

**SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP BMOTIVATIONAL TRAITSFOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS _ SITTING****Mohammed Riyadh Mohammed (University of Basrah)**

Mohammed.readh291992@gmail.com

Firas Hasan Abdul Hussein (University of Basrah)

Dr_firashasan@yahoo.com

Prof. Dr. Hussein Abdulqader Maroof (University of Basrah)

Hussein.abdulqadeer@uobasrah.edu.iq

ABSTRACT

Research importance in that Sports sociology 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 construction of society, especially for the disabled, who have increased interest in them in the world recently. As for the research problem, the researcher conducted a survey through his contacts with handicapped athletes playing 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 affiliation within the team and society, which has caused, from time to time, a decline in their integration into society. **Search target** To construct and codify three scales (a scale of social integration and a scale of statement Motivational traits) for players of clubs and sports committees in the southern and middle Euphrates regions for the disabled in Iraq, as well as the research aims to identify the correlation between social integration in terms of motivational features, and the researcher assumed the emergence of varying levels in the results of both measures.

key words: social integration, Motivational traits, Disabled.

Introduction

Man is a social being who lives and spends most of his time among the members of society, practicing activities social activities, including sports (Hazem Jassem Khazal:2:2014), and accordingly, the relationship between the athlete and society becomes an interdependent relationship based on the influence of one on the other, in which the person is naturally affected by the situations that occur in society (Mohamed Abdel-Ridha and Firas Hassan Abdel-Hussein:2:2021)

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 neglect (Abdul Hakim Jawad Matar: 9:1996).

Psychology is considered one of the basic sciences in the field of sports, but it has become a very important and basic pillar in training programs, because of the impact it reflects on the performance of the athlete. Because with the passage of time and the development witnessed by the world and in all the sciences that have been invested in sports training, the levels of athletes have become very close in performance and achievement. (Kazem Habib Abbas: 4:2021).

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. (Ahmed Kazem Fahd: 7: 2012).

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 of the life of the disabled and the extent to which their lives are integrated, integration with society, and the serious pursuit of 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.

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. In front of a problem that pushes him to engage in such social problems, as they do not have a little bit of motivation because of that so ensure their integration into society.

The objective of the study:

- Building and codifying a measure of social integration and scale for motivational traits for players of clubs and sports committees in the two regions Southern and Middle Euphrates in Iraq.
- Identify the correlation between social integration and its domains with the motivational traits of the research sample.

Methods and structure of the study

The descriptive approach using the survey method because it is the most appropriate in solving the research problem, and the research community and a sample of volleyball players included sitting in the committees and clubs of the two regions of the south and the middle Euphrates, which numbered (118) players, and the standards were applied to them and their results were approved.

The research community and its sample: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, and according to the following groups:

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).

Schedule (1)

It shows the distribution of the sample and the percentages of the research sample members

percentage of the sample	the total number	The name of the club or committee	Governorate	the sample
8.47%	10	Basra Club	Basra	a sample Construction and legalization And the final application
7.62%	9	Dhi Qar Committee	Dhi Qar	
9.32%	11	Wissam Al Majd Club	Baghdad	
5.93%	7	Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi Club		
9.32%	11	Loyalty club		
8.47%	10	Wasit Committee	Wasit	
7.62%	9	Anbar Committee	Anbar	
6.77%	8	Anbar Club		
7.62%	9	Eshnuna Club	Diyala	
6.77%	8	Diyala Committee		
8.47%	10	Muthanna Committee	Double	
7.62%	9	Babylon Commission	Babylon	
5.93%	7	Nineveh Committee	Mosul	
100%	118	the total		

Define metric areas

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

fieldCivil 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:

1. Self-esteem and athletic identity
2. Family integration and socialization
3. Integration of societal values and standards
4. Institutional integration and social protection

As did the researchernBy defining two domains to measure motivational traits:

As did the researchernby specifying (11A domain for the motivational traits scale in its initial formThese are the domains prepared by (Richard and Tenko)Ehj:

- 1) motivation2) Aggressiveness 3)the design4)the responsibility5)driving H6)Self-confidence7)Emotional control8)hardness9)training10)living conscience11)Trust in others.

