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Building, codifying and applying a scale of psychological richness for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq

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Abstract
The current study aimed to: Building, codifying and applying a measure of psychological richness for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq, identifying the level of psychological richness axes by applying the scale to players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq, identifying the level of psychological richness by applying the scale to players of wheelchair basketball clubs In Iraq, setting standard scores for the measure of psychological richness for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq. The researcher used the descriptive survey method for its suitability to solve the problem, and the current research community is determined by the players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022), who are (168) players. They represent the clubs (Wessam Al-Majd, Al-Walaa, Al-Shumoukh, Al-Durha, Babel, Najaf, Al-Diwaniyah, Dhi Qar, Maysan, Basra, Diyala, Kirkuk) for each club (14) players, which the researcher selected by comprehensive enumeration of the original community by (100%). The researcher chose his samples, the building and rationing sample. A sample of building and rationing the psychological richness scale was formed from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022) from (140) players, as it represented (83.33%) of the community of origin. It was chosen from the total sample. The survey sample consisted of (28) players from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022), it was chosen randomly at a rate of (16.66%) from the total community, and the researcher experimented with a measure of psychological richness on it. Application sample The application sample consisted of (98) players from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022), which were chosen at a rate of (58.33%) from The total community, and the researcher applied the measure of psychological richness to it in order to derive standards and determine the levels. Normally and acceptable in the evaluation, the players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq have high psychological richness.

Keywords: Basketball players, psychological richness scale, Iraq

Introduction
Introducing the research
The psychological problems that an athlete with special needs is exposed to during training and competition are very many, which can negatively affect his behavior. Therefore, psychological richness is the main element in the process of athletic achievement. Therefore, workers in the fields of physical education must benefit from all the influences that affect Human behavior and the degree of its intensity so that we can find appropriate solutions to it. The psychological richness variable is one of the psychological variables that contribute to the individual's ability to more positively confront pressures and solve them and prevent future difficulties. It is also a general characteristic of personality that works on its formation and development, as the sports field is a fertile source for the growth of the dimensions of psychological richness, through the performance of many tasks and duties that require training requirements to be carried out and that require a great deal of control over matters. In rich and diverse life experiences on an ongoing basis that help to grow these dimensions. And psychological richness is one of the most important issues that contribute to achieving a fruitful and positive development in the personality of the individual, as aspects of this development are reflected in all aspects of his life with success. Psychological enrichment reflects a renewed and meaningful life experience in which the individual feels satisfied with his life, participates in constructive activities, believes in positive feelings and spiritual

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sensations, and practices them. His goals and aspirations and making him an active member in his society and a participant capable of serving and developing it (Iman Hassanein Muhammad Asfour, 240, 2016). Psychological richness is the basis of feeling happy. Among the constituents of psychological richness is that a person enjoys good psychological and physical health, a sense of satisfaction with his life, that he has a state of spirituality that drives him to feel the meaning and value of the life he lives, that he has friendly and distinguished social relationships, that he participates positively in useful and attractive activities, and that a smile becomes and since the wheelchair basketball game for people with special needs is one of the newly used games through which medals and accolades can be won in international competitions, we note that this game is characterized by excitement and high speed, as it has its audience that attracted him, It was necessary to raise the physical and skill level of this game; So be to win and score advanced. From the aforementioned, the importance of research is evident through the effective and influential role of psychological richness among wheelchair basketball players in Iraq as one of the psychological variables specific to the player in his interactive relationship with the sports environment, as players vary in the extent of their ability to withstand training pressures and competitions and their adaptation to them, Therefore, it was necessary to measure the psychological richness of the basketball players on wheelchairs in Iraq, it will increase the importance of the research, so it is necessary to build a measure of the psychological richness of the players in order to be used by the coaches in measuring this concept among their players

Research Problem

The life events that an athlete with special needs goes through are full of many obstacles and problems that have an impact on his personality, especially in our current Iraqi society due to the many pressures that affect the individual from most aspects of life. Although it may be required at some levels in order to motivate the individual and push him to achieve success, but increasing it beyond the appropriate level may lead to problems that are difficult to solve. The problem of the research is the lack of a tool to measure the psychological richness of the players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq, so the researcher decided to build a scale to measure this important psychological phenomenon because of its importance in affecting members of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq and that not facing pressures and painful events with psychological richness It has an effect on mental and physical health, and this is reflected negatively on the performance of players in sports competitions, and it is one of the important reasons that are constantly shown to us in Arab and international competitions, and that one of the important pillars that keep the individual strong in the face of difficult circumstances is his possession of psychological richness.

Research objective
- Building, codifying and applying a measure of psychological richness for players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq.
- To identify the level of the psychological richness axes by applying the scale to the players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq.
- To identify the level of psychological richness by applying the scale to players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq.
- Establishing standard scores for the measure of psychological richness for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq.

Research field
Human field: Players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022).

Time field: The period from (5/9/2022) to 5/12/2022).

Spatial field: Halls and playgrounds for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq.

Definition of Terms
Psychological richness: Psychological richness can be defined as: positive attitudes, spiritual elevation, happiness and a sense of satisfaction with life, participation in various activities, the pursuit of goals, and the practice of positive feelings (Iman Hassanein Muhammad Asfour, 240, 2016).

Research methodology and field procedures
Research Methodology
The descriptive survey method was chosen in order to suit the nature and objectives of the research.

