

Social Integration and Its Relationship to Motivational Traits: Self-Confidence as A Model For Volleyball Players Sitting

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Abstract

The sociology of sports sought to solve the social problems that confront sports, and to study the relationship between sports as a social phenomenon and between sports as a fact that overlaps in the structure and building of society, especially for the disabled, who have increased interest in them in the world recently. During his contacts with disabled athletes in the game of volleyball - sitting around Their capabilities and their possession of the motivational characteristics, as they suffer severely from neglect and marginalization by many of the state's public and sports institutions .Which guarantees them the right to achieve their belonging within the team and the community, which caused from time to time a decline in their integration within the community, and the research aimed to build and codify Two scales(Social integration scale and statement scaletrait of self-confidence) for the players of clubs and sports committees in the southern and middle Euphrates regions for the disabled in Iraq, as well as the aim of the research to identify the correlation between social integration in terms of the characteristic of self-confidence, and the researcher assumed the emergence of different levels in the results of both measures. As for the areas of research, the human field was the disabled players in volleyball _ sitting in sports committees and clubs in the southern regions and the middle Euphrates in Iraq, and the temporal field: 12/28/2021 to 3/8/2023 AD and the spatial field: clubs and sports halls for the southern region and the middle Euphrates in Iraq.

Keywords: Volleyball, Self-Confidence, Social Integration, middle Euphrates regions.

Introduction

Man is a social being who lives and spends most of his time among the members of the group, practicing his social activities, including sports activity, and according to that, the relationship between the athlete and the community becomes an interdependent relationship based on the influence of one on the other, in which the person is Naturally affected by the attitudes and changes that occur in the community and the various services provided by the community that elevate it forward.

Sports sociology always seeks to solve the social problems that impede progress in sports and studies the relationship between sports as a social phenomenon and sports as a fact that overlaps in the structure and construction of society at all levels and fields

such as sports, politics, religion, health and economy.¹ The interest in people with disabilities has increased significantly in the world, as their number is estimated at one-tenth of the world's population, and this means that there is one person out of every ten people in every country who suffers from some form of disability, and most of them live in developing countries in conditions of poverty, isolation, despair and neglect².

The world today is witnessing a remarkable development in various fields of life, including the field of sports for the disabled. This development has been reflected in the athletes with disabilities, as each of them works to demonstrate the abilities and capabilities he has and works hard to develop them in line with the requirements and rapid developments that surround him³. Sports excellence depends on the extent to which the player benefits from his motivational characteristics in a way no less than from benefiting from his physical, skill and tactical abilities⁴.

He believes⁵ that the human ability to interact with others in a significant and meaningful way exists in every human society, with the presence of Others who are the essential core of a person's social environment, he responds to them, and they respond to him. Certainly, the growth and continuation of social groups is more rooted in the social interactions between individuals. Iraqi governmental institutions seek to integrate the lives of the disabled and their integration into society by securing a decent life by providing good conditions for practicing sports activities that are appropriate for this category, achieving multiple achievements, as in healthy athletes, and making them aware of social responsibility in public and sports life.

Hence, it is clear to us the importance of research in studying and analyzing the problems of this important segment of society and finding out the reality The life of the disabled and the extent to which their lives are integrated and integrated with the community, which in turn achieves a high positive motivation in practicing sports activities, participating in clubs, and striving hard to achieve sports championships in the game of volleyball – sitting easily and without hardship, and to achieve the integration of their community life and their sports life.

The researcher has contacted many disabled athletes about their information and the extent of their knowledge of the items, paragraphs and laws that guarantee them the right to achieve their belonging within the team and society and thus achieve levels of integration of their social lives within the community, and it turns out that most of them

¹ Haider Aufer Ahmed Al-Taie, "An Analytical Study of the Prevailing Societal Repercussions on Some Iraqi Football Club Players for Stadiums and Halls for the Period 2003-2011," *Doctoral Thesis, Iraq, Basra University, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences* (Taylor & Francis, 2013).

² Abdul Hakim Jawad Matar, *Rehabilitative Physical Education and Cerebral Palsy*, Series of (Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 1996).

³ Hazim Jasim Khazael, "Centre of Control and Its Relationship with Motivation of Performance for Track and Field Physically Disabled Players," *Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education*, no. 67 (2021).

⁴ Khazael.

⁵ Firas Hassan Abd al-Hussein Al-Jubouri, "Measuring the Social Interactions of Some Individual and Team Athletes (Construction and Application)," *Doctoral Thesis, the College of Radia Education, Basra University* (Taylor & Francis, 2005).

are ignorant of their rights. It was guaranteed to them by the Iraqi constitution and its laws, which from time to time caused a decline in their integration into society.

Here, the research problem emerged in that social studies in general that analyze the reality of the life of the disabled in Iraq are not at the required level, but that studies in the field of social integration are almost non-existent in the sports field, especially people with special needs and the game of volleyball - sitting, as well as the absence of survey studies Seriously looking for an analysis of the motivational characteristics of the disabled, which we can promote through an integrated circle of services and community support to achieve this .Making the researcher face a problem that pushes him to delve into such social problems, as they do not have it A little bit of motivation because of that so Ensure their integration into society.