Schedule (2)

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

degree (Ca2) tabular	Calculated (Ca2) score	The number of disagreeing experts	percentage	The number of agreed experts	domains	T
3.84	12	0	100%	12	Self-esteem and athletic identity	1
	8.33	1	91.66%	11	Family integration and socialization	2
	8.33	1	91.66%	11	Integration of societal values and standards	3
	12	0	100%	12	Institutional integration and social protection	4

- 1) All experts agreed on the areas of the social integration scale, as shown in Table (3).

Schedule (3)

It shows the percentages and chi-square degree (Ka2) of the experts' agreement on the domains of the achievement motivation scale

degree (Ca2) tabular	Ca2 degree calculated	The number of disagreeing experts	percentage	The number of agreed experts	domains	T
3.84	8.33	1	91.66%	11	motivation	1
		12	0%	0	aggression	2
	5.33	2	83.33%	10	the design	3
	12	0	100%	12	the responsibility	4
	8.33	1	91.66%	11	Leadership	5

	12	0	100%	12	Self-confidence	6
	8.33	1	91.66%	11	Emotional control	7
	5.33	2	83.33%	10	hardness	8
	12	0	100%	12	training	9
	12	0	100%	12	living conscience	10
	8.33	1	91.66%	11	Trust in others	11

2) All experts agreed on the domains of the motivational traits scale Except for the field of aggressiveness, it was excluded from the scale because this field could not be achieved from this type of samples and the game of volleyball - sitting. As shown in the table (3). **Show the initial formula of the two scales to the experts and the brainTshoutn**

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) for a measure of motivational traits .

Schedule (4)

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

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

12	100%	1	8.33	91.66%	1	5.33	83.33%	1	12	100%	1
		1			1			1			1
12	100%	2	12	100%	2				12	100%	2
8.33	91.66%	3	5.33	83.33%	3				1.33	66.66%	3

Schedule (5)

It shows the percentage and chi-square score (Ka2) calculated for the answers of experts and specialists who agree on each item of the motivational traits scale.

Ca2 degree	percentage	T	Ca2 degree	percentage	T	Ca2 degree	percentage	T	Ca2 degree	percentage	T
12	100%	3	Emotional control			12	100%	3	motivation		
5.33	83.33%	4				12	100%	4			
8.33	91.66%	5	12	100%	1	5.33	83.33%	5	12	100%	1
living conscience			5.33	83.33%	2	Leadership			5.33	83.33%	2
			8.33	91.66%	3				8.33	91.66%	3
5.33	83.33%	1	12	100%	4	8.33	91.66%	1	5.33	83.33%	4
12	100%	2	8.33	91.66%	5	5.33	83.33%	2	12	100%	5
12	100%	3	hardness			12	100%	3	the design		
5.33	83.33%	4				0.333	58.33%	4			
8.33	91.66%	5	5.33	83.33%	1	5.33	83.33%	5	5.33	83.33%	1
Trust in others			12	100%	2	Self-confidence			12	100%	2
			5.33	83.33%	3				5.33	83.33%	3
5.33	83.33%	1	8.33	91.66%	4	12	100%	1	1.33	66.66%	4
12	100%	2	12	100%	5	1.0	50.0%	2	8.33	91.66%	5
12	100%	3	training			8.33	91.66%	3	the responsibility		
8.33	91.66%	4				5.33	83.33%	4			
8.33	91.66%	5	8.33	91.66%	1	12	100%	5	8.33	91.66%	1
			12	100%	2				5.33	83.33%	2

Thus, the number of items that were excluded from the complete social scale reached (46) items, as follows:

1. Self-esteem and sports identity (12) paragraphs.
2. Family integration and socialization (10) paragraph.
3. Integration of societal values and standards (12) paragraphs.
4. Institutional integration and social protection (12) items, as shown in table (6)

Schedule(6)