Research community and sample
The current research community is determined by players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022). The number (168) players representing clubs (Wissam Al-Majd, Al-Walaa, Al-Shumoukh, Al-Dhura, Babel, Najaf, Al-Diwaniyah, Dhi Qar, Maysan, Basra, Diyala, Kirkuk) for each club (14) players, and the selection of the research sample was within the main points The task in the research procedures adopted by the researcher to reach results with high credibility. Therefore, the researcher chose them using a comprehensive enumeration method for the original community at a rate of (100%), as indicated by their distribution and numbers in Table (1). On his samples according to the requirements of the study according to scientific bases, so it fits with the research problem so that the sample is consistent with the studied phenomenon, and the reason for choosing the sample was because it achieves the purposes of the study to build, standardize and apply the scale, and not to apply other similar research to it in this period, as well as the ease of contact with it availability of material and human resources.

Construction and rationing sample
A sample of constructing and codifying the measure of psychological richness from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022) consisted of (140) players, as it represented (83.33%) of the original community, and it was chosen from the total community.

The exploratory sample
The exploratory sample consisted of (28) players from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022), which were randomly selected at a rate of (16.66%) from the total population, and the researcher tested the measure of psychological richness on them.

Application sample
The application sample consisted of (98) players from wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq for the year (2022), which were selected by (58.33%) from the total community. The

researcher applied the measure of psychological richness to it in order to derive standards and determine levels, as shown in

Table 1.

Table 1: Shows the distribution of the research community on wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq

N	Club	Number of Players	Construction and legalization sample	Exploratory sample	Application sample
1	Wisam almajd	14	14	-	14
2	Alwala	14	-	14	-
3	Alshumukh	14	14	-	14
4	Aldharaa	14	-	14	-
5	Babylon	14	14	-	14
6	Alnajaf	14	14	-	14
7	Aldiywany	14	14	-	-
8	Dhi Qar	14	14	-	14
9	Maysan	14	14	-	14
10	Basra	14	14	-	-
11	Diyala	14	14	-	-
12	karkuk	14	14	-	14
	Total	168	168	140	28

Research tools used

The tool means the means by which the researcher collects the required data and the tools that the researcher used in her current research, which are:

- Arab and foreign sources.
- The global information network (the Internet).
- Personal interviews.
- Questionnaire forms to seek the opinions of experts in several steps of the research.
- Forms to empty the scale data.
- Sony arithmetic electronic calculator.
- Personal computer (laptop) type (HP).

The main study tool (psychological richness scale)
Preparing the axes of the psychological richness scale

After referring to some specialized and approved scientific studies and sources in this field, the researcher developed (5) axes for measuring the psychological richness of wheelchair basketball players in Iraq, which are (satisfaction with life, positive attitudes and emotions, social support, mental and physical health, happiness).

Determine the validity of the axes set for the scale

After the researcher identified the separate axes of the scale, he presented them with a survey questionnaire prepared for this purpose, to a group of specialists with the aim of initiating the preparation of the scale. The researcher took the

proportions of the agreement on its powers, which amounted to values for each field, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Shows the agreement of experts and specialists on the axes of the psychological richness scale for players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq.

N	Axis candidate	Experts Number	Agreed Number	Agreement Percentage
1	Satisfaction with life		19	% 95
2	Positive attitudes and emotions		18	% 90
3	Social support	20	19	% 95
4	Mental and physical health		19	% 95
5	Happiness		20	%100

From the observation of table (2), it is clear that the axes got an agreement rate of (80%) and more, and the researcher kept all of them.

Preparing items for the psychological richness scale

The researcher developed a number of open questions and phrases, conducted personal interviews with a number of experts and specialists, and took into account some of the determinants or considerations when formulating them. Among these procedures, the researcher prepared (90) items distributed on (5) axes, to be the initial version of the scale ** as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Shows the number of axes, the number of paragraphs and their distribution in the scale in its initial form

N	Axis candidate	The number of paragraphs	sequence in the axis
1	Satisfaction with life	15	1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12، 13، 14، 15
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	15	1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12، 13، 14، 15
3	Social support	15	1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12، 13، 14، 15
4	Mental and physical health	15	1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12، 13، 14، 15
5	Happiness	30	1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 6، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 12، 13، 14،15،16،17،18،19،20،21،22،23،24،25،26،27،28،29،30

Correction key

The researcher relied on the Likert method in the measurement because it is commensurate with the procedures and nature of the research and the scale prepared for it, and

the weights were calculated in a positive direction from (1-5) according to the alternatives and in a negative direction from (1-5) according to the alternatives, and as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Shows the direction of the scale items and the weights of their alternatives.

Direction of the Paragraphs		It applies to me very much	It applies to me a lot	It applies to me moderately	It applies to me to a small degree	It doesn't apply to me at all
Positive	Weight	5	4	3	2	1
Passive		1	2	3	4	5

Determine the validity of the items of the psychological richness scale

The researcher relied on surveying the opinions of (20) experts and specialists with a survey questionnaire to find out their opinions about the validity of the paragraphs, their alternatives, their weights, and their affiliation with the specified axis, as well as the instructions prepared for the scale as a whole, for modification, deletion, merging, or addition to it, and after the agreement of their opinions on it was adopted by (80%). %) and more, and the paragraphs that did not obtain the acceptable percentage were deleted, and the paragraphs that followed were taken in their numeric sequence, and some of them were modified, introduced and delayed in the scale, as shown in Table (5), and Bloom and others indicate that the paragraphs are considered acceptable if agreed (70%) of experts on their powers

Table 5: Shows the number of deleted paragraphs by agreement of experts and specialists.

