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The training psychological integration of the coaches of the Iraqi premier league football clubs and its relationship to the results of their teams

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Abstract

It turns out, in particular, that most of the variables related to the organization of the training aspect of football have an impact on the level of psychological training integration, as they were related to the training environment of the coach and the harvesting of positive results for those competing teams, and this certainly contributes to the arrangement and sequence of the teams according to their results, and if the coach succeeds in developing the players And he achieved familiarity and cohesion of the team members through it, as he reaches the stage of development through psychological training integration. This may be achieved through direct dealings with football players, because the productive coach represents the fully developed training charisma and has an acceptable and basic direction to be associated with all fields of training experience that are subject to the laws The football game, and if these requirements derive sufficient satisfaction, he can direct his energies to achieve himself in sports training such as psychological, technical and organizational production in the match. Thus, the failure to achieve the same coach has become a problem related to the basics of the game and turns into unproductive technical matters in the field of modern sports training, and this is what withdraws On the results of the teams, whether negative or positive, and according to the changing circumstances of the match.

Keywords: Training psychological integration, coach, Iraqi Premier League football

Introduction

The reason for the increasing interest in the issue of psychological training integration is that it is one of the most important real variables for the directions of the training work that takes place in all aspects of the football game, and accordingly, the greater the psychological integration of the coach in the match, the greater the possibility of achieving positive results in the match and the coach's serious desire to remain within the members of the technical staff, and as a result reduce or reduce the percentage of absence from attendance in the training unit or the match and let him make an effective and organized effort in the match as well as the effective influence on the variables of the game, including the quality of modern sports training and increase cooperation between coaches of other clubs and thus contribute to achieving the best results with their teams at the level of the premier league, which contributes to having the opportunity to participate in decision-making in all the variables that occur in the context of the match and providing special factors for the coaches because of their psychological and training contributions are considered effective in the success of the coaches' work through achieving positive results for their teams and appreciating the coach's achievements at the level of the league championship. In particular, it may be found that most of the variables related to the organization of the training aspect of football have an impact on the level of psychological training integration, as they were related to the training environment of the coach and if the coach succeeds in developing the players and achieves familiarity and cohesion of the team members through it, then he reaches the stage of development through psychological training integration. The training experience to which the laws of the football game are subject, and if these requirements derive sufficient satisfaction, he can direct his energies to achieve himself in sports training such as psychological, technical and organizational production in the match.

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The field of modern sports training, and this applies to the results of the teams, whether they are negative or positive, and according to the circumstances of the changing match.

Research problem

Training psychological integration leads to football coaches in the Premier League bearing the training responsibility by increasing the production capacity in the training units and increasing the pressure of the matches. Therefore, whenever the relationship is negative between the coach, the player, and the management, there are negative or unacceptable results for the team, and thus this affects the nature of the psychological training integration, as the coach’s stress and lack of psychological training integration in the match will lead to a loss of psychological energy and thus the inability or weakness of its renewal. These problems consume his training energies in the match, while the greater the pressure and the greater its public, technical and administrative impact on the coach, the less training satisfaction or weak psychological training production. In football training and turns into a productive coach in the field of the game as a precise technical specialization, and this does not apply to the results of the competing teams.

Research aims

- 1- The level of psychological training integration among the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.
- 2- Differences in the level of psychological training integration according to the variable (Their specialization - the training age - the results of the difference)

Research fields

Human field: Iraqi Premier League football clubs' coaches.
Spatial field: The football clubs in the Iraqi Premier League's arenas, halls, and stadiums.
Time field: The 2019–2020 Iraqi Premier League football season.

The main research procedures

First: the research community and its sample

According to Majid, the type of the sample the researcher chooses will depend on the goals he has set for his research and the methods he employs: (Majid, 1987, 41) as the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football teams for the 2019–2020 season, whose total number is (123) coaches, have been recognized by the present research community. selecting the sample consciously, with the proportionate selection of (100) trainers. This sample size is deemed suitable for the

construction of psychological measures, with (81%) of the research community from the study sample.

Second: Search tools

To evaluate the factors of the current introduction of the training psychological integration variable for the coaches of Premier League football clubs, two scales for evaluating the research variables and the following presentation were developed.