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

The number of paragraphs of the scale after being presented to the experts	The sequence of excluded paragraphs	excluded paragraphs	The number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form	domains	T
12	13	1	13	Self-esteem and athletic identity	1
10	3	1	11	Family integration and socialization	2
12	6	1	13	Integration of societal values and standards	3
12	7	1	13	Institutional and social protection	4
46	-	4	50	the total	

Schedule(7)

Shows the number of paragraphs of the motivational traits scale after being presented to experts and specialists

Paragraphs of the scale after presentation to the experts	The sequence of excluded paragraphs	excluded paragraphs	The number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form	domains	T
5	-	0	5	motivation	1
4	4	1	5	the design	2
5	-	0	5	the responsibility	3
4	4	1	5	Leadership	4
4	2	1	5	Self-confidence	5
5	-	0	5	Emotional control	6
5	-	0	5	hardness	7
5	-	0	5	living conscience	8
5	-	0	5	Trust in others	9
5	-	0	5	training	10
47		3	50	the total	

Method of correcting the paragraphs of the three scales:

1- 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.

Schedule (8)**Shows the weights of the alternatives to the items of the social integration scale**

Scarcely	sometimes	always	Appreciation given	
1	2	3	positive	Paragraph direction

Schedule (9)**It shows the weights of the alternatives for the items of the motivational traits scale in both positive and negative directions**

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

Statistical analysis of metrics:

The standards were applied to a building sample consisting of (118) players from the research sample. Schedule(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.

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:

1. 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.
2. The scores obtained by the sample consisting of (118) players were arranged in descending order
3. 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." (Marwan Abdel Majeed Ibrahim:140:1999) 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 and motivational traits), 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 scales and 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 a law (t – test), as shown in Table (9).

Schedule (9)

Show(t) calculated for the discriminatory power of the items of the social integration scale

the group		senior group		Sig	valueT	T	lower group		senior group		Sig	valueT	T
The world													
p	s	p	s				p	s	p	s			
Family integration and socialization							Self-esteem and athletic identity						
0.45	1.75	0.13	2.87	moral	17.1	1	0.55	1.85	0	3	moral	18.42	1
0.43	1.73	0.15	2.85	moral	16.9	2	0.32	1.62	0.26	2.74	moral	15.8	2
0.39	1.69	0.19	2.81	moral	16.5	3	0.19	1.49	0.39	2.61	moral	14.5	3
0.31	1.61	0.27	2.73	moral	15.7	4	0.41	1.71	0.17	2.83	moral	167	4
0.28	1.58	0.35	2.75	moral	15.4	5	0.56	1.84	0.01	2.99	moral	18.4	5
0.24	1.54	0.44	2.66	moral	15.0	6	0.36	1.66	0.22	2.78	moral	16.2	6
0.53	1.83	0.02	2.98	moral	18.2	7	0.44	1.74	0.14	2.86	moral	17	7
0.17	1.13	1.69	1.31	non-moral	1.61	8	0.47	1.77	0.11	2.89	moral	17.3	8
0.45	1.75	0.13	2.87	moral	17.1	9	0.55	1.85	0	3	moral	18.42	9
0.48	1.78	0.11	2.91	moral	17.4	10	0.38	1.68	0.28	2.72	moral	15.6	10
							0.35	1.34	1.44	1.55	non-moral	1.32	11
							0.27	1.57	0.31	2.69	moral	15.3	12
For institutional integration and social protection							Integration of societal values and standards						
0.55	1.85	0	3	moral	18.42	1	0.29	1.59	0.29	2.71	moral	15.5	1
0.44	1.74	0.14	2.86	moral	17	2	0.49	1.79	0.09	2.91	moral	17.5	2

