



Designing and Building of a scale for evaluating the management and organization of volleyball championships

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Abstract

Purpose: Progress and advancement in almost all area can only be recognized through measurement. In fact, Measurement is regarded as one of the most important tools of assessing and diagnosing point of weakness and strength in the topic under measurement such as championship organization. The importance of the research lies in the necessity of informing those who are responsible for and interested in volleyball that there should be a measurement that can give an objective value to assess the administrative and organizational aspects of championships, usually prearranged by the Central Federation in association with the committee of organization. Such a statistic can be an evidence that reflects the extent of the progress achieved in the organization of championships and the efforts of the officials in charge of these events as well .

Problem: As for the problem of the research, it revolves around questioning the organizers of the championships about the value of the success of the efforts they spend in the process of organizing these championships as well as the value of the success which the championship made on the level of organization. Most of the answers of such questions take the form of subjective estimates. Because of the absence of a scale for this administrative and organizational case giving an objective number of measuring the level of organization.

Method: these researchers using the descriptive method in building the scale and applying it to the committees of management and organization of the championships of volleyball, depending on the data of some of these championships (40 championships) as the research sample. The scientific foundations of the scale (validity, reliability, objectivity, discriminating ability, and degree of difficulty) have been collected.

Results: The level of organization and management of most of the volleyball championships in Iraq is characterized by weakness, and the lowest degree of organization was (34.23%), and some of them did not exceed the good level .(%72.96)

Conclusion: this scale should be necessarily used for indicating the degree of evaluation of the administrative and organizational aspects for any levels and in any championships of volleyball.

Keywords:

Evaluation, management and organization of championships, volleyball.



1. Detecting the Research

1.1. Introduction and Importance of the Research:

As a result of the great and rapid scientific progress which takes place every day and in all areas of life as well as to athletic field, it becomes highly necessary to follow and apply modern scientific bases, styles and rules to cope with this tremendous progress so that the levels of athletic achievement can be promoted in all the team and individual sports. The most prominent manifestation of this relentless pursuit of countries to hosting and organizing sports contests and festivals of all athletic events. In fact, it is an indication used by those hosting countries to highlight their scientific, material and human potentialities, in addition to the sports level which is considered as the essential objective of organizing these championships. Mobilizing all energies and expenditure of great efforts are highly required for success in the process of the management and organization of championships. Moreover, there are certain requirements needed by sportsmen, audience, guests, institutions and companies in sponsorship of the championship. If these demands are fulfilled on the best level, it can be taken as evidence of good management and sponsorship of the state or institution hosting that championship. However, subjective opinions should not be the basis of passing judgment on the organization and management of a championship because these opinions largely depend on personal whims. Rather, a judgment should be based on an accurate scientific scale of precise data which can be translated into numbers which reflect the state of reality. Thus, it is highly necessary to find a scale of measurement of organization and management of championships; a scale that can establish every positive aspect to be supported and diagnose every negative aspect to be avoided or treated which may have taken place during the period of organization and measurement. This is the main entrance to attain advancement in all aspects of life and the athletic field as well. Indeed, the athletic field aims at evaluating and correcting for the sake of controlling the elements of those aspects under measurement such as individuals, and outer environment and checking their variables, as well as through finding out and treating the most important aspects of management and organization. This is due to the fact that tools of measurement play a significant role in the process of observing progress in almost all aspect of a particular sport, indicating the amount of defect and the importance of following styles and corrective processes as well.

Like many other sports, volleyball has its own wide fan base all over the world, and Iraq in particular. Many local, Arab, Asian and World championships are organized for this sport. Championships are organized in favor of creating the spirit of competition among athletes to manifest their good physical and psychological abilities to attain the highest levels of achievement “since it is a strong factor Among other factors of induction of working on attempts of mastery, development, progress and raising the level of this sport” (Moua'wedh, 1977). There should be an objective and continuous evaluation of these championships so that this organization of these championships can play its own role of motivation. This can only be made through the tools of measurement which are mainly characterized by objectivity, being based on real data translated into certain numbers leading to passing objective judgments on the extent of the success of this organization in fulfilling the required objectives. Undoubtedly, the authorities responsible for sponsoring this sport represented by sports clubs, sub-leagues, central and the International Leagues for Volleyball look forward to find such a tool. Yet, academic experts should be shouldered the responsibility of making this tool of measurement

which can control the aspects of management and organization of volleyball championships to fill in the scientific gap in this respect.

The importance of the research lies in the necessity of informing those who are responsible for, and interested in volleyball through focusing attention on the following points:

- 1- The availability of a scale that gives an objective numerical value to evaluate the organization of championships prearranged by the deputized or central league. This numeric evaluation should give evidence of the extent of the progress in the area of championships organization. Consequently, this scale can be seen as an evaluation of the efforts of the organizers of these championships.
- 2- A scale can become a historical record for all the events that take place in the organized championships.
- 3- This scale can contribute to developing volleyball on the local, Arab and Asian levels through highlighting states of weakness and strength and affirming the correct procedures to be established and the erroneous ones to be corrected in accordance with the items of the scale which is founded on an accurate scientific method.
- 4- This scale can help in the acquisition of abilities and competence of organizing and hosting local championships by deputized leagues and continental and world championships by the Central League. Thus, the availability of such a scale can make officials in the Central League, who can take a decision of forming a committee of organizing championships, use it in the process of evaluating their organizational efforts. It can also be used by any other officials or institutes that organize such championships in our country.

1.2. The Research Problem:

The research problem revolves around raising a question about the value of the success of the efforts spent in organizing these championships and the value of that success achieved by the championship to those who are responsible for organizing local championships of volleyball or those who are responsible for forming committees of organization. Answers to these questions should take the form of the evaluations (good. Very good . . .etc.): the answer should be subjective, not objective because of the absence of a scale for this organizational and management case. Researchers of this paper see that the solution of this problem is to design and build up a scale to evaluate the aspects of management and organization of volleyball championships. This scale ultimately evaluates the efforts of the organizers, in an attempt made by the researchers to fill in the scientific gap and to be at the service and support of of developing volleyball in our country. It is also to make available for organizers and supervisors of these championship a tool that can help them manifesting their own efforts to arrive at a state of an ideal organization and develop the present condition of this sport.

1.3. Objectives of the Research

The research aims to explore the following:

- 1- Building up a scale to evaluate the aspects of management and organization of the championships of volleyball.
- 2- Objective evaluation of these aspects in the championships of volleyball on the local, level in the Middle and South of Iraq.

1.4. Hypotheses of the Research:

It is hypothesized that:

- 1- The scale designed has the ability to distinguish among the Iraqi championships of volleyball.
- 2- The state of reality of the management and organization of these championships is characterized by weakness.

1.5. Fields of Research

1.5.1. The Human Field includes the members of the championship committees in the deputized and central leagues.

1.5.2. The time field includes the period from 19/9/2017 to 28/2/2021.

1.5.3. The space field includes the outer stadiums and closed halls where these championships are usually organized in the Middle and South of Iraq.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FIELD PROCEDURES

2.1. METHOD

A method is the way that leads to uncover truth in sciences by means of a number of general rules which dominate the course of research and limit its processes so that one can arrive at a specific result (Bedawi, 1963), and that the nature of the research imposes upon the researcher the selection of the method he is to follow in order to come up with a solution to the problem of the research conducted. The descriptive method in the style of survey is used here as it greatly suits the fulfillment of the objectives of this research. It gives an account of the past state by collecting certain data and information concerning the phenomenon being researched, scheduling and classifying and explaining them to arrive at certain findings and recommendations. (Ismaeel, 1995)

2.2. Tools of Research

Tools of research represent “the means or way that can enable the researcher to solve problem. They include certain tools, data and samples” (Abud Al-Hameed, 1982)

2.2.1. Community and Sample of Research

“A research community means all the individuals or things that become the subject or problem of the research, while the sample of the research is part of the original community selected by the researcher by different ways, including a number of the members of the community” (Oubaidat, 1988). Therefore, the community of the research consists of the members of the committees of the championships in the Central League of Volleyball and the sub-leagues in the Middle and South of Iraq. The objectives set by the researcher and the procedures used will limit the nature of the sample he/she selects” (Majeed, 1987). Consequently, the research sample is the data of the championships of volleyball for these committees. It is a random sample of (40) championships, issued by the members of the organizing committees. The members of each organizing committee produce certain data of one championship and unify their answers in a specific form. In case they differ in their answer for a specific item, the researchers have to depend on the answers which are greatly agreed upon.

2.2.2. The Tools Used in the Field Experiment.

- Arabic and foreign references.
- A questionnaire of the opinions of the experts (in (<https://forms.gle/R2uuPr46wYYjDyzS7>) (Table (2-1), Table (3-5)).
- Personal Interviews.