1. The measure of psychological training integration for the coaches of the Premier League football clubs in the Iraqi Premier League: In order to prepare the training psychological integration scale for the trainers, the researcher conducted the following steps:

- **Determining the training psychological integration variable for football coaches,** and for scientific integrity, (30) paragraphs were prepared from the idea of the variable term scale (integration) by the researcher (Saad, 2020) for this concept after its adaptation from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically football players.

Gather scale paragraphs

The (likert) approach was used to determine the response allowed for the sections of the training psychological integration scale so that it could be used in numerous research, psychological assessments, and personality scales. Additionally, calculating the paragraphs and their weights is simple and generally has a high level of stability. We therefore tested the following alternatives: (It applies to me entirely, it applies to me, it is neutral, it does not apply to me, and it does not apply to me entirely), which gives the following weights in the case of positive paragraphs (1,2,3,4,5) in succession weights (5,4,3,2,1) in succession in the opposing paragraphs.

• Opinions of the respondents in the paragraphs of the training psychological integration scale for the coaches of Premier League football clubs:

The scale was first presented to arbitrators with expertise in educational and sports psychology and sports training, along with the purpose of the research, in order for them to express their opinions on the validity of the scale's items and based on the observations and opinions of experts, as the acceptance rate ranged between (90%-100). All prepared paragraphs were preserved for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the paragraph, and their approval was gained based on the scale instructions and the alternative answers, as shown in Table (1).

Table 1: Scale instructions and the alternative answers

Paragraph sequence	Number of referees			Percentage	Chi-square value		Sig type
	Total	Agree	Disagree		Calculated	Tabular	
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,	10	10	0	100%	10	3.84	Sig
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	10	9	1	90%	6.2	3.84	Sig

Analysis of the paragraphs of the training psychological integration test for the coaches of Premier League football clubs: Finding each paragraph's discriminating capacity, keeping the distinctive paragraphs in the scale, and removing the non-distinctive paragraphs are the goals of the paragraph analysis process. The method of the two end groups, the relationship between the degree of the paragraph and the total degree of the scale, the relationship between each field and other fields, and the relationship between each field and other fields are among the appropriate methods in the process of

assessing the efficacy of the psychological measure paragraphs after separating the paragraphs, an important component of the statistical analysis of the scale's items. To examine the discriminating power of each paragraph of the training psychological integration paragraphs for the coaches of Premier League football clubs, a random sample was chosen using the stratified approach with a proportional distribution. putting the results in descending order, from highest to lowest, starting with the results with the highest scores. The

training psychological integration scale's highest-scoring questionnaires (27%) were chosen and designated the higher group, while the lowest-scoring questionnaires (27%) were designated the group. By (27) questionnaires, it is the lowest. The ratio that may be used for the analysis of the paragraphs is the greater and lower (27%) scores since it gives us two groups with the most size and distinction. At that point, the moderation distribution curve represents the distribution of

scores on the scale. The arithmetic means and variance for both the higher and lower groups on the training psychological integration scale were extracted, and the significance of the differences between the two groups was assessed using the t-test (test.t). The determined t-value reflects how well the paragraph can distinguish between the two groups and is used to identify each a paragraph by comparing it to others.

Table 2: Shows the discriminatory power of the items of the training psychological integration scale for soccer players.