0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	17.8	3	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	18	3
		6	4	1			1	1	4	6	1		
0.3	1.6	0.2	2.8	mora	16.4	4	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	18.4	4
8	8			1			6	4	1	9	1		
0.4	1.7	0.1	2.8	mora	17.3	5	0.3	1.6	0.2	2.7	mora	16	5
7	7	1	9	1			4	4	4	6	1		
0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	18.2	6	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.9	mora	17.4	6
3	3	2	8	1			8	8			1		
0.4	1.7	0.1	2.8	mora	16.6	7	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.6	mora	15.2	7
		8	2	1			6	6	2	8	1		
0.4	1.7	0.1	2.8	mora	17.2	8	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.8	mora	16.9	8
6	6	2	8	1			3	3	5	5	1		
0.3	1.6	0.2	2.7	mora	15.9	9	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.6	mora	14.7	9
3	3	5	5	1			1	1	7	3	1		
0.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	mora	15.4	1	0.3	1.6	0.1	2.8	mora	16.5	1
8	8			1		0	9	9	9	1	1		0
0.3	1.6	0.2	2.7	mora	16.3	1	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.8	mora	167	1
7	7	1	9	1		1	1	1	7	3	1		1
0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	18	1	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	mora	17.8	1
1	1	4	6	1		2			6	4	1		2

When comparing the values of (calculated t) with the (tabular) value of (1.66) at the significance level (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).

T	valueT calculated	sig	senior group		lower group		T	valueT calculated	Sig	senior group		lower group	
			s	p	s	p				s	p	s	p
motivation						the design							
1	18.42	moral	3	0	1.85	0.55	1	16.7	moral	2.83	0.17	1.71	0.41
2	16.5	moral	2.81	0.19	1.69	0.39	2	18.4	moral	2.99	0.01	1.84	0.56
3	14.8	moral	2.64	0.36	1.52	0.22	3	15	moral	2.66	0.34	1.54	0.24
4	17.2	moral	2.88	0.12	1.76	0.46	4	17	moral	2.86	0.14	1.74	0.44
5	15.6	moral	2.72	0.28	1.63	0.3							
the responsibility						Leadership							
1	14.9	moral	2.65	0.35	1.53	0.23	1	14.9	moral	2.65	0.35	1.53	0.23
2	17.4	moral	2.91	0.11	1.78	0.48	2	18.2	moral	2.98	0.2	1.83	0.53

3	16	moral	2.76	0.24	1.64	0.34	3	15.6	moral	2.72	0.28	1.6	0.3
4	15.1	moral	2.67	0.33	1.55	0.25	4	17.1	moral	2.87	0.13	1.75	0.45
5	1.87	Unmeaningful	2.4	0.6	1.25	0.5							
Self-confidence							Emotional control						
1	15.9	moral	2.75	0.25	1.63	0.33	1	16.2	moral	2.78	0.22	1.66	0.36
2	16.6	moral	2.82	0.18	1.7	0.4	2	18.2	moral	2.98	0.2	1.83	0.53
3	14.7	moral	2.63	0.37	1.51	0.21	3	17.3	moral	2.89	0.11	1.77	0.47
4	18.4	moral	2.99	0.01	1.84	0.56	4	14.5	moral	2.61	0.39	1.49	0.19
							5	15.4	moral	2.7	0.3	1.58	0.28
hardness							training						
1	16.3	moral	2.79	0.21	1.67	0.37	1	14.5	moral	2.61	0.39	1.49	0.19
2	15.2	moral	2.68	0.32	1.56	0.26	2	18	moral	2.96	0.04	1.81	0.51
3	17.8	moral	2.94	0.06	1.8	0.5	3	15.8	moral	2.74	0.26	1.62	0.32
4	16.5	moral	2.81	0.19	1.69	0.39	4	16.8	moral	2.84	0.16	1.72	0.42
5	16.1	moral	2.77	0.23	1.65	0.35	5	17.5	moral	2.91	0.09	1.79	0.49
living conscience							Trust in others						
1	15.7	moral	2.73	0.27	1.61	0.31	1	15.3	moral	2.69	0.31	1.57	0.27
2	17.1	moral	2.87	0.13	1.75	0.45	2	17.5	moral	2.91	0.09	1.79	0.49
3	15.5	moral	2.71	0.29	1.59	0.29	3	16.4	moral	2.8	0.2	1.68	0.38
4	16.9	moral	2.85	0.15	1.73	0.43	4	14.6	moral	2.62	0.38	1.5	0.2
5	14.4	moral	2.6	0.4	1.48	0.18	5	18.4	moral	2.99	0.01	1.84	0.56

Schedule (10)

shows the values of (T) calculated for the discriminatory power of the items of the motivational traits scale

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) We find that there is (povertyone) out of (47) paragraphs was aqtoSo it was excludedTable 10).

