The self-confidence of the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of the coaches

Ola ldriss yasser1, Dr. Mohsen Ali- Al-Saadawi[2]

University of Thi-Qar, IRAQ

Abstract

The world is witnessing accelerated developments and increasing the limit of competition and the limitations of economic, social and cultural materials the sports field had a share of these developments, which shows its features through the skill levels and digital achievements achieved by the players, and sports Considering that self-confidence is one of the psychological aspects, where their focus was on the variable of self-confidence in all sports, and Where the governing bodies of any sports institution are the main engine for improving sports performance according to the facilities and services provided by these bodies for the success of the sports process and in order to identify the causes of psychological variables affecting the behavior of players, practitioners, administrators and coaches, recent trends have emerged in the field of sports psychology called not to neglect the And the legalization of the measure of self-confidence among members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of coaches .Through their work as members of administrative bodies, we can identify this level, identify its strengths and weaknesses, and thus diagnose and correct mistakes to improve their performance and develop it to serve the sports process and contribute to upgrading it for the better, and this is what everyone aspires to lift Iraqi sports from the state of decline that it is experiencing today .

Keywords

self-confidence, governing bodies, point of view

Corresponding author(s): Ola ldriss yasser
Contact address: Oulaa.Edris@utq.edu.iq

1.1introduction and importance of research

The world is witnessing accelerated developments, increasing the limit of competition and the limitations of economic and social materials

All

Recently, there has been a clear the aspect, of self-confidence in all sports games, and

Through the analysis of the content of these studies and their scientific ideas, the need to study The variable of self-confidence among the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of the coaches, where the conditions to which the members are exposed vary according to the member himself and according to the nature of his work or social status, where the variable of self-confidence has consequences or consequences that have a role in the type of response, whether negative or positive, which depends on the member's ability to accept In order to complete the research procedures, the researcher set out to build a measure of self-confidence among the members of the administrative bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of coaches.

The importance of the researchin building and codifying the measure of self-confidence among the members of the administrative bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of coaches , identifying strengths and weaknesses in it, and thus diagnosing and correcting mistakes to improve their performance and develop it to serve the sports process and contribute to upgrading it for the better and this is what everyone aspires to develop the sports movement.

1.2the research problem

The task of the members of the governing bodies in sports clubs is not an easy task and is not a random process, but it is a process arranged according to the basis of an organization according to fixed rules to achieve the goals through the policies used and Future Sports plans and linked with it the good management of the members of the governing body Management during sports work.

By observing the researcher being a former player in sports clubs and an educationalist in the governorate and a teacher at the Ministry of education for several years, and by familiarizing us with previous studies and research that dealt with the subject of members of administrative bodies, we noticed the lack of scientific research that dealt with the subject, so the researchers decided to build, apply and The scale is then used as the main step to prepare them and raise them to the best levels and face the psychological pressures they are exposed to as members.

1.3research objectives

1-building and validating the measure of self-confidence among the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs. In the province of Dhi Qar from the point of view of instructors.

2-identify the level of self-confidence among the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of coaches.

1.4research areas

1.4.1Human field: -coaches of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate

2-4-1spatial domain: -the headquarters of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate

3-4-1time domain:from (13/8/2023 _15/1/2024)

2- theoretical studies and previous studies:

2.1theoretical studies:

Self-confidence

1- 9-1- 2the concept of self-confidenceSelf-confidence

"Self-confidence is a psychological concept that develops in an individual through experience, practice

and perception . (Ali Jassim Akla Zubaidi : 1989, p. 3)

It is " an essential factor in the formation of personality manifestations .) Al-Adil Muhammad Abu Allam :1978, p. 18)

Many athletes believe that self-confidence is the belief in achieving gain or winning, and this is a wrong belief, perhaps it leads to more lack of confidence or overconfidence, but the correct concept of it means: the athlete's realistic expectation of achieving success, self-confidence does not mean what the athlete hopes to do , but what are the realistic things he expects to do, and it may be It is appropriate to distinguish between working with confidence and expecting results .expecting results means how much the player expects to gain or lose in the competition. While confidence is a player's feeling that his performance will be good regardless of the results, so " good performance coupled with confidence does not always have to lead to a gain .)Osama Kamil salary: 1997, p. 337).