2.3. Steps of Carrying out the Research

2.3.1. Method of Designing the Scale

Thurston's method is used in the formulating the items of the scale. This method depends on that for each question a group of different answers in their correctness determined by the extrapolation of the state of organization, in addition to the legal state and references to organizing sports events. (FIVB, 2016) (MULLER and BIRO, 2015). It has been endorsed by experts and specialists and. In this light, a score is given for each one of the alternative answers (Al-Sa'doon Al-Janab Al-Kroshi, 2007). Many personal interviews have been made by the researchers in an attempt to gain an amount of information used in formulating the items of the formula. These interviews greatly vary including members of the Central League of Volleyball, coaches, athletes, managers, journalists and men of Academia in the field of management and organization. This is due to the fact that the process of building up a scale is not an easy process as it may be imagined by some people because "building up a scale requires some skills, knowledge and information of the topic of the scale on one hand, and measurement and assessment on the other" (I'ez and jamoos, 2004) . After these personal interviews and what has been extracted from them as a knowledge of the process of organization and acquaintance with some video films of previous championships, it is intended to design the scale as in according to the following stages:

2.3.1.1. identifying the areas of the scale:

An open-closed questionnaire form has been presented by the researchers concerning the opinions of the experts and specialists, including the fields of the scale to show its validity. It includes four fields: management, legal, technical and financial media aspects. A blank is left in the questionnaire form to enable experts add any field which is not stated in the form and which they think it is important and living in the process of organizing a volleyball championship. After the collection of these questionnaire forms, it is shown that the fields displayed in it are those which contribute to organizing a volleyball championship. No field has ever been added by any experts to these fields. Afterwards, a questionnaire form of the opinions of experts and specialist has been presented again in the form of a detailed explanation of these four aspects (management, legal, technical and The financial and media aspects) by the researchers to some other experts to show the extent of relative importance according to an expert's point of view. After collecting these numbers for each one of these four aspects dividing it on the total number of the opinions of the experts for all fields (part on the whole), the relative significance is shown for each aspect by giving numerical from (1-5) and that these numbers represent the order of the relative significance according to the opinions of the experts. Then, these aspects are arranged according to their importance, giving the number (1) to the most important one and so on. Hence, we have the following order of these aspects in accordance with the views of the experts:

- 1- The aspect of management (30%)
- 2- The legal aspect (28%)
- 3- The financial and media aspect (27%)
- 4- The technical aspect (15%).

2.3.1.2. formulating the items and their alternatives of the fields of the scale:

Being acquainted with the special references of the topic of this study, the researchers have formulated a group of items and their alternatives in accordance with a field's ability to produce questions and alternatives taken from reality and Law (FIVB, 2016). The number of alternatives is (1-6) according to an items ability to include alternatives in the state of organization. It is seen that the method of different alternatives greatly fits the nature of the scale being designed as they are more able to collect sub-details of each item. They are arranged according to the complementation of each item from the angle of the effort spent by the organizing agency and which ideal in its organization. The highest number in (1-6) represents the answer of the complementary case and vice versa. Moreover, the wording of these alternatives are not the same for all items as it has been usually done in other scales: each item has its own wording and formulated phrases, including all the details of the process of organization in such a way that everyone can use these details in any volleyball championship.

2.3.1.3. The Validity of the Items of the Scale:

Afterwards, an open-closed questionnaire form is presented to include the items and their alternatives of the fields of the scale to indicate the validity of them, for the validity of these items is regarded as one of the basic requirements for building up scales. A scale's items should be valid in the process of measuring a specific characteristic or quality. It is estimated by means of the opinions of a group of experts and specialists (Dalen, 1985). The questionnaire includes (67) items presented by the researcher to a group of experts and specialists to affirm their validity, comprehensiveness and Capacity of fulfilling the required levels. After collecting these questionnaires, it is affirmed that these items and alternatives represent those items which really contribute to measuring the organization of the championships of volleyball. No item has ever been added by anyone of those experts and that almost all items have been approved of by all experts with making slight modifications.

2.3.1.4. Scale score and item value:

Because of the following reasons:

- 1- Variation of the levels of the formulated questions and the extent of its impact on revealing the truth in the fields of measurement.
- 2- Difference in the possibility of a scale to produce questions and their alternatives which reveal its hidden essence.
- 3- In favor of making this work as objective as possible in as far as the designing of the scale is concerned, dealing with each item as having its weight which may or may not differ with other items according to the importance of an item.
- 4- To make the scale score out of (100%) as this grade is well-known in academic and non-academic fields

For all these reasons, the researchers resort to presenting another form of surveying the opinions of experts and specialists as another questionnaire to show the percentage of importance of every item of the scale. These items have been presented to experts and specialists, together with a detailed explanation of the items to indicate the percentage of their importance, being shown by giving numbers from (1-5) and that these numbers represent the order of the relative importance according to the expert's opinion. After collecting these numbers together for each item, divided on the total number of the opinions of the experts for all items (dividing the part on the whole), we can have the percentage for each item of the aspects of the scale. By consensus of the total percentage for each item within an aspect to the

percentage of each aspect according to the experts; opinions as well as the law of comparing ratio and mathematical proportion, we can have the value within its own field in the scale, which is equal to what is out of (100%). So the scale score becomes the total of the values of the items equal to (100%). For the purpose of getting the score of evaluation of organizing a championship, (we substitute the fixed value for the item's alternative instead of the order of the alternative selected for the item. Then, the result is added to for all items together to have the value of organizing the championship as shown in (Table (2-1)) the debug key.

Table (2-1) shows the key to the scale for evaluating the alternatives chosen in evaluating the organization and management of any volleyball competition

paragraph	Alternative						paragraph	Alternative					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	0.27	0.54	0.81	1.09			35	0.59	1.19	1.78	2.38	2.97	
2	0.16	0.33	0.49	0.65	0.81		36	0.74	1.49	2.23	2.97		
3	0.26	0.52	0.78				37	0.55	1.09	1.64	2.18	2.73	
4	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.72	0.90		38	0.45	0.89	1.34	1.78	2.23	
5	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.72	0.90		39	0.50	0.99	1.49	1.98	2.48	
6	0.30	0.60	0.90				40	0.48	0.95	1.43	1.90	2.38	
7	0.22	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.09		41	0.50	0.99	1.49	1.98	2.48	
8	0.31	0.63	0.94				42	0.52	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	
9	0.17	0.35	0.52	0.70	0.87		43	1.12	2.23				
10	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80			44	0.50	0.99	1.49	1.98		
11	0.28	0.57	0.85				45	0.42	0.85	1.27	1.69	2.12	
12	0.22	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.09		46	0.42	0.85	1.27	1.69	2.12	
13	0.16	0.33	0.49	0.65	0.81		47	0.41	0.82	1.23	1.64	2.05	
14	0.27	0.54	0.81	1.09			48	0.65	1.29	1.94			
15	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.63	0.78	0.94	49	0.35	0.71	1.06	1.41	1.77	
16	0.52	1.05					50	0.53	1.06	1.59			
17	0.54	1.09					51	0.34	0.68	1.02	1.36	1.69	
18	0.18	0.36	0.55	0.73	0.91	1.09	52	0.35	0.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	
19	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.58	0.72		53	0.55	1.10	1.65			
20	0.16	0.33	0.49	0.65	0.81		54	0.40	0.80	1.20			
21	0.20	0.41	0.61	0.81	1.01		55	0.47	0.94	1.42	1.89		

22	0.17	0.35	0.52	0.69	0.87		56	0.36	0.73	1.09	1.46	1.82	
23	0.27	0.54	0.81				57	0.41	0.82	1.24	1.65	2.06	
24	0.24	0.48	0.72				58	0.31	0.62	0.92	1.23	1.54	
25	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80			59	0.36	0.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	
26	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00		60	0.37	0.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	
27	0.22	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.09		61	0.36	0.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	
28	0.27	0.54	0.81				62	0.29	0.58	0.86	1.15	1.44	
29	0.19	0.39	0.58	0.78			63	0.40	0.80	1.19	1.59	1.99	
30	0.22	0.43	0.65	0.87			64	0.33	0.65	0.98	1.31	1.63	1.96
31	0.36	0.71	1.07				65	0.41	0.82	1.24	1.65	2.06	
32	0.19	0.38	0.57	0.76			66	0.38	0.77	1.15	1.54	1.92	
33	0.39	0.78					67	0.41	0.82	1.24	1.65	2.06	
34	0.59	1.19	1.78	2.38	2.97		The sum of the values of the green squares is equal to					100%	

For instance, a champion has all its choices as the first alternative as the first alternative for all items, the value of its answers becomes the value of the first alternative for each one of the items of the scale. That is, its total number is (23.82%) which is the least percentage of evaluation of organization a championship, however this organization is. A scale score can never be zero for any championship because there should be some effort spent in that process of organization. At the same time, the highest score of evaluation is (100%) which comes from selecting the highest alternatives for all items which is (2,3,4,5,6) according to the highest alternative for each item as well as all items, and it is equal to the sum of its values (100%) according to the debug key.