N	Axis candidate	The number of paragraphs before the agreement	The number of deleted paragraphs	The number of paragraphs after the agreement
1	Satisfaction with life	15	2	13
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	15	1	14
3	Social support	15	1	14
4	Mental and physical health	15	2	13
5	Happiness	30	4	27
	Total	90	90	80

Conducting the scientific basis for the psychological richness scale

Validity of the scale: The researcher relied on the validity of the content (the arbitrators), which is one of the most important types of honesty in constructing psychological scales, as the psychological richness scale was presented to (20) experts and specialists* and more than (80%) of their agreement was approved after surveying their opinions. And to ensure the clarity of the paragraphs of the scale Psychological richness and the extent to which it achieves the purpose for which it was set, the researcher used logical honesty, "which is presenting the items of the scale to a group of experts, and accordingly, some modifications are made in the formulation of the phrases or paragraphs according to their opinions", and their opinions about amending some of the paragraphs were taken into consideration.

Scale reliability: In order for the researcher to verify the reliability of the scale of psychological richness that obtained honesty, he used the test and re-test method after (14) days on the building sample, and by calculating the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the degrees of application of the first measurement and the degrees of application of the second measurement. Psychological richness has a reliability score of (0.874), which is a high and acceptable value.

Cueder-Richardson method

When you adopt the second meaning of the reliability of the scale, which means the internal consistency of the scale or the consistency of the paragraphs among them, it is possible to calculate it using the (KR-21) equation to extract the internal consistency of the scale. This method aims to reach an estimated value for the stability coefficient of tests or measures whose scores are multiple. It is continuous and this method includes one application of one formula for the scale and an indication of the extent of consistency in the responses to all test items, so it gives a degree of consistency between the domains after examining the performance on each domain.

Al-Phacronbach equation

The researcher used the Al-phacronbach equation, which is based on counting the paragraphs, reaching (0.900) with an interpreted variance of (90%). The coefficients are considered acceptable because they explained more than (50%) of the variation in their true degrees.

Psychometric properties of scale items

The statistical analysis of the items of the psychological richness scale included calculating the power of discrimination coefficient and internal consistency for each of the items of the scale at the start of the statistical analysis (80) items, after deleting (10) items by agreement of experts.

Finding the discriminatory power of the measure of psychological richness: The discriminatory power of the scale was found by applying the scale to a building sample of (140) players and adopting the results of the first application in calculating stability by the repetition method by arranging the results of the players as endingly and then deviating from (27%) of the upper group and (27% of the results of the lower group amounting to (81) players in each group, and then comparing the results of the members of the upper and lower groups using the law (t-test) for uncorrelated samples.

Finding internal consistency for the items of the psychological richness scale

The construction (formative) veracity of the paragraphs of the psychological richness scale, of which (72) items were obtained, was approved for the validity of excellence, in two ways, the first by calculating the simple correlation coefficient (Person) for the weight of each paragraph with the total score of the scale, and the second by calculating the simple correlation coefficient (Person) for the weight of each A paragraph with the total score of the axis by adopting the results of the first application in calculating stability by the repetition method. As for the correlation of the total score of the axis with the total score of the scale, the researcher deliberately conducted it by factor analysis of the scale because the axes are separate.

Standard error of the psychological richness scale

The researcher extracted the value of the standard error of the scores of the psychological richness scale using the value of the standard error of the correlation coefficients, and the amount of the standard error when finding the stability coefficient using the test and re-test method was (1.932), while the amount of the standard error when finding the stability coefficient using the Keuder-Richardson method was (1.301).

Validity factorial measure of psychological richness
Since the axes of the scale are separate and have paragraphs each of which belongs to it and is not suitable for others according to the opinion of experts and has a closed sequence pertaining to each axis, the researcher conducted the factorial analysis of these axes after obtaining the total score for each axis of the weights of the paragraphs, on the building sample to ensure the validity of the scale The psychological richness

of global honesty being one of the strongest types of Validity.

Displaying the results of the mean, standard deviations and torsion coefficients for the factors (the axes of the psychological richness scale)
The researcher presents the results of describing the arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the scale axes applied to the building sample, as shown in Table (6).

Table 6: Shows a description of the means, standard deviations, median, and torsion coefficients of the scale axes.

N	Axes	The number of paragraphs	The overall score for the axis	Measuring unit	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Skew ness
1	Satisfaction with life	12	60		24.98	25	1.214	0.024
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	10	50		25.05	25	0.456	1.050
3	Social support	10	50	Degree	20.22	20	2.044	1.007
4	Mental and physical health	9	45		27.49	27	2.330	0.094
5	Happiness	9	45		22.01	20	2.989	0.372

It can be seen from Table (8) that the values of the torsion coefficient (Person) were confined between (+3) and within the normal distribution in all axes, which proves the axes of the scale are appropriate for the sample level and can be included within the factorial matrix.

Creating, displaying, analyzing, and examining the correlation matrix
The researcher calculated the correlations between the factors through the use of (Correlation Matrix) for the factors of the measure of psychological richness included in the factorial analysis by means of the simple (Person) correlation coefficient, and that the aim of the study is not to identify the inter-correlation matrix, so this matrix was processed by factor analysis to reach more formulas For simplicity, Table 7 shows the matrix of correlation coefficients

Table 7: Shows the inter-correlation matrix of the axes of the psychological richness scale.