- 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:

1. Self-esteem and mathematical identity, number of paragraphs (11).
2. Family integration and socialization, the number of paragraphs (9).
3. Integration of societal values and standards, the number of paragraphs (11).
4. Institutional integration and social protection, number of paragraphs (11).

The number of items that were excluded through statistical analysis (discriminatory power and internal consistency) from the motivational traits scale was (3) items, and the number of items after exclusion became (44) items distributed as follows:

1. Motivation, number of paragraphs (5) paragraphs.
2. Design, the number of paragraphs (4) paragraphs.
3. Liability, the number of paragraphs (4) paragraphs.
4. Leadership, the number of paragraphs (4) paragraphs.
5. Self-confidence, the number of paragraphs (4), poverty.
6. Emotional control, the number of paragraphs (5) paragraphs.
7. Toughness, the number of paragraphs (4) paragraphs.
8. Training, the number of paragraphs (5) paragraphs.
9. Trust others, the number of paragraphs (5) paragraphs.

Properties Psychometric For metrics:

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. (Ferial Muhammad Abu Awwad, Muhammad Bakr Nofal:187:2012) There are several types of honesty, so the researcher extracted virtual honesty and constructive honesty as follows:

First: apparent honesty:

The tool is valid if its appearance indicates that in terms of form and in terms of its paragraphs' connection to the scale. (Ferial Muhammad Abu Awwad, Muhammad Bakr Nofal:188:2012). The 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.

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. for two scales (Social integration and motivational traits).

Second: the coefficient of internal consistency:

The internal consistency of the paragraphs is explained by the stability of the total score of the scale. (Ikhlas Muhammad, Mostafa Hussain:177:2001)

Use the following method: The coefficient of internal consistency 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, and this type is achieved from Authenticity through the use of the simple correlation law (Pearson). totoMqjao(Social integration and motivational traits).

constancy for two measures

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, and the data obtained by the researcher have been relied upon and related to the scores of the social integration scale, which includes (42) items, as the scale was divided into two parts, the first includes the scores of the items that carry odd numbers, by (21) items, and the second includes the grades of items that carry even numbers, by (21) items, as the simple Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, which reached the scale (0.721), but this value represents the stability coefficient half of the test, so the value of the stability coefficient must be corrected. The researcher used the Spearman-Brown equation in order to correct the correlation coefficient, and thus became the stability (0.874). Thus, the scale can be adopted as a research tool (Princess Hanna Marks:78:2001).

As for the motivational traits scale, the data obtained by the researcher were relied upon and related to the degrees of the scale that includes (44) items, as the scale was divided into two parts, the first includes the degrees of the paragraphs that carry odd numbers by (22) items, and the second includes the grades of items that carry even numbers and by (22) items, as the simple Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, which reached the scale (0.784). However, this value represents the stability coefficient of half of the test, so the value of the stability coefficient must be corrected, as the researcher did not use the Spearman-Brown equation in order to correct the correlation coefficient, thus becoming the stability of the scale (0.899). Thus, the scale can be adopted as a research tool.

Objectivity:

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 (Monther Guarantor:120:2009).

Finding scores and standard levels for the social integration scale:

thought the researcher There should be (5) levels of the measure of social integration and a measure of motivational traits. It can be seen from the table (12-13) The standard levels of the social integration scale and a measure of motivational traits, which was calculated by the following equation:

- Constant = $(5 * \text{standard deviation} / 50)$ (Princess Hanna Marks:78:2001).
- Standard score = (arithmetic mean (-, +) constant value (sequentially)).
- 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 scale scores fall within the normal (normal) level, and the table (12) shows the statistical parameters of the results of the scalesocial integration,and table(11) shows the statistical parameters of the results of the scaleMotivational traits.