2.3.2. Scientific Bases of the Scale:

2.3.2.1. Validity of the Scale:

This is one of the basic factors which should be affirmed by the designer or the user of the scale. Validity (means that a scale really measures the quality or characteristic for which it is designed or built up), i.e. the extent of the proximity of the subject a scale or a test measures from the subject for which a scale is designed to measure (Al-Meleeji, 2000). The more a scale has an indicator of validity, the more trust in it increases in the process of measurement. Many indications of validity have been extracted and as follows:

2.3.2.1.1. Validity of the Content

It is the study of the content of the test and examining its various items to make sure that a test or scale really represents the content of the subject which is to be measured (Abu Hatab, 1987). A questionnaire has been presented by the researchers which includes an ample explanation of each one of the items of the scale to evaluate the aspects of management and organization of volleyball championships. It is proved that these items are identical with the content of the material through the opinions of the experts, noting that the opinions of the

experts have been statistically treated by the test (χ^2) to find out the valid items. Hence the total number of the items of the questionnaire becomes (67) distributed on four aspects.

2.3.2.1.2. Discriminatory Validity (Discriminatory Ability or Power)

This is considered as one of the types of validity. It can be collected through the extraction of the discriminatory power or ability upon which this type of validity depends. It is collected by extracting the discriminatory power of all the items separately and the scale as a whole. It is shown that most of the items the suggested scale has their own discriminatory power. This indicates that the items of the scale and the scale itself have their own discriminatory validity. The scale has been applied by the researchers to on a sample of the local championships including the South and Middle of Iraq which are (40). Results have been arranged in an ascending order by the researchers who took the value for two groups: the first one forming (50%) of the highest values and that the number of the championships of the group is (20), while the second group forms (50%) of the lowest values and has the same number of the championships. The (T) value of the independent calculated and uncorrelated samples and that of the Table (T) value are extracted as (2.02) at the freedom degree (38), at the level of significance (0.05).

2.3.2.2. Stability of the Scale Scores:

A consistent test is a test in which the scores obtained are accurate and free from errors. This means that applying the same tool of measurement on the same individual or anything and for many times and in the same way and on the same conditions, we can come up with the same value each time and that this value indicates that the thing measured does not change during the various periods of measurement (Rudhwan, 1996). Stability score has been extracted by different ways:

2.3.2.2.1 Stability in the Manner of Internal Consistency:

The stability of a test means the consistency in the measurement of the thing measured by a specific tool (Mulhim, 2000). This manner is regarded as the most accurate reliable method of finding the internal consistency of the items of a scale: it is the basis of exploring whether each item has the same course which the whole scale takes. It means the extent of the consistency of the curricula of the scale with each other in measuring a specific quality, i.e. it offers a scale that supports itself. Hence, the scale is applied to the data of the championships of volleyball, numbered (40). After dumping the data, they have been statistically processed. By treating the results of each item with its field, and then treating the results of each field with the results of the scale as whole by extracting the correlation coefficient. The extracted value has been compared with the table value (0.318) at the freedom degree (38) at the level of significance (0.05).

2.3.2.2.2. Stability in the Manner of the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient:

This is established on the basis of addressing the case of bias in the segmentation of data into two groups: single and even when statistically processing the data of the sample at the application of the correlation coefficient in the manner of Parotid segmentation method. This done by extracting the rate of the value of stability for all the possible methods of Parotid segmentation in the data of the sample to achieve stability through an equation called “Cronbach Alpha Equation”. The statistical process has been made by the application of this equation to find that the value of the correlation coefficient of Cronbach Alpha is equal to

(0.958). When this calculated value is compared with the table value (0.318) at the freedom degree (38) and at the level (0.05), it becomes significant.

2.3.2.3 Scale Objectivity:

Objectivity means “the dependence of the question score or test on the opinion or personality of the advisor. This means that in the objective test the score does not differ in accordance with the difference of the advisors” (Al-Heaidi, 2004). It also means “absence of any differences among estimators of a specific thing or subject” (Bahi, 1999). It has been intended to put a correction key which is (replacing the fixed value of the substitute of the item instead of the order of the substitute selected by the sample for each item.)

2.4. The Degree of the Difficulty of the Scale:

Coefficient of difficulty is not always needed in all scales. It becomes necessary in those scales which depend on the correct and wrong answers. We may find scale in which there is no need to use the coefficients of difficulty. The scale in this study is a good example of this sort of scales. The individuals of the sample are required to transfer what they have done throughout the process of organizing their championships only and what they have been asked about a state of reality which they have lived and what it has been wanted to be revealed to society. Here is no room for difficulty. There is no meaning of the correct and wrong answers. Rather, these are answers of uncovering reality, not yielding to the criterion of what is correct and wrong, for the items whose alternatives are arranged in such a way that there is no error. It has a gradual level till it reaches a sense of complementary answer: uncovering parts of the truth and then the truth as a whole. As a result, it reveals the amount of effort consumed in organizing this championship in accordance with the truth revealed. However, the coefficient of difficulty may give us an indication of the extent of fulfilling an item for the research sample through the percentage that it shows by means of the statistical methods used in this field.

2.5. Data analysis (Statistical Tools):

SPSS and Microsoft Excel Programs have been used in this study: (Al-Tikriti and Mohammed, 1999) Data were analyzed to obtain The Percentage, the mean \pm SD of each parameter tested, t-tests, Simple Correlation (Person), chi Square Test (χ^2) in the case of one variable, Alpha Cronbach Equation (Allam, 2000), and

$$\text{Coefficient of Difficulty} = \frac{\text{Total of sample scores divided on the item}}{\text{Sample number} \times \text{the highest degree of the item}} \times 100 \quad .$$

3- Presentation and Discussion of the Result

3.1 Presentation and Discussion of the Results of Validity of the Scale

3.1.1 Presentation and Discussion of the Results of Validity of the Content for the fields of the Scale

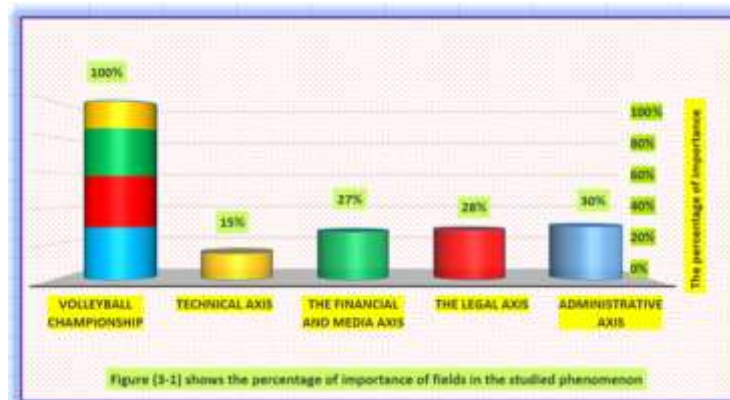
Table (3-1) shows the results of identifying the validity of the fields of the invented scale. The calculated value of (χ^2) is equal to (12), and after being compared to the table value (χ^2) which is equal to (3.84) at the freedom degree (1) and error percentage (0.05). It is clear that this

Table (3-1) shows opinions of experts and specialist for the validity of the Axes of the scale and the calculated value (chi2) of the opinions of the experts and the relative importance for each field of the scale fields according to their own viewpoints.

NO	Axis	EXPERTS' OPINIONS		(chi2) *	Percentage of importance for each aspect(1-5)**	
		VALID	INVALID		Score	Percentage of importance out of the total score
1	Management Axis	12	0	12	59	30%
2	Legal Axis	12	0	12	55	28%
3	Financial and media Axis	12	0	12	53	27%
4	Technical Axis	12	0	12	30	15%
TOTAL					196	100%
* (chi2) at level of significance (0.05) Table Value (2-1=1) = (3.84)						
**(Number of Experts) = 12, degree of importance (1-5), The utmost importance: $5 \times 12=60$						
Minimum degree of importance : $12 \times 1=12$, (extent of importance) = 12 \longrightarrow 60						

value is higher than the table value and has a statistical significance. In its turn, this indicates that the axes of the scale set by the researchers are valid to measure what has been made for: organization of championships of volleyball and evaluation of the efforts of the organizers, for the invented scale can measure the level of organizing the championship by achieving certain objectives and work done by the members of the championships committee (which works on organizing the championship of volleyball) within the fields of the scale. The experts have not added any other axis. To those axes presented by the researchers. This indicates that the axes which gain the approval of the experts are those axes through which we can measure or evaluate the level of organizing any championships and that there are no other fields. Table (3-1) also shows the results of the percentage for each axis of those of the scale. Those axes have different percentages of importance according to the opinions of the experts as shown in this table. The management axis has the highest percentage of importance (30%) and this is a real indication to the role of the management aspect in the efforts of organizing any competition. In fact, this aspect depends on carrying out all the elements of planning, arranging and preparing competitions as well as selecting the reliable individuals who can carry out what is required of them to do, and whose abilities of management enable them to deal with matters that suddenly arise or are outside of planning; matters that demand certain decisions, a speedy and precise attitude. The whole image of organization of contests can be seen in the dimensions of this this aspect in such a way that is harmonious with its percentage of importance as well as the harmony of the efforts spent in this aspect. Then comes the legal aspect which has the percentage of importance (28%). The role of this aspect can be reflected in establishing a sense of stability of the process of organization and its consequent success and vise-versa in the case of the absence of just judgment which negatively affects organization because of issuing certain decisions that can badly affects athletes and the participating teams. Such decisions may lead to cases of withdrawal and objections . . .etc. The financial and media aspect is the third one according to the relative importance, with (27%). This percentage reflects the role played by the economic and media aspect. In fact, the dissemination of this sport and the increase of its practitioners largely depend on these two aspects which have been combined together in one

field or because of their being interrelated to each other and the difficulty of being separated. The role of this aspect is clearly reflected in the process of organizing these volleyball championships and the objectives aimed at such as the spread of this sport and motivating the participating teams to consume great efforts in the process of high precision of performing the skills of this sport. It is worth mentioning that the minimum percentage of the technical aspect which is (15%) is related to the fact that this aspect is the product of a number of indirect decisions taken by the committee of competitions of the administrative bodies and central and subsidiary leagues. This greatly affects the appearance of this aspect in the championship held. It is also the product of the events of the championships because most of the items of this field or aspect revolves around the difference of the technical level like the difference of points and rounds among the competitive teams. This aspect is often the product of the decisions taken formerly before the process of organization starts through including or excluding certain teams, their affiliation entities and their technical level. This percentage reflects the importance of this aspect in terms with its role in the process of organization. In spite of the difference of percentage of the importance of these aspects, they clearly indicate the connection among these aspects. It is very necessary that these axes complete each other so that the organizing outcome is balanced. Figure (1) indicates the percentages of the four aspects of the scale.