Method

The researcher used the descriptive method in the survey method and the correlational relations because it is the most appropriate in knowing the aspects of the study and solving the research problem and the most appropriate method to reach the achievement of the research objectives⁶ .The research sample was determined by the intentional method, as the research community reached (118) players, who are handicapped volleyball players - sitting representing clubs and committees of the southern region and the middle Euphrates participating in the Iraq League Championship 2021-2022 AD, and its percentage was (100%) of the original research community The main purpose of defining the research sample was to represent the results of this research on the overall community chosen by the researcher according to the research objectives.

Building and codifying a measure of social integration and scale for motivational traits For players of clubs and sports committees in the two regions in Iraq. And identify the correlation between social integration And his domains with the characteristic of self-confidence for the research sample. The human domain: Disabled players in volleyball - sitting in committees and clubs in Iraq. Temporal domain: 12/28/2021 pm to 3/8/2023 pm. Spatial domain: Clubs and sports halls for the southern regions and the middle Euphrates in Iraq.

Social Integrationsocial Integration

A set of actions and measures taken by an athlete in a community whose purpose is to facilitate the involvement of a new individual within the community and to work within the same goal among its members ⁷. Know him MIbrahim, Farahat (1998) that "they are individuals who have deficiencies as a result of an organic, mental, motor or sensory disease that may be due to acquired genetic causes, as it occurs as a result of disease or accidents, which incapacitates the individual to perform his basic requirements,

⁶ W Mahgoub, "Fundamentals of Scientific Research and Its Methods," *Publications Agency*, 2005.

⁷ Firas Hassan Abdel-Hussein, "Mathematical Sociology," *Dar Al-Ghadeer for Printing And*, n.d.

which affects his natural growth or ability." education, work, or social adjustment ⁸. Between (Haze Khazal: 2014) quoted by (Hilmi, Laila Al-Sayed) that The concept of the disabled: Disabled

They are individuals who have deficiencies because of muscular, mental, motor, or sensory disease. This may be due to acquired genetic causes. It may also occur because of occupations or accidents, which incapacitates the individual to perform his basic requirements, which affects his natural growth, ability to learn, practice work, or social adaptation ⁹. And he knew (Loay Kazem and Al-Sayed Muhammad: 2018) quoting (Marwan Abdel-Majid: 2014) that disability is " The inability of the individual to obtain self-sufficiency and make him in constant need to support others, and consequently to a special education that overcomes his disability" ¹⁰. And knew ¹¹ that the disabled: is the person who suffers from a deficiency in his physical, health or psychological capabilities, which distinguishes him from other healthy people, as it makes him unable to practice all the work and activities that healthy people can practice.

The person who obtains a high degree in this characteristic is very sure of himself in his capabilities regarding how to deal with things and can improve dealing with unexpected situations as well as he can have the ability to make decisions steadily and we find that he does not show anxiety or tension about the level of his game as he is characterized by stability, steadfastness and lack of frequency. Also, the person who scores a high degree in this feature is characterized by the ability to express his thoughts and opinions boldly, whether to the coach or to his fellow players ¹².

Social Integration Social Integration

The word (completed or completed) in the Arabic language means that something enters something else and controls it, and then integration is considered the highest degree of material and moral rapprochement. Social integration is meant to be the meanings of unification and fusion, which contradict isolation, marginalization and division, whether it is integration with what it means of the presence of the internal and external active self and its integration and solidarity ¹³. Defined social integration as: Integration of the group

⁸ Physical Education, "Recreation for the Disabled," *Helmy Muhammad Ibrahim, Laila Al-Sayed Farbat, Dar Al-Fiker Al-Arabi, Cairo-Arab Republic of Egypt, I 1418* (n.d.).

⁹ M D Hazem Jassim Khazal, "Abstract of the Thesis in Arabic The Construction and Application of a Measure of Motivation toward Physical Activity for People with Disabilities," *Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education*, no. 38 (2014).

¹⁰ Luay Kazem Mohammed Mohammed Najm Abdullah, "Suggested Exercises for the Treatment of Shoulder Joint Ligament Ruptures and Their Effect on Restoring the Normal Motor Range of Physically Disabled Athletes in Athletics Javelin," *Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education*, no. 54 (2018).

¹¹ Sadaoui Abdelkader, "The Effect of Compound Exercises (Physical-Skill) in Developing Some Special Physical Abilities and Basic Skills in Football for Junior League Players.," n.d.

¹² Sawsan Shaker Majeed, "Children's Psychological Problems and Guiding Methods to Treat Them," *Dar Safaa for Publishing, Amman*, no. 2008 (2008): 288.

¹³ Haider Al-Hashemi, "Iraqis in the Netherlands: The Social Conditions of Arab Immigrants in the Netherlands," *Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut* 13, no. 2 (2008): 29.

intellectually, emotionally and behaviorally with its multiple attitudes and interactive processes in socialization, so that the individual lives as a member in all social situations despite the individual differences between the members of that group in consistency and integration in all positions, values and goals ¹⁴.

Concept of self-confidence

The person who obtains a high degree in this characteristic is very sure of himself in his capabilities regarding how to deal with things and can improve dealing with unexpected situations as well as he can have the ability to make decisions steadily and we find that he does not show anxiety or tension about the level of his game as he is characterized by stability, steadfastness and lack of frequency. Also, the person who scores a high degree in this feature is characterized by the ability to express his thoughts and opinions boldly, whether to the coach or to his fellow players ¹⁵.