Schedule (11)

Shows the statistical parameters and standard levels of the measure of social integration

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

Finding BenchmarksMotivational traits scale:

Schedule (12)

Shows statistical parameters and standard levelsMotivational traits scale

Class	levels	Motivational traits scale	Statistical parameters	T
141.15 - 123.73	very good	95.30	Arithmetic mean	1
122.81 - 105.39	good	0.917	fixed amount	2
104.47 - 87.05	middle	9.17	standard deviation	3
86.13 - 68.71	acceptable	118	Rationing, construction and application sample	4
67.79 - 50.37	weak			

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 includes a number of alternatives (always, sometimes, rarely) with a triple rating scale between (1-3).and thatThe highest score for the field is (126), the lowest (42), and the hypothetical mean (84).

The final description of the scaleMotivational traits:

scale is formedMotivational traitsin its final form (44) paragraph distributoraontenfields ,AndScale includedalsonumberaof alternativesAlways, sometimes, rarely) and with the peace of appreciationtripartitebetween (3-1), and that the calculation of the degrees of dimensions of the scale is as follows:

Analyses

Data were processed by computer according to the statistical bag (spss ver 21).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

Results

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results:

Schedule (13)

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 fields.

standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Arithmetic mean	The number of paragraphs	the scale	T
5.98	84	95.14	42	social integration	1
2.18	22	22.10	11	Self-esteem and athletic identity	2
1.90	18	19.6	9	Family integration and socialization	3
1.88	22	23.59	11	Integration of societal values and standards	4
2.30	22	18.2	11	Institutional integration and social protection	5

Schedule (14)

Shows 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

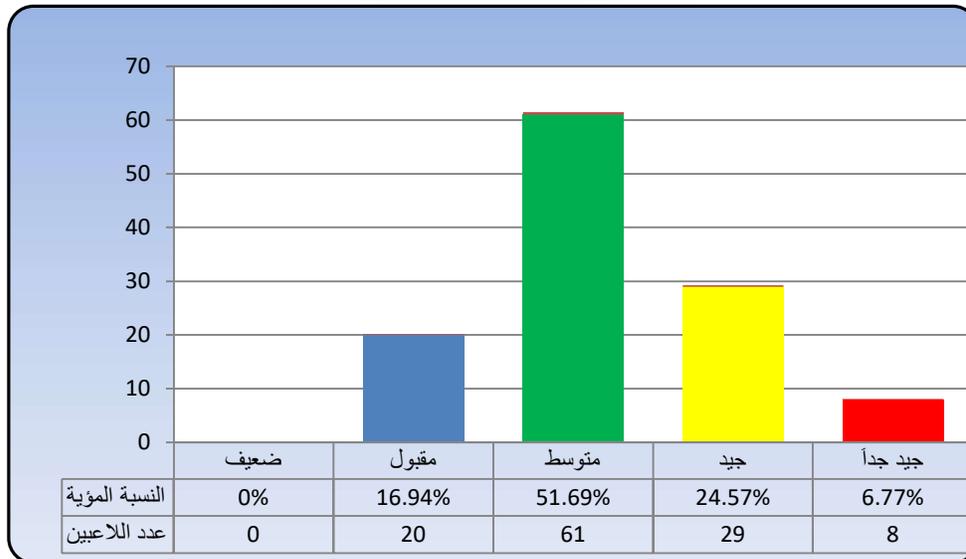


Figure (1)

The histogram shows the levels of the Social Integration Scale

It is clear from the table (14) 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.

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.

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 and economic status and culture in society(Marwan Abdel Majeed:27:200)

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results Motivational traits scale among the research sample members:

Schedule (15)

It 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 motivational traits scale and its fields.