3.1.2. Presentation and Discussion of the Results of the Validity of Content of the Items of the Scale and Their Relative Importance:

Table (2-3) shows the results of identifying the validity of the items of the fields of the invented scale. (chi2) value calculated for each one of the items of the scale shows a different value. When we compare this value to the table value of (chi2) which is equal to (3.84) at the freedom degree (1) and error percentage (0.05), we find that it is higher than the table value.

Table (3-2) showing the validity of the scale items and the value of (chi2) calculated for each of the scale items and their relative importance according to the opinions of experts and specialists

paragraph	EXPERTS' OPINIONS		(chi2) *	Percentage of importance for each paragraph (1-5)**		paragraph	EXPERTS' OPINIONS		(chi2) *	Percentage of importance for each paragraph (1-5)**	
	VALID	INVALID		Points (60)	The percentage of the degree of importance of the total score		VALID	INVALID		Points (60)	The percentage of the degree of importance of the total score
1	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	35	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
2	11	1	8.33	45	1.31	36	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
3	11	1	8.33	43	1.25	37	11	1	8.33	55	1.6
4	11	1	8.33	50	1.46	38	12	0	12.00	45	1.31
5	10	2	5.33	50	1.46	39	12	0	12.00	50	1.46
6	11	1	8.33	50	1.46	40	12	0	12.00	48	1.4
7	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	41	12	0	12.00	50	1.46
8	12	0	12.00	52	1.51	42	12	0	12.00	52	1.51
9	12	0	12.00	48	1.4	43	12	0	12.00	45	1.31
10	12	0	12.00	45	1.31	44	10	2	5.33	40	1.17
11	11	1	8.33	47	1.37	45	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
12	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	46	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
13	11	1	8.33	45	1.31	47	11	1	8.33	58	1.69
14	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	48	11	1	8.33	55	1.6
15	11	1	8.33	52	1.51	49	10	2	5.33	50	1.46
16	12	0	12.00	58	1.69	50	10	2	5.33	45	1.31
17	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	51	11	1	8.33	48	1.4
18	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	52	11	1	8.33	49	1.43
19	11	1	8.33	40	1.17	53	12	0	12.00	48	1.4
20	12	0	12.00	45	1.31	54	10	2	5.33	35	1.02
21	12	0	12.00	56	1.63	55	12	0	12.00	55	1.6
22	12	0	12.00	48	1.4	56	12	0	12.00	53	1.54
23	12	0	12.00	45	1.31	57	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
24	11	1	8.33	40	1.17	58	10	2	5.33	45	1.31
25	12	0	12.00	44	1.25	59	10	2	5.33	52	1.51
26	12	0	12.00	55	1.6	60	12	0	12.00	54	1.57
27	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	61	12	0	12.00	52	1.51
28	10	2	5.33	45	1.31	62	12	0	12.00	42	1.22
29	10	2	5.33	43	1.22	63	12	0	12.00	58	1.69
30	11	1	8.33	48	1.4	64	10	2	5.33	57	1.66
31	12	0	12.00	59	1.72	65	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
32	11	1	8.33	42	1.22	66	10	2	5.33	56	1.63
33	10	2	5.33	43	1.25	67	12	0	12.00	60	1.75
34	12	0	12.00	60	1.75	Total				3435	100%
* (chi2) at level of significance (0.05) Table Value (2-1=1) = (3.84)											
** (Number of Experts) = 12, degree of importance (1-5), The utmost importance: 5 × 12=60											
Minimum degree of importance : 12 × 1=12, (extent of importance) = 12 ————→ 60											

statistical significance for all items of the scale. This indicates that the items of the fields of the scale are all valid to measure what has been made for: evaluation of organizing volleyball championships and the efforts of the organizers. This scale is intended to evaluate the level of organization of the championship through the fulfillment of the achievements and the work done by the members of the contest committee which work on organizing championships within the fields of the scale. Hence, the number of the items of the scale becomes (67), distributed on four aspects. This table also shows the different percentages of relative importance for each item in accordance with what that item reveals about the truth of the subject under study: evaluation of management and organization of volleyball contests and according to the views of experts. Difference of these percentages is something normal and should be taken into consideration because it is not possible to make equal these items as they reveal a different amount of information and a role played in the process of organizing this sport. Values of these percentages are about (1.17) in minimum and (1.75) at maximum. The total of these percentages for all the (67) items makes the percentage of the phenomenon under study which is (100%): It is the phenomenon of organizing volleyball contests.

3-1-3- Presentation and Discussion of the Results of Item and Scale score:

Table (3-3) shows the proportionality and percentage of the harmony between the opinions of the experts and specialists in the percentage of the importance of the aspects of the scale and the items of the aspects within the scale as a whole. Results show a reduction of the percentages of the

Table (3-3) indicates the fixed value of the items within each one of the scale's aspects according to the proportionality between the percentages of their importance as an item within the scale and as nan item within the aspect from the viewpoints of the experts.

No	No in Aspect	Scale paragraphs	Percentage of importance for each paragraph (1-5)		Fixed question value
			The percentage of the degree of importance of the total score	Points (60)	
1	1	The type of floor of the place where the volleyball competition matches are held?	60	1.75	1.09
2	2	Is there an official supervisor for the matches held in the competition?	45	1.31	0.81
3	3	Ownership of stadiums where competition matches are held relative to the teams participating in it?	43	1.25	0.78
4	4	Availability of electrical and electronic supplies used for the stadium in the volleyball match for the competition?	50	1.46	0.90
5	5	The quality and intensity of lighting used in the competition stadiums?	50	1.46	0.90
6	6	Audio requirements on the volleyball court in the competition?	50	1.46	0.90

7	7	Availability of lockers, bathrooms and toilets in the place of the tournament being held and for all its attendees	60	1.75	1.09
8	8	What kind of place to warm up the players' substitutes in the match in the competition?	52	1.51	0.94
9	9	The technique used in the process of making substitutions during competition matches?	48	1.4	0.87
10	10	Subordination and formality of accommodation for sports delegations participating in the tournament?	45	1.31	0.80
11	11	Subordination and formality of the means of transportation of sports delegations participating in the volleyball tournament held?	47	1.37	0.85
12	12	Number of teams (entities) participating in the volleyball tournament held or organized?	60	1.75	1.09
13	13	How do I know all the teams participating in the tournament based on their curriculum?	45	1.31	0.81
14	14	How many days rest between one match and another during the competition?	60	1.75	1.09
15	15	The official body supervising and sponsoring the organized or established tournament?	52	1.51	0.94
16	16	Number and type of category participating in the tournament held?	58	1.69	1.05
17	17	Gender of the players participating in the competition held or organized?	60	1.75	1.09
18	18	How many days does the tournament hold?	60	1.75	1.09
19	19	How many times has a match between two teams been postponed in one of the rounds of the tournament?	40	1.16	0.72
20	20	The number of times a postponement occurred for one of the stage roles in the competition?	45	1.31	0.81
21	21	The full curriculum for the tournament organized or established?	56	1.63	1.01
22	22	Mechanism for handling serious and compound injuries to players in competition matches?	48	1.4	0.87
23	23	Languages used in the opening and closing ceremonies in the tournament held?	45	1.31	0.81
24	24	The official uniforms at the opening ceremony and the equipment of the athletes of the participating teams (delegations) in the tournament?	40	1.16	0.72