First: Experimental Experiment Sample:

It included (10) players in the Basra Club for the Disabled in volleyball - sitting, and their percentage was (8.47%) of the research sample. Second / building and rationing sample: It included a number of players of the committees and clubs of the southern region and the Middle Euphrates, and their number was (118) players, and their percentage reached (100%) of the research sample. Third: Application Sample: It included the players of the committees and clubs of the governorates of the southern region and the Middle Euphrates, who numbered (118) players ,As their percentage reached (100%) of the total research sample, Table (1).

Table 1. The distribution of the sample and the percentages of the research sample members

the sample	Gover norate	The name of the club or committee	the total number	percentage of the sample
a sample	Basra	Basra Club	10	8.47%
Constr	Dhi Qar	Dhi Qar Committee	9	7.62%
uction	Baghdad	Wissam Al Majd Club	11	9.32%
and		Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi Club	7	5.93%
legaliza		Loyalty club	11	9.32%
tion	Wasit	Wasit Committee	10	8.47%
And	Anbar	Anbar Committee	9	7.62%
the		Anbar Club	8	6.77%
final	Diyala	Eshnuna Club	9	7.62%

¹⁴ Abd al-Hamid Muhammad Al-Hashemi, “Al-Murshid in the Science of Social Psychology,” *Al-Hilal Library and House, Beirut*, 2008, 58–59.

¹⁵ Majeed, “Children’s Psychological Problems and Guiding Methods to Treat Them.”

application		Diyala Committee	8	6.77%
	Double	Muthanna Committee	10	8.47%
	Babylon	Babylon Commission	9	7.62%
	Mosul	Nineveh Committee	7	5.93%
	the total		118	100%

Research Tools and Methods For Collecting Information and Data

1) Arabic and foreign sources and references. 2) The Internet. 3) Assistant staff. 4) the interview: The researcher conducted a series of personal interviews with a number of experts and specialists to collect information related to the subject of the study. Appendix (1). 5) questionnaire The questionnaire form is one of the methods used by researchers for the purposes of presentation and analysis, and since the research is interested in exploring the opinions of these experts and specialists, the researcher adopted this form as a main means for collecting data that the researcher designed ¹⁶.

Field Research Procedures

Define the areas of metrics

The opinions of experts and specialists in the field of general and mathematical sociology were used in formulating the areas of the measure of social integration experts and specialists in the field Civil law formulation of areas of motivational traits scale appendix (1),Accordingly, the researcher identified (4) areas for the measure of social integration, and they are: Self-esteem and athletic identity; Family integration and socialization; Integration of societal values and standards and Institutional integration and social protection. The researcher also identified a field One Motivational traits scale And the field of self-confidence .

Table 2. It shows the percentages and chi-square score (Ka2) of expert agreement on the domains of the social integration scale

T	Domains	The number of agreed experts	percentage	The number of disagreeing experts	Calculated (Ca2) score	Degree (Ca2) tabular
1	Self-esteem and athletic identity	12	100%	0	12	3.84
2	Family integration and socialization	11	91.66 %	1	8.33	

¹⁶ Sami Muhammad Melhem, "Measurement and Evaluation in Education and Psychology," *Al Masirah House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan*, 2000.

3	Integration of societal values and standards	11	91.66 %	1	8.33
4	Institutional integration and social protection	12	100%	0	12

Table 3. Shows the percentages and chi-squared score (Ka2) of expert agreement on the areal self-confidence to Scale Motivational traits

T	domains	The number of agreed experts	percentage	The number of disagreeing experts	Ca2 degree Calculated	degree (Ca2) tabular
1	Self-confidence	12	100%	0	12	3.84

Show the initial formula of the two scales to the experts and the brain Txxxn

Experts and specialists expressed their opinions, observations, and modifications to some paragraphs of the measures. The paragraphs were treated statistically by applying the percentage and the square of Ca2 at the level of significance (0.05), with a degree of freedom (1), and with a tabular value equal to (3.84), and this resulted in the exclusion and modification of many paragraphs, as shown in the table. (4) for the measure of social integration, and the table (5) area of self-confidence Motivational traits scale .

Table 4. Shows the percentage and chi-square score calculated for expert responses to the measure of social integration

T	percentage	Ca2 degree	T	percentage	Ca2 degree
Integration of social values and norms			Institutional integration and social protection		
1	91.66%	8.33	1	91.66%	8.33
2	91.66%	8.33	2	83.33%	5.33
3	83.33%	5.33	3	83.33%	5.33
4	100%	12	4	100%	12
5	100%	12	5	91.66%	8.33
6	50.0%	1.0	6	100%	12
7	83.33%	5.33	7	58.33%	0.333
8	91.66%	8.33	8	83.33%	5.33
9	100%	12	9	91.66%	8.33
10	83.33%	5.33	10	83.33%	5.33
11	91.66%	8.33	11	100%	12
12	100%	12	12	100%	12
13	83.33%	5.33	13	91.66%	8.33
Self-esteem and athletic identity			Family integration and socialization		
1	100%	12	1	100%	12
2	91.66%	8.33	2	91.66%	8.33