N	Senior group 30		Minimum group 30		Calculated T-value(*)	Sig type
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation		
F1	3.7169	0.5558	2.8743	0.8162	7.7890	Sig
F2	3.3280	0.8815	2.3650	0.8952	6.9990	Sig
F3	3.7261	0.6029	2.9576	0.7417	7.2780	Sig
F4	3.0965	1.0624	2.2354	0.7778	5.8880	Sig
F5	3.1428	0.7676	2.3928	0.8482	5.8710	Sig
F6	3.8650	0.5587	3.0502	0.7956	7.6310	Sig
F7	2.9298	0.7317	2.0409	0.9426	6.7770	Sig
F8	3.2909	0.6064	2.4946	0.7303	7.6180	Sig
F9	3.2724	0.6724	2.2909	0.9604	7.6940	Sig
F10	2.9483	0.7652	2.2261	0.8588	5.5980	Sig
F11	3.0594	1.0441	2.1335	0.8707	6.1670	Sig
F12	3.3465	1.0822	2.5872	0.9184	4.7160	Sig
F13	2.4946	1.0580	2.0687	0.7912	2.5810	Sig
F14	3.6487	0.5672	2.5872	0.8782	9.4520	Sig
F15	2.6613	0.9047	2.3557	0.9772	1.6560	Sig
F16	1.9404	1.2338	1.4335	1.0668	2.7920	Sig
F17	3.5224	0.6270	2.5687	0.7262	9.1470	Sig
F18	3.7354	0.6731	2.8280	0.9193	7.2760	Sig
F19	2.5502	0.9423	1.9669	0.8638	3.9120	Sig
F20	3.3557	0.6316	2.0965	0.8810	10.8800	Sig
F21	2.5502	0.9703	2.0317	1.0091	3.0700	Sig
F22	3.3187	0.8450	2.5687	0.9420	5.2720	Sig
F23	2.6891	0.9392	2.1428	0.8985	3.5560	Sig
F24	2.8002	0.8226	2.4113	0.9090	2.5220	Sig
F25	3.1150	0.6928	2.3928	0.9675	5.4060	Sig
F26	2.7539	0.8704	2.0780	0.9156	4.6960	Sig
F27	3.2446	1.0717	2.3372	0.9486	5.7100	Sig
F28	3.3465	0.7751	2.3094	0.8415	8.3590	Sig
F29	3.1428	0.7676	2.3928	0.8482	5.8710	Sig
F30	3.8650	0.5587	3.0502	0.7956	7.6310	Sig

Table 3: Shows the coefficients of consistency of the training psychological integration measure for soccer players.

NO.	Consistency parameter(*)	Sig type	NO.	Consistency parameter (*)	Sig type
F1	0.3819	Sig	F16	0.5578	Sig
F2	0.4209	Sig	F17	0.4778	Sig
F3	0.5172	Sig	F18	0.3152	Sig
F4	0.5029	Sig	F19	0.3319	Sig
F5	0.5086	Sig	F20	0.6293	Sig
F6	0.3152	Sig	F21	0.5115	Sig
F7	0.5119	Sig	F 22	0.3313	Sig
F8	0.5828	Sig	F 23	0.5364	Sig
F9	0.4818	Sig	F 24	0.6109	Sig
F10	0.4996	Sig	F 25	0.6947	Sig
F11	0.6808	Sig	F 26	0.5316	Sig
F12	0.3838	Sig	F 27	0.5558	Sig
F13	0.6990	Sig	F 28	0.5719	Sig
F14	0.4443	Sig	F 29	0.4924	Sig
F15	0.6441	Sig	F 30	0.6468	Sig

The internal consistency of the paragraphs of the psychological training integration scale for soccer players: The correlation between each paragraph's score and the domain's total score was retrieved, and this indication was utilized to ensure that the scale's paragraphs followed the same path as the domain. The correlation coefficient was then

calculated in line with the respondents' overall scores on the scale's four domains. The scores of the respondents and their overall scores for each field were shown by pearson in accordance with the language for each field. The correlation coefficients seemed to be all statistically significant when they were compared to the critical value of the correlation

coefficient of (0.19), the level of significance (0.05), and the degree of freedom (98). Internal consistency refers to how uniformly the paragraphs measure the adjective, whereas discriminatory power refers to the paragraph's capacity to distinguish or differentiate between people who score highly and people who score poorly on the same scale. To put it another way, reviewing the paragraphs includes retaining the strong paragraphs for the test. (Amanios Michael, 1997,p.89)^[4].

Scale reliability

First, by re-testing: “Reliability is one of the important factors in constructing and rationing tests, and it is stable when it has a high degree of accuracy, proficiency, consistency, and objectivity in what is set to be measured.” After emptying the results and using the Pearson correlation coefficient for the objective items, the reliability ratio for the second exploratory application's results, which were used to retest a sample of thirty trainers two weeks after the first application, reached 0.832.