25	25	Mechanism for receiving delegations participating in the tournament and following up on their needs?	44	1.28	0.80
26	26	The presence of security personnel to maintain order and ensure security in competition matches?	55	1.6	1
27	27	Participation of teams in the competition in all categories (advanced, youth, junior) at the same time?	60	1.75	1.09
28	28	The process of detecting and examining doping samples for the players of the teams in the competition is carried out through?	45	1.31	0.81
29	29	Who is in charge of the medical examination for doping for the players of the teams in the competition?	43	1.25	0.78
30	30	The availability of medical supplies by the organizing committee to treat emergency cases?	48	1.4	0.87
31	31	Sound effects used during the awards ceremony in the competition?	59	1.72	1.07
32	32	Mechanism for dealing with emergency malfunctions of some logistical equipment in the competition matches?	42	1.22	0.76
33	33	Is the date for organizing the competition held regularly?	43	1.25	0.78
The total is the percentage of the importance of the administrative axis according to the experts' opinion on the field and on the paragraphs separately			1658	48.27%	30%
34	1	The number of referees present in the organized tournament (quantity, not type)?	60	1.75	2.97
35	2	The degree of referees present in the volleyball tournament (type, not quantity)?	60	1.75	2.97
36	3	The number of arbitrators in the arbitration committee in each match in the organized competition?	60	1.75	2.97
37	4	Arbitration staff equipment in the competition?	55	1.6	2.73
38	5	How many expulsions in matches did the competition take place?	45	1.31	2.23
39	6	How many cases of caution (yellow card) occurred in the competition?	50	1.46	2.48
40	7	The number of interceptions by the teams participating in the volleyball competition?	48	1.4	2.38
41	8	How often do riots occur in competition matches?	50	1.46	2.48
42	9	The number of withdrawals from the tournament held?	52	1.51	2.58
43	10	Gender of the tournament arbitrators for volleyball?	45	1.31	2.23

44	11	Ownership of the requirements of arbitration and statistics and their provision and preparation in the tournament held?	40	1.16	1.98
The total is the percentage of the importance of the arbitration axis according to the experts' opinion on the field and on the paragraphs separately			565	16.45%	28%
45	1	Other governorate teams participating in the organized tournament (to indicate the type)?	60	1.75	2.12
46	2	The competition system used to determine the winner of the competition in terms of stages?	60	1.75	2.12
47	3	The number of times that there is a big difference in the results of the victory of one team over the other?	58	1.69	2.05
48	4	The average number of runs in the tournament per match?	55	1.6	1.94
49	5	The number of surprises achieved in the results of the competition matches?	50	1.46	1.77
50	6	The number of runs and points through which the winner is determined in the competition matches held?	45	1.31	1.59
51	7	Can the winning team know the competition through?	48	1.4	1.69
52	8	Can the teams that are relegated after the end of the competition be known to the lower degree through?	49	1.43	1.73
The total is the percentage of the importance of the technical axis according to the experts' opinion on the field and on the paragraphs separately			425	12.37%	15%
53	1	Exploiting the time periods between runs in the competition?	48	1.4	1.65
54	2	The type of balls used in the competition matches held?	35	1.02	1.2
55	3	The activity of the organizing body in actions or initiatives that link the audience to championship matches?	55	1.6	1.89
56	4	Does the competition organizer provide services and initiatives to the participating teams?	53	1.54	1.82
57	5	The number of spectators present for the championship matches held (average per match)?	60	1.75	2.06
58	6	The number of sponsoring and supporting companies present that sponsor the organized tournament?	45	1.31	1.54
59	7	The number of newspapers present to follow up the course of the organized volleyball tournament?	52	1.51	1.78
60	8	Attendance of senior officials (athletes and non-athletes) for the organized championship matches?	54	1.57	1.85

61	9	The number of TV channels present that sponsor the transmission of the championship events?	52	1.51	1.78
62	10	How to introduce the players while entering the stadium for the competition?	42	1.22	1.44
63	11	The organizer's activity in actions or initiatives urging players to provide the best performance in competition matches?	58	1.69	1.99
64	12	To whom will the prizes be distributed to the winners and the additional prizes in the tournament held?	57	1.66	1.96
65	13	What kind of prizes are presented to the winners of the organized tournament?	60	1.75	2.06
66	14	Divide the percentage of the amount of money from the amounts of spectators attendance and collected from the various parties for the organized tournament?	56	1.63	1.92
67	15	The mechanism used in transferring the facts of the tournament held to the followers of volleyball?	60	1.75	2.06
The sum of the importance of the financial and media axis			787	22.91%	27%
The sum total of the parts of the scale from the point of view of axes			3435	100%	100%

importance of the items of the management aspect in comparison with what it has been without the importance of the aspect, forming (48.27%) of its items which are (34). However, the percentage identified by the experts for this aspect is equal to (30%) out of the scale score. This leads to a reduction of the percentages of the items, about (0.76) in minimum and (1.09) at maximum. While the least value in this aspect is (1.22) and the highest one is (1.75). This reduction of values in this aspect is related to many reason such as the expansion of the items of this aspect and its ability to generate them which cannot be ignored. The second reason is the compatibility of their percentage with the percentage of the aspect identified by the experts in the measurement of the phenomenon of organizing the volleyball contests. The difference between the percentage of the importance of the aspect is calculated by putting together the importance of the items and that of the aspect in the light of the opinions of the experts concerning this aspect. In fact, it is a very big difference, equal to (18.27%). The removal of this percentage contributes to reducing the percentages of the items of the management aspect. The new percentages have been termed by the researchers as the "Fixed question value" of a" item or question according to which an item is evaluated, in general and the alternatives of the item in particular. This applies to all items.

In Table (3-3) results also show the rise of the percentages of the importance of the items of Legal in comparison to what has been without the importance of the aspect, forming (16.45%) as a total of its (11) items. While the percentage identified by the experts for this aspect is equal to (28%) out of the scale score. This leads to the rise of the percentages of the value of the items, which is about (1.98) in minimum and (2.97) at maximum. While the least value in this aspect (1.17) and the highest percentage is (1.75). This rise of values of this aspect is related to many reasons such as the importance of the field of Legal expressed by the

formulated items in such a way that no other items can be added or formulated. It is only (11) as a result of the compatibility of its percentage with that of the aspect identified by the experts in the measurement of the phenomenon of the organization of the volleyball championships. The difference between the percentage of the importance of the aspect by collecting the importance of the items and that of the aspect in the light of the opinions of the experts directly concerning this aspect. It is not a small difference, equal to (12.18%). This percentage being added contribute to rising the percentages of the importance of the aspect of Legal.

The results of the technical aspects shown in Table (3-3) are compatible between the importance of the aspect by amassing the importance of the (8) items of the technical aspect, equal to (12.37%) and the importance of the aspecting in the light of the views of the experts identified to be equal to (15%) out of the scale score. This leads to a slight impact of the values of the items of this aspect when the two percentages are compatible: the least percentage is equal to (1.59) and the highest one is (2.12). It is worth mentioning that the least value in this aspect has been (1.31) and the heist one (1.75). This is related to the fact that the items formulated in the technical aspect express its own hidden reality and that they cannot be increased and that its importance is changed because of the slight difference (2.62%) added between the percentage of the importance of the aspect through the importance of its items and the importance of the aspect as defined by the experts in accordance with the application of the law of ratio and proportion.

At the same time, the results of this table show the rise of the percentages of the items of the financial and media aspect if compared to what it has been without the importance of the aspect, forming (22.91%) as the total of its (15) items, whereas the percentage identified by the experts and specialist is equal to (27%) for this aspect of the scale. This leads to the rise of the percentages of the items (their fixed value) to become in between (1.2) in minimum and (2.06) at maximum, and that the least value in this aspect is equal to (1.02) and the highest one is (1.75). This rise in the values of this aspect is related to many reasons such as the importance of the financial and media aspect in the organization of volleyball contests, in addition to the limitation of the items formulated and as well as the limitation of this aspect in generating the questions that reflect its real essence in such a way that no other items can be added, and so, including only (15). This also because of the compatibility of its percentages and those of the scale which are identified by the experts in the measurement of the phenomenon of organizing volleyball competitions. The difference between the percentage of the importance of this aspect by collecting together the importance of the items and the importance of the scale in the light of the experts directly on this scale, it is a big difference, equal to (4.08%). It is this percentage which leads to the rise of the importance of the financial and media aspect.

