than in the direction of the large values, the distribution of this variable is twisted towards the right, and it is called positive twisting, but if the opposite is negative, it is negative torsion (Ali Salloum and Mazen Jassim: 137). To identify the extent of proximity or after the answers of the sample of the normal distribution, the researcher calculated the torsion coefficient, where the value of the torsion coefficient of the mathematical privatization scale (0.394), which is a positive value, and this indicates that the natural curve is heading towards the left and that the value reached by the researcher is a small value indicating that the sample was distributed in a way that is almost close to the typical distribution, which is equal to (zero) whenever it approaches (+- 3).

Table (6) shows the torsion coefficient of the mathematical privatization scale

Torsion coefficient	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Scale
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0.512	19.43	145.32	<b>Sports Privatization</b>
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### 2.7 Final application of the standard:

After the construction procedures were completed, the scale became ready for application by (49) items for five areas, as the researcher applied the scale in its final form to the application sample Workers in sports clubs in Dhi Qar Governorate, who number (100) workers for the period from (3/2/2025 to 1/3/2025) and after analyzing the answers of the final application sample The data was collected by a special form , as the final score was calculated for the sum of the scores obtained by the respondent from the sample on the paragraphs of the scale, where each factor has a score representing his answer on the scale.

### 2.8 Statistical methods:

The researcher adopted the statistical bag (SPSS and Excel program to access the following statistical means:

- Percentage
- Square as any .
- Arithmetic mean.
- Standard deviation.
- Torsion coefficient.
- The test law for independent samples.
- Pearson's correlation coefficient.
- Alfakronbach.
- Standard degree of Z-T and T.

## 4- Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:

That for general and applied sciences Reasons we adopt to explain the phenomena under study and those that require work out to resort to tools and methods adopted for this purpose, including statistical methods that have become the real extent of most studies that do not rely on description only quantitative analysis, especially in statistical studies that depend on the questionnaire (MAKTOOF, 2023) (and that the analysis of information means the extraction of scientific evidence and quantitative indicators and how to prove the answer to the

questions and confirm the acceptance or non-acceptance of hypotheses) (Kamal Darwish et al.:46) In this chapter, the researcher deals with a presentation of the results obtained as a result of applying the scale of (**Sports Privatization**) on the main research sample through the researcher's tool (questionnaire) And then processing the results statistically using the statistical bag (spss) and for the review and analysis of the paragraphs of the questionnaire, As Achieved Objectives First and the second and they And building sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in football, first division in Dhi Qar Governorate. Through the procedures carried out by the researcher in building and the design of the resolution as passed in Chapter III .

#### 4-1 Width of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the scale:

Table (7) shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two measures of mathematical privatization

Level	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	Arithmetic mean	Sample Application	Scale
High	17.76	147	135.78	100	Sports Privatization

Table (7) shows that the mean of the job stability scale was (134.78) and the standard deviation (17.76) and the level was (high).

#### 3.1.1 Presentation of the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the mathematical privatization scale and its domains:

Table (8) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the mathematical privatization scale and its fields

Statistical significance	Error level	Hypothetical	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Number of paragraphs	Sports Privatization Scale and its Fields	t
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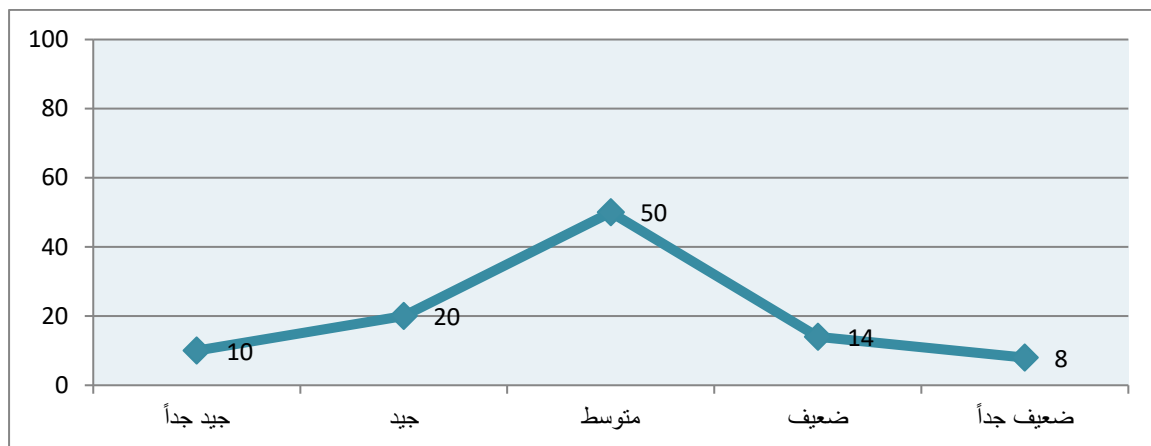
		mean					
Moral	0.00	30	3.30	25.15	10	Organizational Management	1
Moral	0.00	30	3.49	24.20	10	Sports Management Facilities	2
Moral	0.00	27	4.11	30.55	9	Human Resource Management	3
Moral	0.00	30	3.81	27.10	10	Marketing & Media	4
Moral	0.00	30	3.05	28.00	10	Sports professionalism	5
Moral	0.00	147	17.76	135.78	49	Sports Privatization Scale	
Significant at error level (0.00) and significance level (0.05)							

### 3 - 2 Presentation of the results of the levels of the mathematical privatization scale, analysis and discussion:

Table (9) shows the levels of the sports privatization scale

Percentage	Iteration	Raw grade	Levels
10.66%	10	206-245	Very good
26%	20	167-205	Good
43.33%	50	128-166	medium
14.66%	14	89-127	Weak
5.33%	6	88-49	Very weak

Figure (2) shows the levels of the mathematical privatization scale



The disparity between the levels obtained by the researcher after analyzing the results obtained as a result of applying the scale of sports privatization on the main research sample was clear and that the reasons for this disparity is due to several factors and these factors sources of sports privatization, as sports privatization arises The development of sports facilities and improve their conditions, as some of the old facilities lack modernity and development in order to keep pace with the times and match the global facilities of many causes present in the work, These are responses that not all individuals can agree with, as individuals differ in the degree of their compatibility according to the nature of their personalities in general, attracting fans towards practicing sports so that it becomes an important part of the lives of members of society, so that they are interested in following sports activities, attending stadiums and watching matches, whether in football or otherwise, and this matter needs a media effort and a technical effort to work to raise the level of sports, which is to change the sports departments in the country and improve the level of facilities so that they encourage the public On attending sports competitions The public is the main factor in the financing of sports activities. (Mohammed Sobhi Hassanein: 55)

## 5- Conclusions and recommendations:

### 5.1 Conclusions:

In light of the results obtained by the researcher as a result of applying the two research tools to the main sample in the current study, he reached the following conclusions:

1. The scale designed by the researcher has the ability to play the role of sports privatization in the development of sports clubs in first-class football in Dhi Qar Governorate.
2. The results of the study showed that there is a significant impact on the role of sports privatization on the reality of work in the development of sports clubs in Dhi Qar Governorate.

### 4.2 Recommendations:

- 1- Paying attention to the process of sports privatization in all respects because of its positive impact on the work atmosphere and stability of workers in sports institutions and clubs .

2- The need to put the right man in the right place and give priority to sports specialists, administrators, marketing experts and sports professionalism in all fields, whether in the organization of sports competitions.

3- Giving the private sector the opportunity to participate in the sports development process.

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