 2.1.9.2the benefits of self-confidence(Guiford , J. P. Personality **p405.1959**)·

Self-confidence is characterized by a high degree of expectation of success , this brings benefits in several areas: :-

1 -self-confidence provokes positive emotions : when you feel confident, you become calmer and more relaxed in stressful situations or circumstances .

2 -self-confidence helps to focus: when you feel confident, you have a clear mind to focus on your current performance, but when you lack confidence, you tend to worry about how to perform well .

3 - self-confidence affects goals : people who are characterized by self-confidence propose realistic goals that provoke a challenge and actively do everything they can to achieve those goals.

4 - self-confidence increases effort : how much effort a person puts in, and to what extent he has perseverance to achieve the goals that depends largely on the amount of confidence, when abilities are equal between competitors, the gain is for athletes who are confident in themselves and their abilities .

5 - self-confidence affects the playing strategy: sports practice is usually associated with the concept of playing to win or vice versa, playing to avoid losing .athletes who are characterized by confidence tend to play to gain and they are usually not afraid to try and take initiative, but those who lose confidence tend to play to avoid losing.

6 - self-confidence affects the strengthening of psychological fluency: psychological fluency is defined as the best state of psychological readiness characterized by the athlete and enables him to achieve the best experience of sports practice .self-confidence is one of the most important sources of positive psychological mobilization that leads to psychological fluency.

2.1.9.4 **importance of self-confidence**:

The importance of self-confidence is clear from the point of view that no one can do without it, a person who has little self-confidence finds him shaky and he is prone to suffer from many disorders, as he does not trust what he has of Information, mental and self-esteem that self-esteem is what drives an individual to learn and excel in morality, thought and belief in goodness and integrity, Mustafa Abu Saad explained (2009) The importance of self-confidence is evident in the following points.(Mustafa Abu Saad:)67 . ,2009

1 -achieve psychological compatibility .

2 -continuing to gain experience.

3 -success at work.

 4 - love others.

5-facing difficulties and problems, in short, self-confidence is important for the individual, it is the supporter who gives him a sense of satisfaction and the case of success or failure, self-confident and his abilities, he still has hope to succeed one day and excel.

3 -research methodology and field procedures

3.1research methodology:

The descriptive approach is based on "the study of reality or phenomenon as it exists in reality and is concerned as an accurate description with a qualitative expression that describes the phenomenon and explains its characteristics or a quantitative expression that gives a numerical description that shows the magnitude and size of the phenomenon" (Mohammed Khalil Abbas et al., 2011, p. 74).

It is also defined as" research that quantitatively describes the degree of relationship between variables because the purpose of data collection determines the degree to which quantitative variables are related to each other " (Rajaa Mahmoud Abu Allam ,2006.Pp. 239.).

Therefore, the researcher had to choose the descriptive method using the survey method in order to suit the nature of the Study Problem and its solution .

3.2research community and its sample:

The method of selecting a research sample and determining it from the indigenous community is one of the most important steps in building, codifying and applying the standard in sports psychology, as the research community was identified sports clubs coaches in Dhi Qar governorate, numbering (224) coaches distributed over sixteen districts of each district includes a number of coaches from various sports, as a result, the researcher had to choose a sample In a random way and they were divided as follows:-

1 -the construction sample consisted of (100) trainers, which constituted a percentage of 44.64% of the research community, and includes the methodological procedures with the steps required to conduct statistical analysis operations to build a measure of psychological variables .

2 -experiment sample consisted of(10) trainers, which constituted a percentage of 4.46% of the research community, by which the methodological procedures of this sample are determined by testing the survey scale .