3.1.4. Presentation and Discussion of the Discriminatory Ability (Discriminatory Validity):

Table (3-4) indicates the results of the discriminatory ability (power) of the items of items and the scale as a whole. The two (high and lower) groups have different arithmetic means and standard deviations for each one of the items of the scale⁹ and the calculated value of (T) appeared for each item of the scale, there is also the value of (T) test for each one of the items of the scale, which is, when compared to the value of (T) Table, equal to (2.02) at the freedom degree (38) and percentage error (0.05), it becomes clear that most of these values are bigger than the Table values and have a statistical significance. This also shows that the items of the

scale set by the researchers to measure the efforts consumed by the organizers of the championships of volleyball can be taken in

Table (3-4) indicates the values of the arithmetic means and the standard deviation and (T) test calculated for the discriminatory power of the two (high and lower) groups for each one of the items of the scale and the scale as a whole.

paragraph	High group		lower group		t value	paragraph	High group		lower group		t value
	AVR 1	SD1	AVR 2	SD2			AVR1	SD1	AVR2	SD2	
1	0.864	0.111	0.621	0.049	6.449 *	35	1.593	0.277	0.679	0.216	11.630 *
2	0.576	0.167	0.176	0.000	10.251 *	36	2.368	0.304	1.517	0.448	7.036 *
3	0.572	0.136	0.260	0.074	10.258 *	37	2.063	0.244	0.770	0.451	11.261 *
4	0.612	0.090	0.396	0.074	8.270 *	38	2.250	0.000	1.890	0.277	5.812 *
5	0.432	0.090	0.216	0.067	8.270 *	39	2.125	0.393	0.900	0.384	9.969 *
6	0.660	0.230	0.315	0.090	6.431 *	40	2.256	0.226	1.608	0.358	6.852 *
7	0.616	0.090	0.264	0.114	12.329 *	41	2.500	0.000	2.100	0.308	5.812 *
8	0.713	0.146	0.357	0.062	8.629 *	42	2.600	0.000	2.106	0.519	4.254 *
9	0.561	0.184	0.315	0.000	5.682 *	43	1.120	0.000	1.120	0.000	0.000 **
10	0.399	0.151	0.210	0.000	5.604 *	44	1.625	0.222	0.850	0.366	8.090 *
11	0.280	0.000	0.280	0.158	0.000 **	45	1.344	0.220	0.525	0.231	11.487 *
12	0.924	0.221	0.462	0.066	7.602 *	46	1.365	0.231	0.672	0.395	6.773 *
13	0.544	0.167	0.192	0.254	8.754 *	47	1.538	0.182	1.066	0.206	7.667 *
14	1.080	0.000	0.702	0.066	6.658 *	48	1.398	0.382	0.650	0.000	8.759 *
15	0.448	0.066	0.288	0.000	7.706 *	49	1.103	0.261	0.560	0.176	7.712 *
16	0.742	0.266	0.530	0.000	3.559 *	50	1.590	0.000	0.716	0.395	9.903 *
17	0.880	0.276	0.550	0.121	5.339 *	51	1.496	0.171	1.122	0.194	6.465 *
18	0.738	0.164	0.297	0.115	9.679 *	52	0.683	0.447	0.350	0.000	3.329 *
19	0.630	0.072	0.336	0.105	9.703 *	53	0.688	0.244	0.550	0.000	2.517 *
20	0.648	0.121	0.368	0.000	7.796 *	54	0.800	0.000	0.480	0.164	8.718 *
21	0.430	0.134	0.200	0.070	7.667 *	55	0.564	0.193	0.470	0.000	2.179 *
22	0.459	0.125	0.204	0.000	7.988 *	56	0.612	0.169	0.360	0.000	6.658 *
23	0.270	0.000	0.270	0.000	0.000 **	57	0.677	0.201	0.410	0.000	5.940 *

24	0.492	0.145	0.240	0.000	7.764 *	58	0.636	0.158	0.310	0.000	9.200 *
25	0.510	0.137	0.200	0.130	10.100 *	59	0.774	0.132	0.360	0.000	14.038 *
26	0.980	0.062	0.400	0.000	18.058 *	60	1.628	0.252	0.888	0.279	8.806 *
27	0.275	0.173	0.220	0.000	1.422 **	61	0.720	0.261	0.360	0.000	6.164 *
28	0.270	0.000	0.270	0.000	0.000 **	62	0.348	0.119	0.290	0.000	2.179 *
29	0.190	0.000	0.190	0.000	0.000 **	63	0.900	0.178	0.480	0.164	7.764 *
30	0.264	0.135	0.220	0.148	1.453 **	64	1.452	0.225	1.007	0.200	6.631 *
31	0.792	0.148	0.432	0.154	7.706 *	65	1.394	0.337	0.533	0.300	8.536 *
32	0.627	0.089	0.314	0.120	7.859 *	66	0.532	0.312	0.380	0.000	2.179 *
33	0.795	0.067	0.429	0.182	11.903 *	67	0.902	0.168	0.472	0.150	8.536 *
34	2.095	0.357	0.649	0.049	16.146 *	the scale	60.730	5.705	42.198	6.319	9.735 *
The tabular value of (t) at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (20 + 20 = 2-40 = 38) = (2.02)											
*moral											
** indiscriminate											

consideration and can have the discriminatory power to differentiate among the levels of the organizing agencies (the various management bodies). This affirms the fulfillment of the hypothesis of the research with the exception of the items (11, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30) within the management aspect as well as the item (43) of the legal aspect which not discriminated. This defect is of the inability of discriminating these items related to the research sample (the organized contests) and not to the items' ability of discriminating as these items do not find a context of application by the committees of organizing these contests. When we examine the answers of the sample of these items, we can find that the answer is usually connected to the first alternative which represents the lowest degree of organizing in the two high and lower groups. Had all the answers been the ideal alternative of these items, case would have been different. Additionally, there is no interest or concern of these items which is reflected in the state of reality of organizing these contests. This view is supported by the evidence of the value of (T) calculated for the items (27, 30) which are equal to (1.453) and (1.422) respectively which are approximate to the table value (2.02). Examining the answer of the sample, we can see that in the item (27) the third and fourth alternatives are fulfilled in two of the contests of the sample, whereas the third alternative of the item (30) is fulfilled in two contests too. This means that if their alternatives had found a tangible state of reality, they would have become distinguished. Moreover, all the items have been valid from the experts' point of view in the measurement of what it has been made for. It is worth adding that these items have been formulated on certain scientific bases derived from some important scientific references. Indistinct items have been kept within the scale and that the agencies responsible for holding volleyball contest are required to depend on these items giving them a tangible sense of

application if they seek attaining a better evaluation. The final result of the scales power of discrimination is equal to (6.438). In comparison to the table value of (T), this discriminatory power which is equal to (2,02) at the freedom degree (38) and the error percentage (0.05), it is quite evident that it is bigger than the table value and has its own statistical significance. This shows that the scale has the power of discriminating contests on their various levels of organization. This is what is required of a scale to do as a tool to measure the management and organizing effort consumed by the committees of volleyball championships.

3-2- A Discussion of the Scale Objectivity:

After attaining the fixed value of the items of the scale and the values of the alternatives of each item for the former stages (the scale score and item value through dividing the fixed value for each value on the number of its alternatives, we have Table (2-1)) This table represents the key of correcting the scale It works through (the compensation of the fixed value of an item's alternative instead of the order of the alternative selected by the sample for each item in the form of the sample's answer on the scale. It is Table (3-5) following).

Table (3-5) Form for answering the paragraphs of the evaluation scale for the organization and management of the volleyball championship

Name championship:						Organization date:								
Regulatory authority:						The number of members of the organizing committee:								
No.	The value of the answer		No.	The value of the answer		No.	The value of the answer		No.	The value of the answer				
	choice	value		choice	value		choice	value		choice	value			
1			15			29			42			55		
2			16			30			43			56		
3			17			31			44			57		
4			18			32			45			58		
5			19			33			46			59		
6			20			34			47			60		
7			21			35			48			61		
8			22			36			49			62		
9			23			37			50			63		
10			24			38			51			64		
11			25			39			52			65		
12			26			40			53			66		
13			27			41			54			67		
14			28			total			total			total		
total			total			total			total			total		
			+			+			+			+	overall assessment	

Therefore, the process of correcting the scale for extracting the value of organizing a championship is already a non-self-inflicted process, for there is a number compensating for each alternative's order independently as the rest of the items of the scale as a whole. As a result, the scale is objective. In fact, objectivity largely depends on the norm of the scales (a scale's norm is to extract the score out of 100%) so that through it objective judgments can be issued on individuals or events or subjects, The scale designed in this paper gives this indication because it has scores (fixed values) for each item and the measurer has to record these results of the contest in accordance with the scale's design and then the total is collected in the scale to issue the judgment on the championship so that the total score can be taken as an internal

criterion for the comparison between evaluating the efforts of organizers for one contest over another.

3-3- A Presentation, Discussion and Analysis of the Results of the Stability of the Scale:

3-3-1- A Presentation and Discussion of the Results of Stability in the Manner of Internal Consistency of the Scale:

3-3-1-1- A Presentation, Discussion and Analysis of the Results of the Coefficient of Stability (Internal Consistency) of the items of the Scale:

Table (3-6) shows the coefficient of correlation for each one of the items of the scale in the total of each aspects of the scale and in the total of the aspects of the scale in the manner of internal consistency “after finding the correlation relation between the score of an item and the total of the scores of the aspect to which one of the statistical analysis methods belongs. This means that each item is in the same course taken by the scale as a whole” (I’AUOSI, 1985).