Axes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	0.458	0.551	0.709	0.422	0.369	0.471
2		1	0.771	0.654	0.661	0.708	0.478
3			1	0.425	0.444	0.774	0.555
4				1	0.581	0.688	0.748
5					1	0.647	0.535

It can be seen from Table (7) that none of the values of the correlation coefficient showed an estimate (very high, very weak, complete, or no correlation) regardless of the sign, so all variables were kept to include them in the analysis process, and there is no need to delete any of them.

Sample size adequacy analysis
It is known that the value of the correlation coefficient is affected by the size of the sample, so the results of the factorial analysis and the extent of dependence on the factors extracted by the analysis in extracting the data will also depend on the size of the sample, so the adequacy of the sample size was calculated using the KMO test, and the results showed that the adequacy of the sample size = (0.587), which is an acceptable limit for being greater than (0.05). Thus, the sample size is sufficient to proceed to the current analysis.

Multi-Collinearity: Collinearity has been verified by finding the determinant of the correlation matrix of (0.000151), which is greater than (0.00001), and thus it does not need to delete any of the common axes in the factorial analysis.

Presentation and analysis of the results of the coefficient of popularity of the psychological richness scale factors
The coefficient of prevalence (R^2) is the square of the multiple correlation coefficient between the variable and the factors as independent variables, and it expresses the percentage of variance that is explained by the independent co-factors of the factorial analysis, and it is a procedure that precedes the operations before and after the rotation, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Shows the values of the prevalence coefficient for the factors measuring psychological richness.

N	Factors	Commonality coefficient value
1	Satisfaction with life	0.881
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	0.872
3	Social support	0.842
4	Mental and physical health	0.875
5	Happiness	0.892

It appears from Table 8 that the value of the prevalence coefficient for the axis of satisfaction with life was (0.881), for the axis of positive attitudes and emotions it was (0.872), for the axis of social support it was (0.842), for the axis of mental and physical health it was (0.875), and for the axis of happiness it was (0.875). It reached (0.892), and that these values are high and acceptable, and thus there is no need to delete any of the variables.

The results of the factorial analysis of the psychological richness scale
Initial Eigenvalues
The researcher presents the underlying roots of the axes of the psychological richness scale in their initial form and the percentage of covariance and the cumulative variance achieved by these axes initially upon initiating the process of factor analysis and as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Shows the latent roots in their raw form, the ratio of the covariance, and the cumulative variance of the factors.

N	Underlying root	Covariance %	Cumulative Variance %
1	2.041	17.007	17.007
2	1.724	14.368	31.375
3	1.501	12.510	43.885
4	1.403	11.693	55.578
5	1.140	9.569	65.147

It appears from Table (9) that five factors have obtained latent roots greater than (1) and have been accepted according to their initial formula and have been arranged in descending order, namely the first, second, third, fourth and fifth factors.

The results of the factorial analysis before recycling and its analysis

Results of the sum of squares of the downloads before rotation: After conducting the factorial analysis process on the interfacial correlation matrix, the researcher presents the results of the sum of squares of the downloads before rotation, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Shows the results of the sum of the downloads squares before rotation

N	Underlying root	Covariance %	Cumulative Variance %
1	2.041	17.007	17.007
2	1.724	14.368	31.375
3	1.501	12.510	43.885
4	1.403	11.693	55.578
5	1.140	9.569	65.147

Table (10) shows that the results indicate the emergence of (5) basic factors that control the measure of psychological richness. These factors explained (65.147%) of the total variance, as the first factor explained (17.007%), and the second factor (14.368%), the third factor (12.510%), the fourth factor (11.693%) and the fifth factor (9.569%).

Results of the factorial analysis of the psychological richness scale before factors are rotated

After conducting the factor analysis process on the inter-correlation matrix, this resulted in a matrix of factors before rotation, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Shows the factorial analysis matrix before factors are rotated.

N	Scale axes	1	2	3	4	5
1	Satisfaction with life	- 0.478		0.571	0.447	-0.487
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	0.688	0.624	0.436		
3	Social support	0.605	0.593	0.427	0.511	
4	Mental and physical health	0.559	0.438			0.512
5	Happiness	-0.457		-0.522	0.539	-0.455

It appears from Table 11 that the first factor has saturation with (4) axes, the second factor has saturation with (3) axes, the third factor has saturation with (4) axes, the fourth factor has saturation with (3) axes, and the fifth factor has saturation with (4) axes, and it is noted that there are some values whose place is empty in the table, and the explanation for this is that the statistical program has neglected what its saturation percentage is less than (0.35).

The results of the total boxes of downloads after rotation

For the purpose of reaching the simple factorial construction, the process of rotating the axes (factors) must be performed, so the researcher used the orthogonal rotation method (Varimax) for the purpose of reaching the simple and regular form of the productive factors, as this provides an opportunity to interpret the factors in a clear frame of reference, and Table 12 shows the results of the total downloads boxes after rotation

Table 12: Shows the results of the total squares of downloads after rotation

N	Underlying root	Covariance %	Cumulative Variance %
1	1.804	15.030	15.030
2	1.644	13.700	28.730
3	1.564	13.035	41.765
4	1.406	11.717	53.482
5	1.400	11.566	65.147

It appears from Table 12 that the results indicate that the (5) basic factors that control the measure of psychological richness remain under study, as the first factor explained (15.030%) of the total variance, the second factor (28.730%), and the third factor (41.765%). %), the fourth factor (53.482%), and the fifth factor (65.147%).