3 -the application sample consisted of (80) trainers, which constituted a percentage of 35.71% of the trainers from the research community, through which the psychological variables scale was applied in its final form to them .

3.3research tools:

One of the important things that a researcher has to follow to complete his research are the research tools through which information and data are collected and analyzed to achieve goals and solve the problem, regardless of the means, tools and devices .

It can be defined as " the means or method by which a researcher can solve his problem ,regardless of those tools , data,samples or devices (Mohsen al-Saadawi and Salman Akab : 2013, p.23..(

It was necessary to describe the tools used in the research to give indications about the needs "and all these and others are only tools used by researchers to obtain their data, which constitute a component of the curriculum (Fouad Abu Hatab and Amal Sadek : 2010.P.(.

3.3.1means of information collection

1 -Arabic and foreign sources and references.

2 -previous studies and research .

3 -International Information Network (Internet).

3.3.2means of data collection

1 -interview the researcher conducted personal interviews with a group of specialists to benefit from their personal experiences and opinions in the research procedures.

2 -scales.

3 -registration form.

3.3.3data analysis tools

1 -statistical means.

2 -electronic and manual calculator software.

3.3.4auxiliary tools

1 -computer type (hp) number 1.

2 -manual electronic calculator number 1.

[4]
3 -dry pens and pencils.
4 -Auxiliary work team .

3.4field research procedures
3.4.1procedures for building and codifying a measure of self-confidence
3.4.1.1purpose of scale construction
The early need to determine the purpose of the test when deciding to build it follows the hypothesis that the form of the test and some of its characteristics differ depending on the purpose of the test(Muhammad Hassan Allawi and Muhammad Nasreddin Radwan: pp. 319-320).
Therefore, the researcher must identify the self-confidence of the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of the coaches, and then the numbers of a measure characterized by accuracy and comprehensiveness in measuring the self-confidence of the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs .

3.4.1.2identification of the phenomenon to be studied
Before proceeding with the descriptive study, the phenomenon to be studied should be determined and its concept and boundaries should be completely clear, and the phenomenon that the research aims to study is (self-confidence) among the members of the administrative bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of the coaches, the researcher relied on the theoretical framework .

3.4.1.3determination of assay validity
In order to identify the validity of the self-confidence scale identified by the researcher, a survey questionnaire was presented to a number of experienced and specialized in the field of sports psychology, tests and measurements to indicate their opinion on the measurability of self-confidence among members of administrative bodies from the point of view of coaches, and their number was (17) specialists, and after analyzing the answers, the opinion of experts was . After analyzing the experts ' answers, the researcher adopted the self-confidence scale according to the function of the KA2 test to accept the scale.

3.4.1.4determination of the style and basis of drafting paragraphs
After reviewing some relevant sources and studies and conducting personal interviews with a group of experts and specialists, the researcher relied on foundations in the formulation of the paragraphs of the scale:
-The paragraph should have one meaning.
-The phrase measures the field of study .
-away from the style of negation negation.
-write in easy and clear language.
-do not need much effort in calculating the values of paragraphs(phrases).

(20)paragraphs have been formulated distributed on the self-confidence scale.

3.4.1.5statistical analysis of the measurement paragraphs:
The aim of statistical analysis of paragraphs "is to improve the quality of the test by detecting the weakness of the paragraph and then working either to reformulate it again or to exclude it if it is not valid" (Scanel D:1975, p3).
Statistical analysis is a necessary step in building a measure of self-confidence because logical analysis of paragraphs may sometimes reveal their validity or truthfulness accurately, while statistical analysis of scores reveals the accuracy of paragraphs in measuring what was set for it. 1972(P41: Able (
3.4.1.12distinctive strength of scale segments:
Discriminative power means " the extent to which paragraphs are able to distinguish between higher-level and lower-level trainers in relation to the area measured by paragraphs(

[5]
Show:.1961 p450)

For the purpose of calculating the differential force, the researcher followed the following:-

1. alternative score chosen by the respondent was given for each paragraph of the scale, then the paragraph scores were collected for each member of the sample representing the total score of the individual.