Table (3-6) indicates the correlation coefficient of each one of the items of the scale in the total of each aspect in the manner of Internal consistency

paragraph	Axis	correlation in Axis	correlation in the scale	paragraph	Axis	correlation in Axis	correlation in the scale
1	Management	0.890*	0.918*	35	Legal	0.826*	0.875*
2		0.896*	0.858*	36		0.928*	0.960*
3		0.254**	0.097**	37		0.847*	0.913*
4		0.950*	0.938*	38		0.295**	0.227**
5		0.950*	0.938*	39		0.885*	0.926*
6		0.879*	0.789*	40		0.740*	0.549*
7		0.855*	0.891*	41		0.590*	0.415*
8		0.909*	0.922*	42		0.769*	0.576*
9		0.893*	0.831*	43		0.000**	0.000**
10		0.428*	0.400*	44		0.906*	0.934*
11		0.000**	0.000**	45	Technical	0.915*	0.901*
12		-0.447*	-0.453*	46		0.739*	0.700*
13		0.963*	0.926*	47		0.247**	0.044**
14		-0.181**	-0.073**	48		0.811*	0.758*
15		0.743	0.779*	49		0.778*	0.709*
16		0.658*	0.519*	50		0.873*	0.896*
17		0.614*	0.476**	51		-0.058**	-0.295**
18		0.107**	0.053**	52		0.536*	0.407*
19		0.514	0.585	53	Financial and media	0.543*	0.492*
20		0.124**	-0.062**	54		0.836*	0.902
21		0.722*	0.647*	55		0.686	0.589
22		0.853*	0.839*	56		0.358	0.421
23		0.000**	0.000**	57		0.622	0.596
24		0.871*	0.813*	58		0.870	0.821
25		0.616*	0.622*	59		0.916	0.888
26		0.835*	0.890*	60		0.883	0.882
27		0.500*	0.426*	61		0.881	0.797
28		0.000**	0.000**	62		0.686	0.589
29		0.000**	0.000**	63		0.956	0.965
30		-0.039**	-0.028**	64		0.936	0.937
31		0.929*	0.966*	65		0.935	0.935

32		0.846*	0.885*	66		0.686	0.589
33		0.199**	0.084**	67		0.935	0.935
34	Legal	-0.324	-0.540	The tabular (r) value at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (n-2 = 40 - 2 = 38) = (0.318)			
*moral							
** indiscriminate							

Because of including a group of axes in the scale of evaluating the organization of volleyball contests, the relation between each item and the total of the scores of the aspect to which it belongs is extracted by calculating the simple coefficient correlation (Person) and in this light an item which has a low score of correlation coefficient in the total is omitted, and in comparison with the table value of the correlation coefficient the reason belongs to the item, not the research sample as it does not measure the quality measured by the scale as a whole. To be acquainted with the statistical significance, the resulted values are compared to the value of the table correlation coefficient which is equal to (0.318) at the score (n-2) (38=40-2) and level of significance (0.05), indicating that all correlation coefficient of each one of the items of the scale in the total for each aspect of the scale there is a statistical significance with the exception of (14) inconsistent items. This is because the answer of the research sample has been limited to the first alternative in (5) items, whereas in the other (9) items the answer of the sample limited to the other alternatives is weak, being limited to the second or third one. In the applied arithmetic process (internal consistency) the changing values improve in one item by the answer of the sample. This shows that all the items of the scale are in the course of the aspects to which it belongs, giving us an indication of the consistency and coherence of the items with each other. This is the characteristic feature of this scale. This has supported by the researchers' views of clinging to the indistinct items and including them within the scale together with the distinct ones, for the main reason of their being indistinct is the absence of an application state of reality in the championships of volleyball as indicated through the answer of the sample.

3-3-1-2- A Presentation, Discussion and Analysis of the Coefficient of Internal Consistency and (Alpha Cronbach) of the Scale Aspects:

Table (3-7) indicated the correlation coefficient of each one of the aspects of the scale in the total of the scale in accordance with the answer of the research sample. The higher the values of the coefficients of correlation of the scores of the scale in their total, the more it indicates the internal consistency of the scale as a whole. (Farrahat, 2001). Through this table it is clear that all the correlation coefficients of the sub-aspects in total of the scale there is a statistical significance when compared with the table value (0.318) and at (n-2) (38=2-40) and significance level (0.05)

Table (3-7) indicates the correlation coefficient of each one of the aspects of the scale in the total of the scale in the manner of internal consistency and in accordance with the method of (Alpha Cronbach) of the items of the scale separately and for the items of the scale as a whole.

NO	Axis	Pearson correlation coefficient	significance	Cronbach's alpha correlation coefficient	significance
1	Management Axis	0.95	moral	0.931	moral
2	Legal Axis	0.92	moral	0.894	moral
3	Financial and media Axis	0.89	moral	0.882	moral
4	Technical Axis	0.98	moral	0.965	moral
the scale				0.925	moral
The tabular (r) value at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (n-2 = 40 - 2 = 38) = (0.318)					

indicating the aspects of the scale are in harmony with the direction of the scale as a whole in the measurement of what it has been made for: evaluating the organization of volleyball contests, and consequently evaluating the efforts of the organizing committee of this contest.

Table (3-7) also show the value of the correlation coefficient in the manner of extracting the stability coefficient (Alpha Cronbach) for all the items of the scale and the scale itself. The value of (Alpha Cronbach) for the management aspect is equal to (0.931), the legal aspect (0.894), the technical aspect (0.882), the financial and journalistic aspect (0.963). The value of the coefficient of (Alpha Cronbach) for all items of the scale is equal to (0.925) according to the answer of the research sample. The higher the values of the coefficients of correlation of the scores of the scale (higher than the table value which is (0.318)) the more it indicates the stability of the scale. The use of more than one method to extract the value of the coefficient of stability is related to many reasons such as the support of each method to one another and to increase the trust of the results and their being correct. It is noticed that the results are higher than the table values and this affirms that the items of the scale enjoy a high degree of stability. We have found that the calculated value is bigger than the table values and that experts of measurement regard the value of (Alpha Cronbach) is good for the measurement of abilities or powers if it is equal to (0.70) and over, for achievement it is equal to (0.60) and over and for psychological measurements is (0.80) and over. These views are described as descriptive methods are not based on the statistical inference. Rather, these opinions are calculated in the light of special views. The evidence that supports this view is their difference in identifying the acceptable percentage for each one of the types of scales. The most correct notion is the statistical inference by comparing the calculated and table values because the correlation coefficient of (Alpha Cronbach) is a treatment of half segmentation defects and that correlation has its own fixed table values and that the calculated value of the coefficient of (Alpha Cronbach) must be compared with the same values of the correlation coefficient, and so, the correlation is significant.

3-4- A Description of the Scale in its Final Form:

The first summary of this research is clear in this sub-title because it fulfills the first objective of the research which is: building up a scale to evaluate the aspects of management and organization of volleyball championships. The scale championships of four aspects of 67 items distributed in accordance with the axes: the axis of management is (33) items, the legal

axis (11) items, the technical axis (8) and (15) items for the financial and media axis, table (3-3). The scale also has a correction key: substitution of the fixed value for each item in accordance with the selected alternative, table (2-1). Then, the outcome is collected for all the items, table (3-5). and so, we have the result of the evaluation of the organization of the contest out of (100%). To be acquainted with the scale in its final form, see the link (<https://forms.gle/R2uuPr46wYYjDyzS7>) applied to any contest for the sake of evaluating its organization.

3-5- A Discussion of the Results of Evaluating the Items of the Aspects of the Scale

The coefficient of difficulty gives us an indication of the extent of fulfilling an item for the research sample by means of the percentage it has by using the statistical methods in this respect. Table (3-8) shows the percentage of evaluating the items of the scale. It can be keenly observed that the resulting percentages are very weak in the majority of these items. The evaluation of the organization of volleyball contests has been distributed into three groups which include: the first group has (45) items with a percentage the values of their fulfillment which is between (20.00%) to (57.00%). This percentage is considered very weak and unacceptable because it represents the answer of the sample with the first alternative and sometimes may be with the second alternative in some of the items. It also gives no indication of the seriousness and concern of the organization of these contests, especially as the scale score starts with (23.82%) which is like the zero score selected for the first and second alternative in all the answers of the sample. The second group includes (16) with a percentage of fulfillment which is between (60.00%) to (77.45%). Here the answers of the sample are either for the second or third alternative. This percentage is fairly acceptable as it fulfills the first ranks of acceptability which is over the level (50%). The third group includes (5) items with the percentage of being fulfilled between (80.00%) to (95.15%) and that the answers of the sample are either with the fourth or fifth alternative. This is considered a good one and that this level must be preserved and supported. However, the ambition remains to elevate the second group to the highest level ever reached, in addition to the Relentless pursuit and doubling of efforts to advance the first group and improve the achievement of its paragraphs and bring it to the degree sought by the organizers of the volleyball sport tournaments in order to contribute to raising the level of evaluation of the organization of their tournaments, and thus contribute to raising the level of evaluation of the organization of volleyball sport tournaments, which in turn gives these committees the organizational capacity To organize regional, continental and world championships.