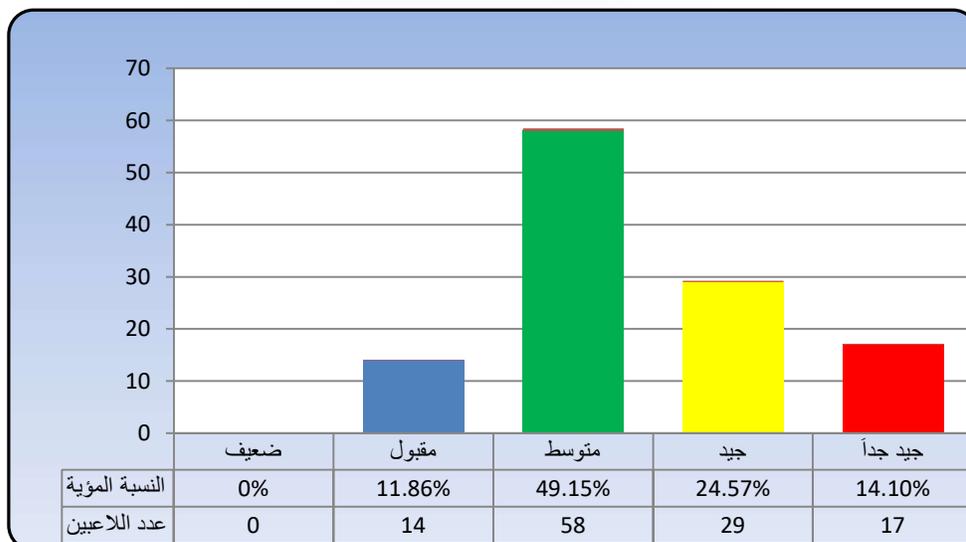
STANDAR D DEVIATIO N	HYPOTHETICA L MEAN	ARITHMETI C MEAN	THE NUMBER OF PARAGRAPH S	THE SCALE	T
9.17	88	95.30	44	Motivationa l traits scale	1
0.93	10	11.14	5	motivation	2
0.61	8	9.11	4	the design	3
0.74	8	8.93	4	the responsibilit y	4
0.66	8	9.01	4	Leadership	5
0.53	8	9.79	4	Self-confidence	6
1.09	10	10.17	5	Emotional control	7
0.69	8	8.93	4	hardness	8
1.19	10	10.12	5	training	9
0.73	8	8.88	4	living conscience	10
1.13	10	9.49	5	Trust in others	11

Schedule (16)

Shows the results of the levels of motivational traits scale among the research sample

PERCENTAGE	THE NUMBER	RAW DEGREE	LEVELS
14.40%	17	141.15 - 123.73	very good
24.57%	29	122.81 - 105.39	good
49.15%	58	104.47 - 87.05	middle
11.86%	14	86.13 - 68.71	acceptable
zero	zero	67.79 - 50.37	weak
100%	118		the total

It is clear from the table (16The players are at a very good level.17)jumpersand by (14.40%), but at a good level it was (29(players and percentage)24.57%), while they were in the average level (58(players and percentage)49.15%), then at an acceptable level and the number of players (14(players and percentage)11.86%), and finally the level is poorDidn't get any resultsThis indicates that the sample level for the total score of the motivational traits scale fell within two levels (average and good(as the number of players)87(players and percentage)73.72%)



the shape (2)

Shows histogramThe results of the levels of motivational traits scale among the research sample

It is clear from the table (16) that the two levels (average, Good) The highest number of sample members was a rate of the level of motivational traits, and That fact clear to the researcheryenby watching itMDirect and continuous follow-up For matches, tournaments and training in which they participate, they are players who continue to play a game of volleyball - sitting, which is an important area of the players' lives, as they find themselves when practicingfor activities sports though They don't sufferHFrom frustrations, obstacles, and sports and life difficulties that reduce their motivational traits and the motivation of their achievement and practice, the research sample was affected by these obstaclesdirection Continuity of sports activity and othersDrHimself in front of self-motivation that prevents him from leaving the game of volleyball - sittingand various sporting eventsThey realize that practicing sports activities helps them achieve physical, mental, psychological and social growth, which strengthens their resolve to live and coexist despite what they are going through in their social lives.fromThe absence of most types of support for them, most notably financial and social support.

Achievement motivation is one of the basic influences that play an important and vital role in the behavior of individuals, and through it the desire to perform can be created, which can be said with it that the ability of the disabled person to achieve his goals depends to a large extent on internal and external motives and the development of methods, methods and actions that lead to directing the excitement of motivation that In turn, it pushes the disabled to produce and maintain balance in their general lives(Hadia Musa Abdul-Jabbar:431:2018).