3	91.66%	8.33	3	58.33%	0.333
4	83.33%	5.33	4	100%	12
5	100%	12	5	83.33%	5.33
6	100%	12	6	91.66%	8.33
7	91.66%	8.33	7	83.33%	5.33
8	83.33%	5.33	8	91.66%	8.33
9	91.66%	8.33	9	100%	12
10	83.33%	5.33	10	91.66%	8.33
11	100%	12			
12	100%	12	11	83.33%	5.33
13	66.66%	1.33			

Table 5. Shows the percentage and chi-square score (Ka2) calculated for the answers of experts and specialists who agree on each of the paragraphs area of self-confidence

T	percentage	Ca2 degree
ato self-confidence		
1	100%	12
2	50.0%	1.0
3	91.66%	8.33
4	83.33%	5.33
5	100%	12

Thus, the number of items that were excluded from the complete social scale reached (46) items, as follows: Self-esteem and sports identity (12) paragraphs; Family integration and socialization (10) paragraph; Integration of societal values and standards (12) paragraphs and institutional integration and social protection (12) items, as shown in table (6)

Table 6. It shows the number of items of the social integration scale in its initial form after it is presented to experts and specialists

T	Domains	The number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form	excluded paragraphs	The sequence of excluded paragraphs	The number of paragraphs of the scale after being presented to the experts
1	Self-esteem and athletic identity	13	1	13	12
2	Family integration and socialization	11	1	3	10
3	Integration of societal values and standards	13	1	6	12

4	KI Institutional and social protection	13	1	7	12
	the total	50	4	-	46

Table 7. The number of paragraphs Domain of self-confidence to Motivational traits scale after presentation to experts and specialists

T	Domains	The number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form	excluded paragraphs	The sequence of excluded paragraphs	Paragraphs of the scale after presentation to the experts
1	Self-confidence	5	1	2	4

Paragraph correction method Yasin

The items of the social integration scale were determined in the (positive) direction only. The weights of the paragraphs were determined from (1-3) points for each of the paragraphs of the positive social integration scale, and table (8) shows that.

Table 8. The weights of the alternatives to the items of the social integration scale

Appreciation given	always	sometimes	Scarcely
Paragraph direction	positive 3	2	1

Table 9. Shows the alternative weights for paragraphs Domain of self-confidence to Motivational traits scale in both positive and negative directions

Appreciation given		always	sometimes	Scarcely
Paragraph direction	positive	3	2	1
	negative	1	2	3

Statistical Analysis of Metrics

The standards were applied to a building sample consisting of (118) players from the research sample. Table (1), and this was done on 7/20/2022, when the questionnaire forms were distributed to the sample members and they were asked to read the instructions related to the process of answering the scale, then after that the answers of the sample members were collected and checked in order to ensure the correctness of the answer to all paragraphs. First, analyze the paragraphs of the scales statistically

It is a statistical procedure used to exclude or delete certain types of paragraphs, particularly those that do not add to the overall score sufficiently¹⁷. And in order to maintain the good paragraphs and reveal their accuracy in measuring what was set to be

¹⁷ Marwan Abdul Majeed Ibrahim, "Scientific Foundations and Statistical Methods for Tests and Measurements in Physical Education," *Dar Al Fiker for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Amman*, 1999, 153.

measured, so the researcher analyzed these paragraphs statistically to reveal their ability to distinguish between distinct paragraphs and non-distinguishing paragraphs as well as revealing internal consistency and the extent to which the paragraphs relate to the total degree of each measure, and the researcher has adopted a method the two peripheral groups.

Second, The two extreme groups (discriminatory power) Extracting the discriminatory power of the paragraphs is one of the important steps in the light of which its ability to distinguish between individuals with high scores and those with low scores is recognized in the form of each scale, and for the purpose of finding the discriminatory power of the paragraphs after obtaining the answers, the researcher did the following:

First, the total score for each individual for the scales was calculated by collecting the scores of the paragraphs for each individual of the sample and according to the weights of the positive, negative and interrogative paragraphs. Second, the scores obtained by the sample consisting of (118) players were arranged in descending order. Third, after arranging the scores, the scores were divided into two groups, one of which represented the individuals who obtained the highest scores, and their number was (32) questionnaires, with a rate of (27%), and was called the upper group. The lower group, where Marwan Abdel-Meguid points out that “the percentage (27%) of the upper group and (27%) of the lower group is the best percentage by which we obtain the highest discrimination coefficients”⁽¹⁸⁾. Thus, the number of questionnaires withdrawn became (64), and the degree was given according to the three-point scale for each of the paragraphs of two scales (social integration Motivational traits (the field of self-confidence), and for each member of the sample, the t-test was used (t-test) for the purpose of calculating the discrimination coefficient for each paragraph of the course Yasin My agencies:

First: the discriminatory power of the social integration scale. The discriminatory power of the items of the social integration scale for the upper and lower groups was calculated using the law (t-test), as shown in Table 10).