2. grades obtained by the respondents were arranged in descending order from the highest to the lowest.

3. The upper and lower 27% are acceptable for comparison between two groups .

"This ratio gives us two groups with the maximum possible size and differentiation when the distribution of scores on the test is in the form of a distribution curve of)Menerrns, walen, Mann:,1984 p310).

Thus, the researcher had two upper and lower groups of 27 forms each, and for the purpose of calculating the coefficient of differentiation of each of the 100 paragraphs of the scale, the researcher used the T-test by the statistical bag of Social Sciences (SPSS), and the T-value function was statistically an indicator for distinguishing paragraphs, as in Table(1).

Table (1)

Shows the discriminating ability of the self-confidence scale

Level of significance	The T-value	The lower group		The senior group		Paragraphs	Scale
		Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean		
0.000	4.273	0.864	2.148	0.385	2.926	1	Self-confidence
0.001	3.416	0.801	2.111	0.526	2.741	2	
0.009	2.710	0.786	2.185	0.609	2.704	3	
0.003	3.077	0.747	2.407	0.320	2.889	4	
0.000	5.037	0.759	2.037	0.362	2.852	5	
0.000	3.916	0.736	2.185	0.396	2.815	6	
0.007	2.808	0.808	2.037	0.636	2.593	7	
0.000	4.325	0.759	1.963	0.465	2.704	8	
0.020	2.398	0.557	2.185	0.577	2.556	9	
0.042	2.086	0.688	2.370	0.465	2.704	10	
0.001	3.451	0.656	2.259	0.424	2.778	11	
0.003	3.075	0.770	1.852	0.641	2.444	12	
0.051	1.997	0.718	2.148	0.643	2.519	13	
0.002	3.305	0.706	1.963	0.694	2.593	14	
0.002	3.192	0.736	2.185	0.526	2.741	15	
0.000	4.983	0.781	1.926	0.424	2.778	16	
0.004	3.052	0.736	2.185	0.594	2.741	17	
0.009	2.697	0.764	2.259	0.526	2.741	18	
0.002	3.185	0.751	2.111	0.609	2.704	19	
0.000	3.894	0.698	1.778	0.700	2.519	20	

*Tabular t-value at an indicative level (0.05) and a degree of freedom (n+n-2) =(27+27-2)=52=2.00

3.4.1.13internal consistency coefficient :-

This method assumes that the total degree is a criterion for the truthfulness of the scale, so the paragraph is deleted when the degree of its correlation with the total degree is low on the basis that the paragraphs do not measure the phenomenon measured by the scale, and the use of the method does not determine the degree of homogeneity in measuring the phenomenon Internal consistency the scale is distinguished by important features, namely

[6]
:-

1- the procedure of internal consistency is one of the aspects of construction.

2 -the procedure of internal consistency is the extraction of the stability of the vertebrae.
3 -make the scale homogeneous in its ability, as each paragraph measures the same cognitive dimension as the entire scale.
The internal consistency method means " the extent to which the paragraphs are related to each other and the extent to which each paragraph is related to the test as a whole.the presence of non-zero correlations between the items of the scale confirms the consistency of these paragraphs and that they all measure the same thing to be measured .(Mohammad Nasreddin Radwan : 2006, p. 231)
This indicator was extracted using the significant correlation coefficient(Pearson) between the score of each paragraph and the total score of the scale and the second method between the score of each field with the total score of the scale for all 100 respondents trained by the statistical bag of Social Sciences (spss) as in Table (2).