The issue of motivation is among the most important topics of interest to the sports coach and the most exciting and interesting, as he is interested in knowing why some of his players continue to excel and progress in the practice of sports activity, while others are satisfied with his level without developing, and also that motivation may be almost more important in training

At the present time, as we see it forming the important foundations upon which the athletic level is built, intertwined with other playing skills (Amer Abbas Issa:33:2011)

CONCLUSIONS

- that two scales (Social integration and motivational traits) able to measure what it was set for.
- 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.

REFERENCES

- **Ahmed** Kazem Fahd: Some elements of physical fitness and its relationship to directing sports motivation among students of the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Basra, Journal of Studies and Research in Physical Education, University of Basra, Issue 33, 2012.
- **Ikhlas** Muhammad, Mustafa Hussein: Mathematical Society, 1st Edition, Egypt, Cairo Press, 2001.
- **Princess Hanna** Marks: Building and rationing a measure of psychological burnout among handball players, University of Baghdad, College of Physical Education, unpublished master's thesis, 2001.
- **Hazem** Jassem Khazal: Building and applying a measure of motivation towards practicing sports activity for the disabled, Journal of Physical Education Studies and Research, Basra University, Issue 38, 2014.
- **Helmy** Ibrahim and **Laila** Al-Sayed Farahat: Physical Education and Recreation for the Disabled, 1st Edition, Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 1998..
- **Amer** Saeed Al-Khikani: Football Psychology, 1st Edition, University of Babylon, College of Physical Education, Dar Al-Diyaa for Printing and Design, 2008.
- **Amer** Abbas Issa: Building and codifying the measure of social skills and its relationship to achievement motivation among young soccer players in Basra Governorate. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Al-Radiyah College of Education, Basra University, 2011 .
- **Abdul** Hakim Jawad Matar: Rehabilitative Physical Education and Cerebral Palsy, The Arab Thought Series in Physical Education and Sports, Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi 1996.
- **Abd** al-Hamid Muhammad al-Hashimi: The Guide in Social Psychology, Al-Hilal Library and House, Beirut, 2008.
- **Firas** Hassan Abdel-Hussein: Mathematical Sociology, Dar Al-Ghadeer for Printing and Publishing, 1st edition, 2017.
- **Faryal** Muhammad Abu Awwad, Muhammad Bakr Nofal: Action Research, 1st Edition, Amman, Dar Al Masirah, 2012.

- Kazem Habib Abbas: Determining the standard levels of some personal characteristics of advanced handball players, Journal of Physical Education Studies and Research, University of Basra, Volume 31, Issue 4, 2021.
- Louay Kazem Muhammad, Al-Sayyed Muhammad Najm Abdullah: Suggested exercises to treat ligament tears in the shoulder joint and their impact on restoring the normal range of the movement-disabled players in the javelin throwing event for athletics, Journal of Physical Education Studies and Research, University of Basra, Issue 54, 2018.
- Louis Maalouf: Al-Munjid in Language, Beirut, Catholic Press, 1975.
- Mohamed Abdel-Reza, Firas Hassan Abdel-Hussein: Manifestations of social deviation according to the field of manipulating the ages of players among Iraqi football club players for the period (2003-2011), College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Journal of Studies and Research of Physical Education, University of Basra, Volume 31, Issue 2 2021
- Marwan Abdel Majeed: Management and Organization in Physical Education, Jordan, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Fikr for Printing and Publishing, 2000.
- Marwan Abdul Majeed Ibrahim: Scientific foundations and statistical methods for tests and measurement in physical education, 1st edition, Jordan, Dar Al-Fikr for printing, publishing and distribution, 1999..
- Munther Al-Damen: Fundamentals of Scientific Research, 2nd edition, Amman. Al Masirah House, 2009.
- Hadia Musa Abdel-Jabbar: Achievement Motivation among the Visually Impaired in Khartoum State, Graduate Studies Journal, Al-Neelain University, Volume 10, 2018.