Table 10. t-calculated for the discriminatory power of the items of the social integration scale

T	valueT calculated	Sig	senior group		lower group	
			s	p	s	p
Self-esteem and athletic identity						
1	18.42	moral	3	0	1.85	0.55
2	15.8	moral	2.74	0.26	1.62	0.32
3	14.5	moral	2.61	0.39	1.49	0.19

4	167	moral	2.83	0.17	1.71	0.41
5	18.4	moral	2.99	0.01	1.84	0.56
6	16.2	moral	2.78	0.22	1.66	0.36
7	17	moral	2.86	0.14	1.74	0.44
8	17.3	moral	2.89	0.11	1.77	0.47
9	18.42	moral	3	0	1.85	0.55
10	15.6	moral	2.72	0.28	1.6	0.3
11	1.32	non-moral	1.55	1.44	1.34	0.35
12	15.3	moral	2.69	0.31	1.57	0.27
Integration of societal values and standards						
1	15.5	moral	2.71	0.29	1.59	0.29
2	17.5	moral	2.91	0.09	1.79	0.49
3	18	moral	2.96	0.04	1.81	0.51
4	18.4	moral	2.99	0.01	1.84	0.56
5	1	moral	2.76	0.24	1.64	0.34
6	17.4	moral	2.9	0.1	1.78	0.48
7	15.2	moral	2.68	0.32	1.56	0.26
8	16.9	moral	2.85	0.15	1.73	0.43
9	14.7	moral	2.63	0.37	1.51	0.21
10	16.5	moral	2.81	0.19	1.69	0.39
11	167	moral	2.83	0.17	1.71	0.41
12	17.8	moral	2.94	0.06	1.8	0.5
Family integration and socialization						
1	17.1	moral	2.87	0.13	1.75	0.45
2	16.9	moral	2.85	0.15	1.73	0.43
3	16.5	moral	2.81	0.19	1.69	0.39
4	15.7	moral	2.73	0.27	1.61	0.31
5	15.4	moral	2.7	0.3	1.58	0.28
6	15.0	moral	2.66	0.34	1.54	0.24
7	18.2	moral	2.98	0.2	1.83	0.53
8	1.61	non-moral	1.31	1.69	1.13	0.17
9	17.1	moral	2.87	0.13	1.75	0.45
10	17.4	moral	2.9	0.1	1.78	0.48
For institutional integration and social protection						
1	18.42	moral	3	0	1.85	0.55
2	17	moral	2.86	0.14	1.74	0.44
3	17.8	moral	2.94	0.06	1.8	0.5
4	16.4	moral	2.8	0.2	1.68	0.38
5	17.3	moral	2.89	0.11	1.77	0.47
6	18.2	moral	2.98	0.2	1.83	0.53
7	16.6	moral	2.82	0.18	1.7	0.4
8	17.2	moral	2.88	0.12	1.76	0.46
9	15.9	moral	2.75	0.25	1.63	0.33
10	15.4	moral	2.7	0.3	1.58	0.28

11	16.3	moral	2.79	0.21	1.67	0.37
12	18	moral	2.96	0.04	1.81	0.51

Table 11. shows the values of (T) computed for the discriminatory power of the vertebrae area of self-confidence to Motivational traits scale

T	Value T calculated	sig	senior group		lower group	
			p	s	p	s
Self-confidence						
1	15.9	moral	0.25	2.75	0.33	1.63
2	16.6	moral	0.18	2.82	0.4	1.7
3	14.7	moral	0.37	2.63	0.21	1.51
4	18.4	moral	0.01	2.99	0.56	1.84

When comparing the values of (calculated t) with the (tabular) value of (1.66) at the level of significance (0.05) and at a degree of freedom (117), we find that there are two (2) out of (46) items that were less than the calculated t values, so they were excluded. And as shown in the table (10).

When comparing (calculated t (with tabulated t) amounted to 1.66) at the level of significance (0.05) and at the degree of freedom (117) no We find there any Paragraph omitted .

Thus, the number of items that were excluded from the measure of social integration through (Discriminatory power and internal consistency) (4) paragraphs, and the number of paragraphs after exclusion became (42) paragraphs, distributed as follows: Self-esteem and mathematical identity, number of paragraphs (11); Family integration and socialization, the number of paragraphs (9); Integration of societal values and standards, the number of paragraphs (11). And institutional integration and social protection, number of paragraphs (11). The number of vertebrae that were excluded by statistical analysis (discriminatory power and internal consistency) was from Domain of self-confidence to Motivational traits scale one), and the number of vertebrae after exclusion (4) paragraph distributed as follows: Self-confidence, the number of paragraphs (4). Paragraph. *Properties Psychometric HF or metrics:*

The Two Scales of Honesty

Honesty is one of the important conditions that must be met in the information collection tool, and honesty means the ability of the tool to measure what it was actually designed to measure ¹⁹. There are several types of honesty, so the researcher extracted virtual honesty and constructive honesty as follows: First, apparent honesty: The tool is

¹⁹ Nofal Muhammad Bakr and Ferial Muhammad Abu Awwad, "Thinking and Scientific Research," *Amman, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing and Distribution*, 2010, 219.

valid if its appearance indicates that in terms of form and in terms of its paragraphs' connection to the scale²⁰. Apparent validity is one of the types of validity that is evident through the contents of the scales and through the paragraphs in measuring the phenomenon to be measured by presenting these paragraphs to experts and specialists. This type of validity has been achieved by presenting each of the scales to experts.