The results of the factorial analysis of the psychological richness scale after factor cycling

The researcher presents the results of the factorial matrix after rotating the factors that participated in the factorial analysis process before rotation, and the method of maximizing the variance (Varimax) is a method of rotation characterized by that it maintains the property of independence between the factors, and this means geometrically that the axes remain in an orthogonal manner during the rotation process, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Shows the factorial analysis matrix after factor rotation

N	Scale axes	1	2	3	4	5
1	Satisfaction with life	0.551		0.533		
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	0.612	-0.514	0.411	-0.570	
3	Social support	-0.462	0.470		0.482	-0.608
4	Mental and physical health			0.472	0.467	0.559
5	Happiness	0.433	0.429	0.522		

It is clear from Table 13 that the saturation of the variables with the factors has changed so that the factorial structure has become simpler, the factors have become more clear and all the factors are saturated with all the five factors in different proportions and saturate the first factor (4) axes of the scale with greater saturation than the rest of the factors, and saturation on the third factor (4) axes of the scale, saturation on the second factor (3) axes of the scale, saturation on the fourth factor (3) axes of the scale, and saturation on the fifth factor (2) axes of the scale. Muhammad Sobhi Hassanein indicates that "the worker who satisfies at least three factors is accepted, so that the saturations of these tests are not less than (0.4). Thus, the scale consists of fifty items distributed on five axes, which are (satisfaction with life, positive attitudes and emotions, social support, mental and physical health happiness).

Exploratory experiment: The researcher conducted it on (5/10/2022) on a sample of (28) outside the research sample to identify the clarity of the axes and paragraphs of the sample and the extent of their responses to the scale in its final form. The end time of the last player and dividing the result by (2), and the researcher found that the answer time is limited to (30) minutes.

The scale in its final form: After conducting the foundations for the scientific transactions of the scale, it became composed of (50) items with positive and negative directions and with (5) alternatives (applies to me to a very large degree,

applies to me to a large degree, applies to me to a moderate degree, applies to me to a small degree, does not It applies to me at all) with a total score of (250) and the researcher did not delete or add other paragraphs after these procedures, and was keen to present it to a linguistic expert before applying it to the members of the application sample in a manner free from linguistic errors without affecting the content and objectives of the paragraphs, axes and alternatives.

Implementation of the survey study: The researcher conducted an application of the measure of psychological richness in order to identify the level of the members of the application sample of (98) players from collective games during the period confined between (11/15/2022 to 11/18/2022) under the conditions and instructions set for it and for the purpose of deriving Standards (normative levels) After completing the implementation of the research steps, the

researcher collected the data of the scale from all the application sample players and arranged them in tables in preparation for deriving the standards.

Statistical means
The statistical bag system (SPSS) was used to extract the percentage values, the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, the standard error, the hypothetical mean, the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), the (KR-21) equation, the Cronbach alpha equation, and the t-test for samples. Uncorrelated, the weighted arithmetic mean and relative importance, the law of the extra degree, and the modified standard degree.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results
Presenting and analyzing the results of the level of psychological richness of wheelchair basketball players

Table 14: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the level of psychological richness compared to the hypothetical mean of the scale

Scale	Paragraphs number	The overall score of the scale	measuring unit	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Hypothetical Mean
Psychological richness	50	250	Degree	98	63.78	3.321	150

It can be seen from Table (14) that the arithmetic mean of the psychological hardness scale was (63.78) and the standard deviation (3.321). Compared with the hypothetical mean of the scale of (150), it was found that the research sample did

not reach the level of the hypothetical mean.

Presenting and analyzing the results of the psychological richness scale for wheelchair basketball players

Table 15: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the axes of the psychological richness scale for players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs

N	Axes	Paragraphs Number	The overall score for the axis	Measuring unit	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Hypothetical Mean
1	Satisfaction with life	12	60			25.34	1.281	36
2	Positive attitudes and emotions	10	50			25.10	0.632	30
3	Social support	10	50	Degree	98	20.08	1.156	30
4	Mental and physical health	9	45			29.75	1.602	27
5	Happiness	9	45			20.38	1.175	27

It can be seen from Table (15) that the arithmetic mean of the axis of satisfaction with life was (25.34) and the standard deviation was (1.281). In comparison with the hypothetical mean of the axis of (36), it was found that the research sample did not reach the level of half the total score for the axis. As for the arithmetic mean of the axis of attitudes and emotions The positivity reached (25.10) and the standard deviation (0.632), and compared with the hypothetical mean of the axis of (30), it was found that the research sample did not reach the level of half the total score for the axis, while the arithmetic mean of the social support axis was (20.08) and the standard deviation (1.156). In comparison with the hypothetical mean of the axis of (30), it was found that the research sample did not reach the level of half the total score of the axis, while the arithmetic mean of the axis of mental and physical health was (29.75) and the standard deviation (1.602). The research obtained higher than half of the total score for the axis, while the arithmetic mean for the happiness axis was (20.38) and the standard deviation (1.175).

Compared with the hypothetical mean for the axis of (27), it was found that the research sample did not reach the level of half the total score for the axis.