Third: Alfa Cronbach: In order to obtain accurate stability of the scale, Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient was used,

which is one of the most common types of methods for calculating reliability. The internal correlation between the vertebrae with the number of vertebrae is what determines the alpha coefficient (Costa, Pt, 1992, P:44)^[6]. The results of the second exploratory experiment were relied upon to extract the reliability of the test if the reliability coefficient reached in this way (0.875).

Analysis and interpretation of the research results: To answer the objectives of the current research, the researcher relied on the results of the statistical analysis to extract and answer the research objectives as follows:

1. The first objective: the level of psychological training integration of the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs:

The training psychological integration scale responses from the trainers had a mean of (99.9225) degrees, a standard deviation of (8.67321) degrees, and a hypothetical mean of (90) degrees. 6.987) degrees, which is higher than the tabular value (1.96) degrees, and this result suggests that there is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (99). Table (4) also demonstrates that the difference is statistically significant.

Table 4: It shows the cloud medium and the hypothetical medium of the responses of the research sample in the training psychological integration variable.

Variable	The number of respondents	Mean	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	T Value		Sig type
					calculated	Tabular	
Employment Engagement Scale	60	99.9225	8.67321	90	6.987	1.96	In favor of the arithmetic mean

The result of the current study indicated that the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs enjoy psychological training integration because they have the appropriate training work environment that is consistent with the nature of the football coaches in terms of the characteristics of their sporty personality and the nature of the work of modern football training that works on the availability of training psychological comfort. All coaches in the Premier League, which in turn is reflected in their training lives in the field of football and exert maximum efforts in the aspects of physical, skill and tactical training and their psychological stability, which works to create a state of psychological training integration for them in providing the best training methods, and this is thus reflected in improving the positive results of their teams in The sequence of the list of Premier League clubs in football. “Arabs have confirmed that some athletes believe that a successful coach is the one who relies on him in the crises that accompany the conditions of sports competitions, as well as being able to organize his players, deal with them and control them” (Arabs: 2009, 123)^[1]

Therefore, the lack of interaction in the match by the coaches makes the presence of the main issues in the science of sports training and the application of vocabulary well because the coach has had a training psychological integration to the extent that the coach perceives the match as an important factor in the organization of the football game and his participation in drawing decisions. The right attitude towards the players playing in the match, which contributes to achieving the positive results of their teams. For this reason, “the coach must be understanding and patient, and possess the personality that establishes trust in the people around him. He must also be sincere in his relations with the players and characterized by firmness without being stubborn.” (Abdo: 2011, 123)^[5]

The second objective: the differences in the level of psychological training integration according to the variable (their specialization - the training age - the results of the difference). The research sample was classified in the current study and obtained the following results:

Table 5: Shows the division of the research sample and its variables

Their specialty	Number	The training age	Number	The results of the teams (during the season)	Number
Trainer	36	5-10	7	Win over 7 and above	10
Assistant trainer	13	11-15	24	Win over 4 -6	22
Goalkeeper coach	11	15- and above	29	Win from 1-3	28
the total	60		40		40

For the purpose of identifying the significance of the differences on the training psychological integration scale according to the classification of their specialization in the research sample of the coaches of Premier League soccer clubs, an analysis of variance was used according to the level of significance (0.05), and table (6) shows that.

When we compare the calculated value (2.232) with the tabular value of (2.09) at the level of significance (0.05), it is evident from the above table that the difference between the classification of trainers and their specialization on the scale of psychological training integration is represented to the level of statistical significance. This result can be interpreted

to The coaches have less psychological commitment to training and their integration than the assistant coach and the goalkeeper coach because the coaches believe that the training work in the training units and modern training curricula may be the same as the training stations or similar training matters that can achieve the results of the team in the right ways

towards results that are in the interest The team, since the necessity of work represents self-affirmation for the coaches, and from this aspect they represent the training work and their integration is complementary to their training and sports personality in the field of football.