Second: the validity of the construction. First: the method of the two end groups. The discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the scales was extracted in the subject of statistical analysis of the paragraphs, in the light of which the paragraphs capable of distinguishing between individuals with high scores and those with low scores were identified, and using the t-test, we find that the distinctive paragraphs were extracted and the non-distinguished ones were excluded. Second: the coefficient of internal consistency: The internal consistency of the paragraphs is explained by the stability of the total score of the scale "The higher the correlation coefficient, the more this indicates the availability of internal consistency and that the total score in the test itself is the subject of validity".²¹

The researcher used the internal consistency coefficient in analyzing the paragraphs of each scale, i.e. calculating the validity of the paragraphs of the scale using the internal test (the total score of the scale) by finding the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the degree of the field to which the paragraph belongs, as well as between the degree of each paragraph and the total score of the scale. Authenticity through the use of the simple correlation law (Pearson).

Stability of The Two Scales

First: the half-partition method: For the purpose of finding the stability coefficient of the scale, the half-partition method was adopted because it is a method that does not require a long time and is consistent with the requirements of the scale. The data obtained by the researcher related to the degrees of the social integration scale, which includes (42) items, have been relied upon. The scale has been divided into two parts. The first includes the grades of the items. Which carries odd numbers and by (21) items, and the second includes degrees of items that carry even numbers and by (21) items, as the Pearson simple correlation coefficient was calculated, which reached (0.721) for the scale, but this value represents the stability coefficient of half of the test, so it must The value of the stability coefficient is corrected. The researcher used the Spearman-Brown equation in order to correct the correlation coefficient the stability (0.874 Thus, the scale can be adopted as a research tool²².

A. Objectivity

²⁰ Bakr and Awwad.

²¹ Ikhlas Muhammad and Mustafa Hussein, "The Mathematical Meeting," *1st Edition, Egypt, Cairo Press* 96, no. NR 4 (2001): 177.

²² Amira Hanna Morcos, "Building and Standardizing the Psychological Burnout Scale for Handball Players," *Master Thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Physical Education*, 19 (2001): 78.

The data was emptied from the scales and returned. It became clear that all the paragraphs were clear to the sample, as it is characterized by the fact that the alternatives are multiple choice, and the answer is not accepted for more than one alternative, and there is no phrase for the open answer, as the scales are considered highly objective, and it is not possible to differ on the sample scores ²³

Finding Grades and Standard Levels for The Social Integration Scale

The researcher thought that there should be (5) levels of the measure of social integration, and it is clear from the table (12) the standard levels of the social integration scale, And Table (13) Show Standard level sfield of self-confid enceto scale Motivational traits Which was calculated by the following equation: Constant = (5*standard deviation/50); Standard score = (arithmetic mean (-,+) constant value (sequentially)). And the arithmetic mean is the score (50) in the standard score tables.

The fixed amount represents the value that must be added or subtracted from the arithmetic mean, as the modified standard score is a degree with an average of (50) and a deviation of zero, and accordingly, the fixed amount was calculated, which amounted to (0.598). The scale values were confined to (± 3), which means that the standard scores are within the normal (normal) level. Table (28) shows the statistical parameters of the scale results.

Table 12. The statistical parameters and standard levels of the measure of social integration

T	Statistical parameters	measure of social integration	Levels	Class
1	Arithmetic mean	95.14	very good	113,678-125.04
2	fixed amount	0.598	Good	101,718–113.08
3	standard deviation	5.98	Middle	89,758–101.12
4	Rationing, construction and application sample	118	acceptable	77,798–89.16
			Weak	- 77.265,838

Finding Standard Levels Field of Self-Confidence Motivational Traits Scale

Table 13. Shows statistical parameters and standard levelsfield of self-confidence Motivational traits scale

T	Statistical parameters	field of self-confidence	Levels	Class
1	Arithmetic mean	9.79	very good	12.44 - 11.43

²³ Munther Abdul-Hamid Al-Damen, "Fundamentals of Scientific Research" (Amman, Maisarah House for Publishing and Distribution, 2007).

2	fixed amount	0.053	Good	11.38 - 10.37
3	standard deviation	0.53	Middle	10.32 -9.31
4	Rationing, construction and application sample	118	Acceptable	9.26 - 8.25
			Weak	8.20 - 7.19

The final Description of The Social Integration Scale

The social integration scale in its final form consists of (42) items divided into four domains. The scale also included a number of alternatives (always, sometimes, rarely) with a triple rating scale between (1-3).and that The highest score for the domain is (126), the lowest (42), and the hypothetical mean (84). Consists Domain of self-confidence to Scale Motivational traits in its final form (4) poverty at ,and Scale included also numbera of alternatives Always, sometimes, rarely) and with the peace of appreciation tripartite between (3-1), and to calculate the degrees of dimension sscale field And as follows:- **5- Self-confidence**(4) poverty at, highest score for the domain (12(and the lowest score)4) and hypothetical medium (8).

After the researcher completed all the procedures for building and codifying the two standards for disabled athletes in volleyball - sitting, these standards became ready for application, and the standards were applied in their final form to the players of committees and clubs for the southern and middle Euphrates regions in Iraq in volleyball - sitting for the 2021-2022 sports season, who are actually registered with Lists of the Iraqi Central Paralympic Federation, which numbered (118) players for the period from 8/15/2022 to 8/17/2022.

The researcher used the statistical bag (SPSS 16) and Excel program: 1) Percentage 2) Kai square 3) Arithmetic mean 4) Standard deviation 5) (Testt) for the independent samples 6) Simple Correlation Coefficient (Pearson) 7) Spearman Equation-Brown 8) Constant Amount.