Presentation of the results of the items of the psychological richness scale
In order to identify the responses of the application sample more accurately, the researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each of the paragraphs according to the axes to which it belongs and analyzed.

Presentation of the results of the life satisfaction axis of the psychological richness scale
The researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the life satisfaction axis of the psychological richness scale, as shown in Table (16).

Table 16: Shows a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the life satisfaction axis of the psychological richness scale

N	It applies to me very much		Very applicable to me		It applies to me moderately		It applies to me to a small extent		It does not apply to me at all		Mean Weighted	Relative importance
	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%		
1	17	10.968	13	8.387	28	18.065	55	35.484	42	27.097	2.406	48.129
2	58	37.419	22	14.194	50	32.258	12	7.742	13	8.387	3.645	72.903

3	6	3.871	4	2.581	74	47.742	10	6.452	34	21.935	1.974	39.484
4	25	16.129	11	7.097	13	8.387	5	3.226	4	2.581	2.452	49.032
5	39	25.161	25	16.129	19	12.258	61	39.355	11	7.097	2.871	57.419
6	15	9.677	24	15.484	48	30.968	44	28.387	24	15.484	2.755	55.097
7	25	16.129	58	37.419	56	36.129	9	5.806	7	4.516	2.452	49.032
8	28	18.065	55	35.484	14	9.032	14	9.032	44	28.387	3.058	61.161
9	4	2.581	38	24.516	12	7.742	73	47.097	28	18.065	2.465	49.290
10	59	38.065	72	46.452	14	9.032	4	2.581	6	3.871	1.877	37.548
11	74	47.742	14	9.032	18	11.613	18	11.613	5	3.226	1.974	39.484
12	74	47.742	45	29.032	11	7.097	16	10.323	9	5.806	1.974	39.484

Presentation of the results, paragraphs of the axis of positive attitudes and emotions from the psychological richness scale

The researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the positive attitudes and emotions axis of the psychological richness scale, as shown in Table (17).

Table 17: Shows a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the positive attitudes and emotions axis of the psychological richness scale.

N	It applies to me very much		Very applicable to me		It applies to me moderately		It applies to me to a small extent		It does not apply to me at all		Mean weighted	Relative importance
	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%		
1	66	42.581	23	14.839	26	16.774	25	16.129	15	9.677	3.645	72.903
2	89	57.419	46	29.677	11	7.097	8	5.161	1	0.645	4.381	87.613
3	9	5.806	27	17.419	18	11.613	10	6.452	2	1.290	3.058	61.161
4	62	40.000	44	28.387	26	16.774	15	9.677	8	5.161	3.884	77.677
5	9	5.806	16	10.323	3	1.935	15	9.677	14	9.032	3.645	72.903
6	60	38.710	61	39.355	30	19.355	3	1.935	1	0.645	4.135	82.710
7	88	56.774	42	27.097	9	5.806	7	4.516	9	5.806	4.245	84.903
8	91	58.710	20	12.903	21	13.548	16	10.323	7	4.516	4.110	82.194
9	7	4.516	40	25.806	12	7.742	41	26.452	55	35.484	2.374	47.484
10	66	42.581	8	5.161	3	1.935	2	1.290	1	0.645	3.645	72.903

Presentation of the results of the items of the social support axis of the psychological richness scale.

The researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the social support axis of the psychological richness scale, as shown in Table (18).

Table 18: Shows a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the social support axis of the psychological richness scale

N	It applies to me very much		Very applicable to me		It applies to me moderately		It applies to me to a small extent		It does not apply to me at all		Mean Weighted	Relative importance
	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%		
1	45	29.032	10	6.452	33	21.290	43	27.742	24	15.484	3.058	61.161
2	61	39.610	11	7.143	28	18.182	27	17.532	27	17.532	3.338	66.753
3	2	1.290	14	9.032	125	80.645	6	3.871	8	5.161	3.026	60.516
4	38	24.516	52	33.548	41	26.452	10	6.452	14	9.032	3.581	71.613
5	22	14.194	18	11.613	53	34.194	52	33.548	10	6.452	2.935	58.710
6	39	25.161	38	24.516	38	24.516	31	20.000	9	5.806	3.432	68.645
7	87	56.129	13	8.387	18	11.613	19	12.258	18	11.613	3.852	77.032
8	11	7.097	26	16.774	35	22.581	58	37.419	25	16.129	2.613	52.258
9	28	18.065	27	17.419	31	20.000	41	26.452	28	18.065	2.910	58.194
10	33	21.290	39	25.161	31	20.000	37	23.871	15	9.677	2.755	55.097

Displaying the results of the mental and physical health items of the psychological richness scale.

The researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the psychological and physical health axis of the psychological richness scale, as shown in Table (19).

Table 19: Shows a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph from the mental and physical health axis of the psychological richness scale.

N	It applies to me very much		Very applicable to me		It applies to me moderately		It applies to me to a small extent		It does not apply to me at all		Mean Weighted	Relative Importance
	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%		
1	50	32.258	12	7.742	20	12.903	45	29.032	28	18.065	3.071	61.419
2	42	27.097	34	21.935	54	34.839	12	7.742	13	8.387	3.516	70.323
3	8	5.161	16	10.323	43	27.742	11	7.097	12	7.742	2.858	57.161
4	36	23.226	55	35.484	36	23.226	15	9.677	13	8.387	3.555	71.097
5	12	7.742	16	10.323	69	44.516	14	9.032	3	1.935	3.600	72.000

6	42	27.097	69	44.516	39	25.161	3	1.935	2	1.290	3.942	78.839
7	55	35.484	12	7.742	69	44.516	9	5.806	10	6.452	3.600	72.000
8	45	29.032	39	25.161	28	18.065	27	17.419	16	10.323	3.452	69.032
9	24	15.484	42	27.097	43	27.742	24	15.484	22	14.194	2.858	57.161

Presentation of the results of the happiness axis items of the psychological richness scale.