Table 6: Shows the analysis of variance for the variables (their specialization - the training age - the results of the difference)

Source of contrast	Sum of squares S-s	Degree of freedom D-f	Mean of squares M-s	The value Calculated	Tabular value	Sig type 0,05
Between groups	1508.152	2	754.076	2.232	2.09	Sig
Within groups	19256.45	57	337.8324			
Total	20764.6		59			

Al-Khikani confirms that sports psychology seeks to find positive solutions to all the psychological problems that the individual suffers from and related to personality, which are related to behavior within the playing and training spaces. (303) A good coach who works scientifically in the field of training modern football may instruct the regular psychological state, unlike coaches who do not work in the process of positive practical and scientific training, and this applies to the results of their teams whether they are positive ones or negative ones, because they may suffer from a number Among the accumulated problems and pressures as a result of the pressure of football matches, the sports community may add it to the view of football coaches and what is reflected in the results of their current and future teams, and to provide an increase in psychological training integration in the match by improving the sports culture that

encourages the attitudes related to the match such as taking play positions Correct decisions and the need to pay attention to organizing the results of the teams and obtaining them effectively and positively. The fact that football coaches who are characterized by the productive sports leadership personality by using mental, emotional and sensory responses to themselves in the football training joints and to other coaches in aspects related to modern football training methods and their training ability to use their training capabilities in the match and reach achieving the results of their teams throughout the league period by relying on The productive thinking of football coaches, being able to benefit from their training capabilities in all aspects of modern football training through how to use them and their positive impact on the results of their teams, and set themselves the challenge factor with their training capabilities to win the match.

Table 7: Shows differences in the level of psychological training integration, according to the main research variables

Their specialty	Indication	Training age	Indication	Difference results	Indication
Trainer	in favor of the coach	5-10	For the benefit of 11-15 years	(during season)	In favor of Winsmen 4-6
Assistant trainer		11-15		win over 7	
Goalkeeper coach		15-and above		Winning from 4 - 6	

It is shown from Table (7) and according to the differences that appeared in the level of psychological training integration and were in favor of the coach, the fact that the entire pressure of the matches falls on the shoulders of the coach, and this is what makes the coach that he must plan and draw for the future training curricula and how to produce the training units in a scientific form based on modern scientific foundations from By looking at the latest developments in the modern science of training in football and the updates that occur in the details of football law, and this makes the difference in terms of the training age between (the coach, the assistant coach, and the goalkeeper coach) and thus helps these differences in relation to the training age of the coach according to the difference in achieving winning the required results for the team For this reason, Mahmoud believes, situations of failure can be transformed into success or victory, controlling the behavior of the players and calming them down in accordance with the psychological and emotional control that the coach possesses. The ranks of the players and the many mistakes in carrying out their tactical and behavioral duties among the members of the same team. (Mahmoud: 2011, 288) [8].

Conclusions

- 1- The coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs enjoy psychological training integration because they have the appropriate training work environment that is consistent with the nature of football coaches.
- 2- Creating a state of psychological training integration for

them in providing the best training methods, and this is reflected in improving the positive results of their teams in the sequence of the Premier League football clubs ranking list.

- 3- The lack of interaction in the match by the
- 4- coaches makes the main issues in the science of sports training and the application of vocabulary well because the coach had a training psychological integration to the point of the coach’s realization in the match as an important factor in the organization of the football game and his participation in drawing and making sound decisions Towards the positions of the players in the match, which contributes to achieving the positive results of their teams.
- 5- The coaches have less psychological commitment to training and their integration than the assistant coach and the goalkeeper coach because the coaches believe that the training work in the training units and the modern training curricula may be the same as the training stations.
- 6- Providing an increase in training psychological integration in the match by improving the sports culture that encourages the attitudes related to the match, such as playing positions, making the right decisions, and the need to pay attention to organizing the results of the teams and obtaining them effectively and positively.

Recommendations

- 1- Increasing the distribution of coaches of Premier League football clubs (youth) with other coaches (adults) for the purpose of promoting that integration.
- 2- The need to pay attention to maintaining the high positive relationship between the psychological training integration of the coaches of the Premier League football clubs and the productive sports training personality, because increasing the level of integration of the trainers leads to a rise in the level of the productive personality of the coach and the results of the teams.
- 3- Seeking to make the coaches of Premier League football clubs integrate training like their peers by removing some of their training obstacles by spreading the idea of equal training opportunities among sports clubs, which is reflected in the ranking of the results of their sports teams.
- 4- Preserving the factor of training integration for the coaches of the Premier League football clubs. It is necessary to maintain the factors of the presence of the productive training personality, and to conduct workshops related to the field of the modern football game.

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