Result and Discussion

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results measure of social integration Among the research sample members

Table 14. Shows the number of paragraphs, the arithmetic and hypothetical mean, the standard deviation, the raw scores, the levels, the number, and the percentage of the social integration scale and its domains.

T	the scale	The number of paragraphs	Arithmetic mean	hypothetical mean	standard deviation
1	social integration	42	95.14	84	5.98
2	Self-esteem and athletic identity	11	22.10	22	2.18

3	Family integration and socialization	9	19.6	18	1.90
4	Integration of societal values and standards	11	23.59	22	1.88
5	Institutional integration and social protection	11	18.2	22	2.30

Table 15. The results of the levels of social integration scale among the research sample

percentage	the number	raw degree	levels
6.77%	8	113,678-125.04	VERY GOOD
24.57%	29	101,718-113.08	GOOD
51.69%	61	89,758-101.12	MIDDLE
16.94%	20	77,798-89.16	ACCEPTABLE
0%	0	- 77.265,838	WEAK
100%	118		THE TOTAL

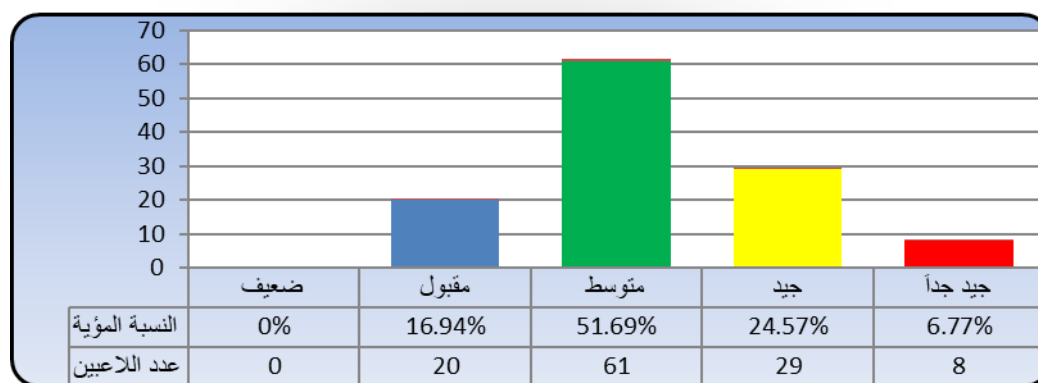


Figure 1. The histogram shows the levels of the Social Integration Scale

It is clear from the table (15) The levels of social integration of the research sample individuals, and through it, it becomes clear to us the largest trend for the presence of the research sample within the two levels (medium, good), as their number reached (90) disabled players, with a rate of (76.27%) While the level is (very good), which has (8) players, with a percentage of (6.77%), these numbers and percentages are clear indications that the level of the research sample individuals for social integration are low levels that correspond to the real reality that he saw. researcher when conducting research procedures.

The researcher finds that overcoming the difficulties and societal obstacles and psychological barriers and what they carry with them from the negative view towards this group of society (the disabled), which caused the decline in their ability to engage and integrate with society and curtail their abilities, motives and desires to overcome disability

and enter into the joints of public social life and sports alike. With healthy other athletes who represent sports clubs with their various activities.

In order for the social life of the disabled athletes to be integrated, it is necessary to live in an organized society dominated by social, legal and cultural foundations, which allow this group to adapt to aspects of life activities and remove forms of tension from them and may keep them within the circle of social isolation and avoid the participation of individuals in social relations and sports activities and achieve vertigo which they seek to achieve within society.

And when the researcher conducted personal interviews with the disabled players, the picture became more and more clear to him, as the culture of acceptance in society can hardly do justice to this group. Whoever believes that the psychological, social, physical, mental and educational protection of healthy people is more than that of the disabled, therefore it is not possible scientifically to raise the degree of their self-confidence and the civic and sports participation that achieves the highest social integration within society.

Marwan Abdel-Meguid indicates that sports clubs and institutions are vital institutions that contribute to the development of the social aspects of individuals, and they are important fields for building social relations and developing morale and a sense of responsibility among its members, not only this, but the continued integration of the disabled into society achieves great goals in promoting and developing social, economic and cultural status in society²⁴. Ihsan Al-Hassan also indicates that sports institutions and clubs are an essential part of the cultural, educational and social institutions in society. They are the provisions and laws that determine the behavior and relations of athletes and their integration into clubs, centers and sports teams²⁵.

Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Results Area of Self-Confidence to Motivational Traits Scale Among The Research Sample Members

Table 16. It shows the number of paragraphs, the arithmetic and hypothetical mean, standard deviation, raw scores, levels, count, and percentage field of self-confidence

Motivational traits scale					
T	THE SCALE	THE NUMBER OF PARAGRAPHS	ARITHMETIC MEAN	HYPOTHETICAL MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1	Self-confidence	4	9.79	8	0.53

²⁴ Marwan Abdel Meguid Ibrahim, "Management and Organization in Physical Education," *Dar Al-Fikr for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Amman* 87 (2000): 107.

²⁵ Kazuo Yamaguchi, "Mathematical Sociology and Empirical Social Research," *Sociological Theory and Methods* 20, no. 2 (2005): 137-56.