The researcher presents a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each paragraph of the happiness axis of the psychological richness scale, as shown in Table (20).

Table 20: Shows a description of the frequencies, percentages, the weighted arithmetic mean, and the relative importance of each item on the happiness axis of the psychological richness scale.

N	It applies to me very much		Very applicable to me		It applies to me moderately		It applies to me to a small extent		It does not apply to me at all		Mean Weighted	Relative Importance
	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%		
1	67	43.226	8	5.161	3	1.935	5	3.226	1	0.645	3.484	69.677
2	33	21.154	35	22.436	36	23.077	27	17.308	25	16.026	3.154	63.077
3	55	35.484	14	9.032	42	27.097	36	23.226	8	5.161	3.465	69.290
4	33	21.290	25	16.129	29	18.710	29	18.710	39	25.161	3.103	62.065
5	28	18.065	33	21.290	29	18.710	27	17.419	38	24.516	2.910	58.194
6	55	35.484	11	7.097	10	6.452	44	28.387	35	22.581	3.045	60.903
7	67	43.226	18	11.613	18	11.613	27	17.419	25	16.129	3.484	69.677
8	27	17.419	24	15.484	34	21.935	37	23.871	33	21.290	2.839	56.774
9	22	14.194	32	20.645	39	25.161	48	30.968	14	9.032	3.000	60.000

Thus, the second research objective is achieved

Presenting and analyzing the results of determining the standard levels of the psychological richness scale for basketball players on wheelchairs

The researcher presents the results of the research sample and the modified standard score in order to find a determination of the standard levels of the psychological richness scale for wheelchair basketball players. Table (21) shows the raw scores, the standard score, and the modified standard score for the scores of the respondents on the scale.

Table 21: Shows the raw scores, the standard score, and the modified standard score.

N	Raw degree	Standard degree	Modified standard score	N	Raw degree	Standard degree	Modified standard score
1	111	-2.94503	20.55	20	117	-1.13838	38.62
2	114	-2.04171	29.58	21	117	-1.13838	38.62
3	114	-2.04171	29.58	22	117	-1.13838	38.62
4	114	-2.04171	29.58	23	117	-1.13838	38.62
5	115	-1.74060	32.59	24	117	-1.13838	38.62
6	115	-1.74060	32.59	25	117	-1.13838	38.62
7	115	-1.74060	32.59	26	117	-1.13838	38.62
8	115	-1.74060	32.59	27	117	-1.13838	38.62
9	117	-1.13838	38.62	28	117	-1.13838	38.62
10	117	-1.13838	38.62	29	117	-1.13838	38.62
11	117	-1.13838	38.62	30	117	-1.13838	38.62
12	117	-1.13838	38.62	31	117	-1.13838	38.62
13	117	-1.13838	38.62	32	117	-1.13838	38.62
14	117	-1.13838	38.62	33	117	-1.13838	38.62
15	117	-1.13838	38.62	34	118	-0.83727	41.63
16	117	-1.13838	38.62	35	118	-0.83727	41.63
17	117	-1.13838	38.62	36	118	-0.83727	41.63
18	117	-1.13838	38.62	37	118	-0.83727	41.63
19	117	-1.13838	38.62	38	118	-0.83727	41.63

N	Raw degree	Standard degree	Modified standard score	N	Raw degree	Standard degree	Modified standard score
39	118	0.83727-	41.63	69	121	0.6605	50.66
40	118	0.83727-	41.63	70	121	0.6605	50.66
41	118	0.83727-	41.63	71	121	0.6605	50.66
42	118	0.83727-	41.63	72	121	0.6605	50.66
43	118	0.83727-	41.63	73	121	0.6605	50.66
44	118	0.83727-	41.63	74	121	0.6605	50.66
45	118	0.83727-	41.63	75	121	0.6605	50.66
46	118	0.83727-	41.63	76	121	0.6605	50.66
47	119	0.53617-	44.64	77	121	0.6605	50.66
48	119	0.53617-	44.64	78	121	0.6605	50.66
49	119	0.53617-	44.64	79	121	0.6605	50.66

50	119	0.53617-	44.64	80	121	0.6605	50.66
51	119	0.53617-	44.64	81	121	0.6605	50.66
52	119	0.53617-	44.64	82	121	0.6605	50.66
53	119	0.53617-	44.64	83	121	0.6605	50.66
54	119	0.53617-	44.64	84	122	0.36716	53.67
55	119	0.53617-	44.64	85	122	0.36716	53.67
56	120	0.23506-	47.65	86	122	0.36716	53.67
57	120	0.23506-	47.65	87	122	0.36716	53.67
58	120	0.23506-	47.65	88	122	0.36716	53.67
59	120	0.23506-	47.65	89	122	0.36716	53.67
60	120	0.23506-	47.65	90	122	0.36716	53.67
61	120	0.23506-	47.65	91	122	0.36716	53.67
62	120	0.23506-	47.65	92	122	0.36716	53.67
63	120	0.23506-	47.65	93	122	0.36716	53.67
64	120	0.23506-	47.65	94	122	0.36716	53.67
65	120	0.23506-	47.65	95	122	0.36716	53.67
66	120	0.23506-	47.65	96	122	0.36716	53.67
67	120	0.23506-	47.65	97	122	0.36716	53.67
68	120	0.23506-	47.65	98	122	0.36716	53.67