Table (2)
Paragraph correlation coefficients with the total score of the scale to which it belongs

Shows the value of the coefficient of correlation of each paragraph with the total sum of the scores of the self- scale

Semantics	Level of significance	Paragraph correlation with the scale	T	Semantics	Level of significance	Paragraph correlation with the scale	T
Moral	0.000	0.801	11	Moral	0.000	0.831	1
Moral	0.000	0.686	12	Moral	0.000	0.827	2
Moral	0.000	0.742	13	Moral	0.000	0.764	3
Moral	0.000	0.770	14	Moral	0.000	0.830	4
Moral	0.000	0.782	15	Moral	0.000	0.804	5
Moral	0.000	0.802	16	Moral	0.000	0.729	6
Moral	0.000	0.819	17	Moral	0.000	0.687	7
Moral	0.000	0.818	18	Moral	0.000	0.753	8
Moral	0.000	0.772	19	Moral	0.000	0.776	9
Moral	0.000	0.723	20	Moral	0.000	0.820	10

3.5scientific basis of the scale :
3.5.1honesty:
Honesty is one of the characteristics that should be taken care of in testing and building metrics, and there are several types of honesty, so the researcher extracted the honesty of the content and the honesty of the construction.

3.5.1.1honesty content or content:
The truthfulness of the content is one of the types of truthfulness through which the contents of the scale form are made clear through the paragraphs from the presentation of these paragraphs to experts and specialists.this type of honesty was achieved through the presentation of the scale to experts and specialists in the presentation of the initial version of the scale.

3.5.1.2construction honesty:

"This type of honesty is based on theoretical assumptions that are verified experimentally, so it is one of the most complex types of honesty" (Cronbach:1970.p223.(

"It is considered one of the most appropriate types of honesty to build the scale and seeks the honesty of the concept or the honesty of the hypothetical composition because it depends on the experimental verification of the extent to which the scores of paragraphs match the property or concept to be measured,and the methods of paragraph analysis are an indicator of this kind of honesty" (Qais Nagy and bastowisi Ahmed: ,1987 P. 115)

This kind of honesty was calculated by the following:-
.1the style of the two extreme groups:
The ability of paragraphs to distinguish between individuals with high grades and those with low grades was extracted , and the ability of paragraphs to distinguish is evidence of the sincerity of the construction and Table (1) shows the discriminatory power of the self-confidence measure.

-2the relationship of the score of each paragraph with the overall score of the scale (internal consistency):
The researcher used the internal consistency coefficient in the analysis of the paragraphs of the scale, that is, calculating the honesty of the paragraphs of the scale using the internal test by finding the correlation relationship between the degree of each paragraph and the total degree of the dimension to which it belongs, as well as the total degree of the scale and achieved this kind of Self-confidence.

3.5.1.3stability:
Constancy is defined as " the accuracy in estimating an individual's true mark on the paragraph he is measuring or the degree of consistency in an individual's relationship if he takes the same scale several times in the same circumstances ".(Ahmed Odeh and Fathi Malkawi:1993, p. 194)

The researcher used two methods to calculate the stability of the scale, namely:
- 1semi-segmentation of the scale :
To find the stability coefficient of the scale, the researcher relied on the half-hash method and relied on the data obtained from the members of the research sample of (100) trained paragraphs for the self-confidence scale and (100) paragraphs .

The correlation coefficient of the psychological variables between the set of degrees of the two halves was extracted using the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) by the statistical bag (SPSS) .

Since the stability coefficient extracted (before correction) means stability for only half of the scale, and to perform complete stability of this scale, the measurement was carried out on both halves of the scales, the first half the answers of the odd sequence and the second half the answers of the even sequence.

Second: the alpha cronbach coefficient :
"The idea of this method, which is characterized by its consistency and the possibility of reliability of its results, is based on calculating the correlations between the scores of all paragraphs of the scale, considering that the paragraph is a stand-alone measure and the stability coefficient indicator, the agreement of the individual's performance, i.e. homogeneity between the scale" (Safwat Faraj : ,1980 p. 246)

"It is one of the most common measures of stability and the most suitable for scales with a graduated scale, as this method depends on the extent to which the paragraphs are related to each other within the scale, as well as the correlation of each paragraph with the scale as a whole, as the rate of internal correlation coefficients between paragraphs determines the coefficient Alpha" ,1999 p. 18)