Table 17. Display results show levels area Self confidence among the research sample members

levels	12.44 - 11.43	15	percentage
very good	11.38 - 10.37	31	12.71%
good			26.27%
middle	10.32 - 9.31	56	47.45%
acceptable	9.26 - 8.25	16	13.55%
weak	8.20 - 7.19	zero	zero
the total		118	100%

It is clear from the table (17) (The number of players at the level is very good) 15 players and by (12.71%), but at a good level it was (31) (players and percentage) 26.27%, while they were in the average level (56) (players and percentage) 47.45%, then at an acceptable level and the number of players (16) (players and percentage) 13.55%. Finally, the level is weak, it did not get any significant result, that the level of the sample for the field of self-confidence fell within two levels (average and good) (as the number of players) 87 (players and percentage) 73.72%.

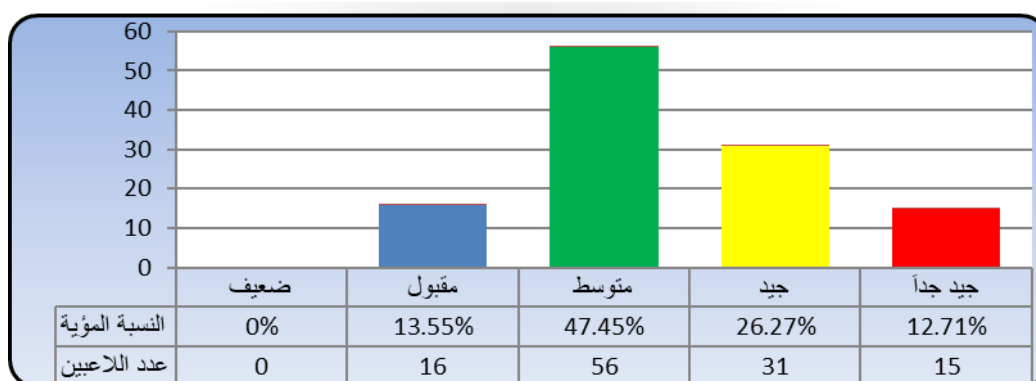


Figure 2. The histogram of the results shows the levels of self-confidence of the research sample.

Then, It is clear from the table (17) that results levels area Self-esteem for the motivational traits scale, where we notice that your research eye was centered at the levels (medium, good). In the context of these results, it is clear to the researcher that the levels of self-confidence among the disabled players are declining, and he expects this result, as it corresponds with what he watches it from a low reality in government programs and plans that are effective in establishing the foundations of sports personality in athletes disabled. This came against the background what he suffers from The reality of the application of texts and laws that can be said that the government and the legal legislator did not forget this category, but he did not realize and follow up the application of what he legislated from those laws.

Without the socialization of some families and the human, moral and moral support towards the disabled by the administrative bodies of the sub-committees and sports clubs

of the Paralympic Federation, the results of this would have been The trait is shameful. Indeed, we may not find a disabled person practicing any sporting activity This results in changes in The life path of all disabled people to struggle with the difficulties of material and societal life Away from practicing their sports and non-sports tendencies and desires. When the researcher watched the matches of the Iraq Volleyball Championship - sitting, he found that the players are the ones who contribute to instilling confidence in themselves And among them within the sports teams during that tournament, the researcher believes that this confidence is the continuity of their continuity in family of sports activities.

Confirm Johnson, The social institutions (family, school, state, centers and organizations....etc) cultivate and consolidate the values of self-confidence among the members of society and clarify for children The positive qualities that they enjoy, their unspecified ability to achieve their goals that they plan for, and their ability to lively interact with society to the fullest extent, thus instilling in them the possibility and ability to achieve their desires within society ²⁶.

Here, the researcher emphasizes the necessity of restoring the disabled person's self-confidence by improving the social environment, starting with family and government support, by opening the way for players with disabilities to change their behavior. their lives Sports, and informing the disabled that they are no different from the normal, because the community's confidence in these principles is the disabled person's confidence in himself and his feeling that he is part of the general and sports community and that he is an integral part of society, the researcher stresses that the development of self-confidence does not take place only on training modules, but also in recreational and cultural activities and participation in local and international conferences concerning the disabled.

Conclusion

First, that two scales (Social integration and motivational traits in the field of self-confidence) is able to measure what it was set for. Second, the emergence of different levels in the degrees of the motivational traits scale and its fields for the final application sample, where the highest percentage was for the level (average), then followed by the two levels (acceptable, weak), then the level (good), and finally the level (very good) for the disabled players, and this is a clear indication that the research sample did not have a high legal culture, and all of this negatively affected those results. The researcher concluded that practicing sports activities for the research sample individuals makes them more able to build their social relationships with their colleagues, enhances their achievement motivation, gains high self-confidence, overcomes difficulties, and makes them have a social status within the community.

²⁶ Harry Morton Johnson, *Sociology* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1960).

Recommendations: First, adopting the two scales prepared by the researcher to identify the levels of social integration and trait of self-confidence By government and administrative bodies and coaches to improve the reality of this important segment of players. And the need to pay attention to players with disabilities in studying the reality of social integration and trying to develop the societal reality around them through defining the media, seminars and conferences about the possibility of integrating this group into society and achieving real interaction and coexistence with them. Second, holding seminars and Workshops for the members of the research sample in order to increase the players' self-confidence and raise their capabilities and perseverance in facing challenges and difficulties and overcoming them and increasing the intellectual and cultural awareness of the family members of the disabled player and introducing them.

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