Table (3-8) indicates the results of evaluating the items of the aspects of the scale in comparison with the ideal score for each item

NO paragraph	Sample Contests	Fixed Paragraph value	The perfect degree	Sample answer to the paragraph	The number of alternatives to the paragraph	Paragraph percentage achieved
1	40	1.09	43.6	29.7	4	68.119
2	40	0.82	32.8	15.04	5	45.854
3	40	0.78	31.2	16.64	3	53.333
4	40	0.91	36.4	20.16	5	55.385
5	40	0.91	36.4	12.96	5	35.604
6	40	0.91	36.4	19.5	3	53.571
7	40	1.09	43.6	17.6	5	40.367
8	40	0.94	37.6	21.39	3	56.888
9	40	0.87	34.8	17.51	5	50.316
10	40	0.82	32.8	12.18	4	37.134
11	40	0.85	34	11.2	3	32.941
12	40	1.09	43.6	27.72	5	63.578
13	40	0.82	32.8	14.72	5	44.878
14	40	1.09	43.6	35.64	4	81.743
15	40	0.94	37.6	14.72	5	39.149
16	40	1.05	42	25.44	2	60.571
17	40	1.09	43.6	28.6	2	65.596
18	40	1.09	43.6	20.7	6	47.477
19	40	0.72	28.8	19.32	5	67.083
20	40	0.82	32.8	20.32	5	61.951
21	40	1.01	40.4	12.6	5	31.188
22	40	0.87	34.8	13.26	5	38.103
23	40	0.82	32.8	10.8	3	32.927
24	40	0.72	28.8	14.64	3	50.833
25	40	0.78	31.2	14.2	4	45.513
26	40	1	40	27.6	5	69
27	40	1.09	43.6	9.9	5	22.706
28	40	0.82	32.8	10.8	3	32.927

29	40	0.76	30.4	7.6	4	25
30	40	0.87	34.8	9.68	4	27.816
31	40	1.07	42.8	24.48	3	57.196
32	40	0.76	30.4	18.81	4	61.875
33	40	0.78	31.2	29.7	6	95.192
34	40	2.97	118.8	54.87	2	46.187
35	40	2.97	118.8	45.43	5	38.241
36	40	2.97	118.8	77.7	5	65.404
37	40	2.73	109.2	56.65	3	51.877
38	40	2.23	89.2	82.8	5	92.825
39	40	2.48	99.2	60.5	5	60.988
40	40	2.38	95.2	77.28	5	81.176
41	40	2.48	99.2	92	5	92.742
42	40	2.58	103.2	94.12	5	91.202
43	40	2.23	89.2	44.8	5	50.224
44	40	1.98	79.2	49.5	2	62.5
45	40	2.12	84.8	37.38	4	44.08
46	40	2.12	84.8	40.74	5	48.042
47	40	2.05	82	52.07	4	63.5
48	40	1.94	77.6	40.95	5	52.771
49	40	1.76	70.4	33.25	3	47.23
50	40	1.59	63.6	46.11	5	72.5
51	40	1.69	67.6	52.36	3	77.456
52	40	1.73	69.2	20.65	5	29.841
53	40	1.65	66	24.75	5	37.5
54	40	1.2	48	25.6	3	53.333
55	40	1.89	75.6	20.68	3	27.354
56	40	1.82	72.8	19.44	4	26.703
57	40	2.06	82.4	21.73	5	26.371
58	40	1.54	61.6	18.91	5	30.698
59	40	1.78	71.2	22.68	5	31.854

60	40	1.85	74	50.32	5	68
61	40	1.78	71.2	21.6	5	30.337
62	40	1.44	57.6	12.76	5	22.153
63	40	1.99	79.6	27.6	5	34.673
64	40	1.96	78.4	49.17	5	62.717
65	40	2.06	82.4	38.54	6	46.772
66	40	1.92	76.8	18.24	5	23.75
67	40	2.06	82.4	27.47	5	33.337
evaluation rate	40	100	4000	2058.6	evaluation average	51.465

And through the aforementioned, we see that the fulfilled percentages of evaluating the items of the scale are mostly different ones and do not rise to the targeted level of ambition in organizing volley ball championships.

3-6- A Presentation, Discussion and Analysis of the Results of Local Volleyball Contests:

The second objective of this study is obvious in the title of the second summary. It is the objective evaluation of the organizing and management aspects of local volleyball contests, in this respect, Table (3-9) indicates the degree of evaluating local volleyball contests whose data have been achieved by applying the scale to the contests held during the period of conducting this paper. After statistically processing these data, we can find that the fulfilled Percentages are very weak in most of these local contests and do not rise to the required level as far as organization is concerned.

Table (3-9) indicates the 4valuation of organizing local volleyball contests.

NO	Championship name	Rating score out of 100%
1	Men's Premier League	72.96
2	Women's Premier League	71.18
3	Iraq Cup men	69.93
4	Iraq Women's Cup	69.24
5	Republic for the men's provincial teams	63.92
6	Republic for the women's provincial teams	59.35
7	Republic for the youth provincial teams	61.05
8	Republic of the young women's provincial teams	58.09
9	Republic for the provincial junior teams	60.42
10	Republic for the provincial teams for young women	55.79
11	Youth clubs	58.63
12	Young women's clubs	54.29
13	First-class clubs that qualify for the men's Premier League	59.64
14	First-class clubs that qualify for the Women's Premier League	54.72
15	Junior clubs	57.09
16	Junior clubs	52.85
17	Provincial education teams for middle school boys	56.16
18	Provincial education teams for preparatory schools for girls	53.46
19	Provincial education teams for middle schools boys	56.72

20	Provincial education teams for middle schools girls	54.69
21	Provincial education teams for boys primary schools	56.45
22	Provincial education teams for girls' primary schools	53.86
23	Provincial specialized schools for boys	61.28
24	Education of Diwaniyah Governorate for preparatory schools for boys	40.73
25	Education of Diwaniyah Governorate for preparatory schools for girls	41.49
26	Education of Babylon Governorate for middle school boys	40.5
27	Education of Babylon Governorate for preparatory schools for girls	41.4
28	Education of Najaf Governorate for preparatory schools for boys	41.68
29	Education of Najaf Governorate for preparatory schools for girls	42.1
30	Education of Karbala Governorate for preparatory schools for boys	39.7
31	Education of Karbala Governorate for preparatory schools for girls	41.62
32	Education of Wasit Governorate for preparatory schools for boys	37.35
33	Education of Wasit Governorate, preparatory schools for girls	40.03
34	Education of Al-Muthanna Governorate for preparatory schools for boys	39.2
35	Education of Al-Muthanna Governorate for preparatory schools for girls	40.98
36	Championship of Al-Qadisiyah University Colleges	38.95
37	Iraqi Universities Championship	57.29
38	Championship of the departments of the College of Education	34.23
39	Championship of the departments of the Faculty of Management and Economics	35.01
40	Faculty of Arts Department Championship	34.53

As for the other contests, they achieved a good level. The best organization is that of Premier League for the Advanced/ Men which is equal to (72.96). This is related to a great concern with the items of the aspect of management in addition to the fact that the organizing agency is the Iraqi Central League of Volleyball which is the first to help advancing this sport in our country. In fact, local clubs are very eager to make better achievements which involve gaining financial and moral profits. As for the organization of the contests of the departments of the College of Education which has attained the lowest score of evaluation which is equal to (34.23). This is related to the fact that the organizers of this contest have largely depended on their own personal capacities which are characterized by weakness and little experience in most of the items of the aspects of the scale. As a result, most of the organization of the local contests of volleyball is subject to the case of imposition drop in the process of organization and fulfillment of the sports events held by the Central and sub-leagues as well as the other institutions concerned.

4- Conclusions and Recommendations

4-1 Conclusions:

In the light of the objectives of the research, limitation of the research sample and the nature of the statistical methods used in the analysis of the results, the study comes up with the followings findings:

- 1- The phenomenon under study which is evaluating the aspects of organization and management of volleyball contests consists of certain aspects which differ in the percentages of importance in harmony with what that aspect reveals certain pieces of information of this phenomenon.

- 2- The aspects of this phenomenon is composed of items which differ in their number, percentages of their importance in accordance with the ability of that aspect in generating questions which cover the information of that aspect.
- 3- One can diagnose the cause which makes an item indistinct. In the case of the availability of the convincing and scientific reason an item can be included within the scale, particularly when the reason is related to the research sample as scales differ with the difference of their types and purposes. This is quite evident in the case of the scale used in this study.
- 4- The level of evaluating the aspects of management and organization of volleyball contests for the sample research is weak in general.
- 5- The scale prepared in this study has the ability of evaluating the various levels of volleyball contests.
- 6- The application of the alternatives of the items of the scale in the contests held for the research sample does not rise to the required level of ambition. It does not mostly step over the third alternative.

4-2- Recommendations:

In the light of what has been arrived at as conclusions, it is recommended as follows:

- 1- It is necessary to be concerned with the aspects of the phenomenon under study, in addition to focusing great attention on the application of the items of these aspects and elevating them to the levels of the state of reality of advanced countries regionally and globally.
- 2- The invented scale should be depended in its final form being composed of four aspects and (67) items.
- 3- It is necessary to conduct specialist studies concerning all the aspects of the contest by those who are responsible for it so that it can be elevated to the required ideal levels.
- 4- It is necessary that agencies concerned (the Central League and the sub-leagues) of volleyball should pay attention to the members of the organizing committees by holding different intensive and long courses for organizing contests to better their abilities of organization.
- 5- It is necessary to follow the manner of accurate specialization in assigning administrative individuals for the contest in addition to the use of modern technology in all the respects of the organization of the contests.
- 6- It is necessary that the organizing committees should be acquainted with the items of the scale before starting to organizing a contest because this provides them with a theoretical sort of knowledge of the organizing and management aspects.
- 7- It is necessary to conduct similar studies of the other sports.

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