The stability was extracted in this way by applying the alpha-krohnbach equation to the individuals of the research sample of 100 trainers using the statistical bag (spss), as it turned out that the value of the stability coefficient of a scale is a high stability indicator as

The main experience:

After completing all the requirements and procedures for designing and building the self-confidence variable, which consists of (20) paragraphs,the researcher applied the final scale to the sample of (80) coaches of sports clubs for the period from 6/11/2023 to 20/11/2023

3.9statistical methods

The statistical data was processed using the statistical software (SPSS. (

1. arithmetic mean.
2. percentage.
3. standard deviation.
4. degree KA2.
5. TT testing for independent samples.
6. simple correlation coefficient.
7. Spearman-Brown equation.
8. Alfa krohnbach equation.
9. Test TT single sample.
10. torsion coefficient.

4 -presentation, analysis and discussion of results :-

This chapter deals with the presentation of research results, their analysis and discussion, after the researcher completed the collection of data resulting from the tests used and analysis, which were put in the form of tables because of the ease of extracting scientific evidence and because it is a suitable explanatory tool for researchenables us to achieve the hypotheses and research objectives in light of the field procedures that we have carried out.

4.1**presentation, analysis and discussion of the results :**

1-1-4 -presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the self-confidence scale of the members of the governing bodies from the point of view of the coaches of sports clubs :-
Table (3)
Shows the statistical indicators of the sample application in the measure of self-confidence members of governing bodies from the point of view of coaches of sports clubs

Level of significance	The value of T	Torsion coefficient	Standard medium	Hypothetical error	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Sample application	Scale
0.000	16.703	0.358-	0,523	40	4.679	48.738	80	Self-confidence

The results of the self-confidence scale of the members of the governing bodies from the point of view of the coaches of the sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate, numbering (80) members, were placed in Table (3) and after analyzing their answers and processing them statistically, it turned out that the arithmetic mean (48.738) score, which is higher than the hypothetical mean (40), and the standard deviation amounted to (4.679) either The standard error has reached (0.523), which is a small value indicating the internal stability of the sample results, while the torsion coefficient has reached (-0.358), which indicates the moderation of the sample distribution on the normal distribution curve, so " the sample is considered a normal distribution, since whenever the value of the torsion coefficient is limited between (+3 , -3) The sample is homogeneous. When performing the T-test for one sample, it showed that the calculated t-value (16.703) is at the error level (0.000) and with a degree of freedom (79), and since the arithmetic mean is greater than the hypothetical mean, this indicates that the research sample has high self-confidence .

Table (4)
Shows the standard and raw scores, levels, frequency and percentage of the self-confidence scale

Percentage ratio	Redundancy	Raw grades		Standard grades		Levels
		The minimum	Upper limit	The minimum	Upper limit	
% 10	8	54.200	59.000	61.675	71.934	Very loud
% 37.5	30	49.399	54.199	51.415	61.674	High
% 37.5	30	44.598	49.398	41.155	51.414	مُتوسط
% 11.25	9	39.797	44.597	30.895	41.154	Low -
% 3.75	3	34.996	39.796	20.636	30.894	Very low
48.738						The middle
4.679						Deviation
24						Range
4.8						Category length

It can be seen from Table (4)that the sample was distributed at several levels in the measureconfidence of the members of administrative bodies from the point of view of the coaches of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governoratewhich shows that the members of the application sample reached a very high level, their ,(% while those who reached a high level (30 members) and their percentage was (,(%37.5while those who reached an average level were (30 members) and their percentage was (,(%37.5as well as those who reached a level(9 members) and their percentage was (,(%11.25and those who reached a levelwere (3 members) and their percentage was(.(%3.75

When returning to Table (4) and comparing what the application sample achieved with the standard levels, we find that most of the sample members fall within the average level, then the high level, then the low level, then the very high level, then the very low level

Figure(1)
It shows the levels of self-confidence of the members of the governing bodies from the point of view of the coaches of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate

The the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs have self-confidence as a result of continuous work and continuous effort, considering that self-confidence is one of the basic manifestations that members must have to get to the required work ,a person who has high self-confidence during administrative work makes him able to face challenges and difficulties with confidence and Self-confident handles his administrative problems without the help of others and does not find it difficult to work with colleagues at the club, he is also capableTo makeall his decisions without consulting others, and also able to handle the things he is exposed to during work smoothly and with high self-confidence.