Table 22: Shows the standard levels of the psychological richness scale for wheelchair basketball players

Standard degree	Modified standard degree	standard level	Number of players (repeats)	percentage
(-2) or less	29 and under	Very weak	4	2.58065 %
(-1.09) — (-1)	30 – 39	weak	29	18.70968 %
(-0.09) — (0)	40 – 49	acceptable	35	22.58065 %
(0.01) — (1)	50 – 59	middle	69	44.51613 %
(1.01) — (2)	60 – 69	Good	13	8.3871 %
(2.01) and above	70 and above	Very Good	5	3.22581 %

It appears from Table (22) that the arithmetic mean of the standard scores was (0) and the standard deviation (1), and that their values are confined to (+3), which means that the standard scores fall within the normal (normal) level, and the number of players was within a very weak level (4) with a percentage of (2.58065%), and the number of players was within a weak level (29) with a percentage of (18.70968%), and the number of players was within an acceptable level (35) with a percentage (22.58065%), and the number of players was within a medium level (69) With a percentage of (44.51613%), the number of players was within a good level (13) with a percentage of (8.3871%), and the number of players was within a very good level (5) with a percentage of (3.22581%). Thus, the third research objective is achieved.

Discuss the results
From reviewing the tables for constructing the scale, it is clear that the scale has scientific bases and transactions, which helped it to be ready for application, and from reviewing the tables, it is clear that the application sample did not reach the level of the hypothetical mean of the psychological richness scale of the axes, as the application sample did not exceed the hypothetical mean of the axes, and the researcher attributes that That the clubs did not provide their players with a guide or a psychological specialist to increase their psychological richness, which is a factor in raising self-confidence and integrating the personality of the athlete, which is reflected in the positive results in training and competitions. And that psychological richness is related to motivation on the one hand, and socialization on the other hand, meaning that the overlap of inherited and acquired factors has confirmed many sources and studies. Difficult cases with the state of adaptation of collective performance at its highest levels and focus on playing and performing in an ethical spirit and balance in field and behavioral behavior with colleagues and competitors and competitors to face all pressures in emergency situations and variables. The state of challenge among the players is one of the important and effective factors to maintain the high training level, in terms of individual and collective compatibility of performance and positive values in addition to the components of training, as well as detonating the latent energy of the player, and this was confirmed by (Hamid Suleiman) that the manifestations of personality Normality is an important element in the process of effective reconciliation. So the player who has high steadfastness has a high level of ability to adapt and deal with the pressures of life, and the researcher's goal is to identify the level and determine the standard levels for this scale, and the results of the standard grades indicated that the application sample was distributed normally, and the grades were distributed on six levels, and this gives an indication of Its suitability for the evaluation is due to the researcher adopting the scientific foundations and methods in its construction and choosing the appropriate sample preparation as well as the appropriate distribution of the samples according to the scientific determinants that helped the emergence of these results. In the light of the above, we find that the study, topics of psychological richness help the player to develop positive feelings and emotions, contentment and openness to the world, develop skills, establish friendships and social relationships of all kinds, and employ them in meaningful, positive, mutual activities with others, and help the player to objectively define his goals in life, and to have a goal and a vision of direction His actions, actions and behaviors with perseverance and determination to achieve his goals, optimism towards the future and help him to be satisfied with his life in general. From the foregoing, it is clear that psychological richness is a set of features that indicate the enjoyment of the psychological and mental health of the player, and it is evidence of the optimistic individual and the ability to face difficult situations and tribulations to which he is exposed. In addition, with the difficulty and complexity of life conditions, the increase in the spread of many negative behaviors, and the increase in rates of frustration and anxiety

and the spread of indifference, which Confirms that the development of psychological richness is one of the requirements for preparing people with special needs in general and basketball players on wheelchairs, and the requirement of psychology in particular.

Conclusions and recommendations
Conclusions
- The measure of psychological richness has scientific foundations and transactions.
- The measure of psychological richness has standard levels that are normally distributed and acceptable in the evaluation.
- The players of basketball clubs on wheelchairs in Iraq have a high psychological richness.

Recommendations
- Providing counseling programs for players of wheelchair basketball clubs in Iraq that work to support and strengthen their psychological richness, through mental health institutions, and governmental and non-governmental psychological counseling.
- Expanding the scope of health-related educational programs for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq, especially psychological ones.
- Work on educating the community about the issues of players with special needs and the specialties of basketball club players on wheelchairs in Iraq, and devoting a positive view towards them.
- Developing preventive health services in the field of mental health.
- Providing a series of mental health care services for people with special needs and for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq in various institutions.
- Developing special programs in order to enhance the participation of people with special needs and special needs for wheelchair basketball players in Iraq in society.
- Directing scientific research to conduct psychological studies on people with special needs and the characteristics of wheelchair basketball players in Iraq with regard to psychological conditions.
- Media and educational awareness of the problems of people with special needs and the pleasures of wheelchair basketball players in Iraq, and methods of caring for and dealing with them.

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