The researcher believes that all these circumstances have made managers creative, think and invent new methods and methods in line with the current situation, that is, they were able to adapt to the internal and external environment within the possibilities available to them and stay in the practice of sports activities and perform their duties well, as well as the nature of work in sports clubs leads to The presence of a state of prediction and anticipation of its occurrence, and then directing care and thinking to work in a specific path to achieve a state of awareness and awareness to face what may happen from crises,and to make facing crises a collective state in terms of thinking and performance.)Mohammed Akram al-Adlouni:institutional work ,2002p. 31.)

The researcher attributes that the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs have self-confidence as a result of continuous work and continuous effort, considering that self-confidence is one of the basic manifestations that members must have to get to the required work ,a person who has high self-confidence during administrative work makes him able to face challenges and difficulties with confidence and He is also able to make all his decisions without consulting others,

and is also able to handle the things he is exposed to during work smoothly and with high confidence Himself

The researcher believes that all these circumstances have made managers creative, think and invent new methods and methods in line with the current situation, that is, they were able to adapt to the internal and external environment within the possibilities available to them and stay in the practice of sports activities and perform their duties well, as well as the nature of work in sports clubs leads to The presence of a state of prediction and anticipation of its occurrence, and then directing care and thinking to work in a specific path to achieve a state of awareness and awareness to face what may happen from crises, and to make facing crises a collective state in terms of thinking and performance.

5.1 **conclusions:**

1 . The current scale is a tool to evaluate the members of the administrative bodies of sports clubs from the point of view of the coaches in the province of Dhi Qar.

2.The most severe vertebrae and the least severe vertebrae were recognized on the self-confidence scale.

3.The results of the study showed a high level of self-confidence among the members of the governing bodies of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate from the point of view of coaches.

5.2recommendations
In light of the findings, the researcher recommends the following :

1.Holding training courses in specialized centers for managers and employees of sports clubs in Dhi Qar governorate to raise their efficiency and skills in order to develop and improve their self-confidence.

2.The Deanship of the faculty should provide sources, theses and theses within the Faculty Library, related to sports psychology with all its contents for all researchers to read and work with as sources.

3.The need to pay attention to the variable of self-confidence during the underlining of physical education and sports programs.

4.Taking advantage of the self-confidence scale as objective research tools from researchers and using it in their research and studies .

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Appendix showing the final paragraphs of the self-confidence measures
Self-confidence: -feature of personality integration is the individual's belief in his abilities, capabilities, goals and decisions.

Self-confidence paragraphs				
Not happening	A little bit	A lot	Paragraph	T
			It is said about him that he is .	1
			He doesn't talk about his problems in front of his colleagues.	2
			He feels that his level is better than others.	3
			He sticks to his opinion when he is right.	4
			He deals with his problems without the help of others.	5
			He feels that someone is criticizing him.	6
			He is embarrassed by the criticism of others.	7
			He quickly earns the trust of others.	8
			He feels that his colleagues are satisfied with what he is doing.	9
			He has the courage to defend his point of view.	10
			He consults his colleagues on some matters.	11
			He finds it difficult to deal with others.	12
			He feels disappointed when he makes mistakes in his work.	13
			He makes his decisions without consulting others.	14
			He makes a decision only if he is sure of it.	15
			He doesn't care about other people's criticism.	16
			He often matches others so as not to seem different from them.	17
			Be careful not to be criticized by others.	18
			He can find solutions to his family problems.	19
			He concedes his opinion in some situations.	20