

Role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in training from the perspective of the players of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determinate the level of perception of the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in the training units from the perspective of players of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs, as well as developing a proposal for this role. A cross-sectional design was used in this study. The research community included 279 players representing 16 clubs of the Iraqi Premier League of futsal, while the final sample consisted of 126 players. To obtain the data, a questionnaire was designed to propose the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in the training units according to three dimensions: supporting the training requirements, supporting the requirements of sports medicine, and supporting supportive services. Based on the players' perspective about the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in training units, the results of the study show us that the overall result of the first dimension (supporting the training requirements) reached a high level of 77% with an arithmetic mean of 38.615. The overall result of the second dimension (supporting the requirements of sports medicine) reached a high level of 76% with an arithmetic mean of 38,423, and the overall result of the third dimension (supporting supportive services) also reached a high level of 77% with an arithmetic mean of 38.715. The research revealed that the teams' administrative supervisors of the Iraqi Premier League Futsal Clubs can play an active and positive

role in providing the safety factors in the training units from the perspective of the players of these teams, according to the dimensions of supporting the requirements of training, sports medicine services and other supportive services.

KEYWORDS

Safety factors; Premier league; Administrative supervisor

1. INTRODUCTION

Sports are an important aspect of daily life, which require a muscular and intellectual effort for its practitioners. Football is one of the most famous sports activities that receives great attention of young people (Al-Jaleel Abd Al-Zahra et al., 2022; Al-Nedawy et al., 2022; Obaid Aziz et al., 2022; Prieto, 2020). It has a special importance, health and entertaining benefits, and also ensures coexistence in a society dominated by fair competition and the spread of good sports ethics (Fernández et al., 2019; Radzimiński & Hajduczenia, 2019). Futsal is one of the most modern sports games that attracts many practitioners with increased range due to its advantages compared to football game in terms of the stadium area, its floor quality, the size of the goal, and the number of players (Sánchez et al., 2019). All of these elements provide easy ways to create many stadiums dedicated to this game. However, the practice of futsal game requires the provision of many important factors and aspects, as well as safety requirements that maintain the protection and safety of players and prevent their exposure to various sports injuries. Whenever the protection and safety factors are provided for the player, he can learn, acquire and master the game better and more easily. This, in turn, contributes to a good execution of sports skills, since the practice of sports does not guarantee the benefits envisaged of it except when it is implemented in the right way and under the supervision of competent coaches and administrators who have a positive impact on the behavior and performance of the players. Al-Nimr (2020) points out that in general, the concept of security and safety means avoiding the conditions and risks that may practitioners face during an activity, and providing safety for them within a safe atmosphere that guarantees them safe practice where the individual has a sense of safety and full protection from risk.

Therefore, the application of the concept of safety in the training units of the futsal game is very important, as it is a stage of preparation and development of abilities and skills. It should be provided with the best and keenest setting with an atmosphere of reassurance and psychological

safety for the players, protecting them from exposure to sports injuries, which enhances the commitment and serious training of players. The team's administrative supervisor plays an important role in achieving the responsibility of maintaining the safety of the players along with training and medical staff by providing appropriate training requirements, supporting the efforts of sports medical staff and monitoring the quality of accompanying and supportive services in the training halls. Accordingly, the importance of the study lies in presenting a proposal of the role that the team's administrative supervisor can play in providing safety factors for players in the training units according to players' perspective and field experience as they represent the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs. This helps the administrators supervising these teams to have a clear vision of their tasks, which enhances the development of their administrative level and address their deficiencies.

1.2. Research Problem

The development of sports and methods of their performance and achievements have required a variety of major and continuous efforts made by several organizational, administrative, training, medical, media and service authorities to protect and improve aspects related to each sports game comprehensively. The provision of safety factors in training and sports competitions is one of these aspects that have received increasing attention in order to protect players and reduce their exposure to sports injuries that hinder their access to advanced achievements. Despite this fact, sports injuries are inevitable in any game, whether when training or in a competition. This is especially true in futsal game due to several factors that increase player's exposure to injury during their training units. These factors include the specificity of the game in terms of the speed of its performance, the diversity of its skills, the difficulty of performing these skills and the need for fitness appropriate to the requirements of defense and attacking within a relatively small area. In addition to the different material requirements for proper training, as well as the effect of temperature, ventilation, cooling, heating, hygiene and maintenance factors in the training halls which affect the progress of the training unit and its results.

On the other hand, the above factors interact with the different culture of sports medicine and player's health and legal knowledge about the futsal game, which requires the intervention of those responsible for the management and training of the sports team to reduce these factors and enhance the safety aspects in the training units. Accordingly, the nature of the response of administrative supervisors of sports teams in promoting aspects of safety in general and training units in particular varies depending on their experience, efforts, and available capabilities. Under this unclear idea of the role that these administrators can play in reducing the risk of players experiencing sports injuries

in training units, and especially given the lack of a study that explains this role, the problem of research is formed in the following question:

- What is the role that the team's administrative supervisor can play in providing safety factors in training units from the perspective of players of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs?

1.3. Research Objectives

1. To determinate the level of perception of the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in training units from perspective of the players of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs.
2. To develop a proposal for the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in training units from the perspective of players of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs.

1.4. Research Scope

This study was limited to the players of Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs. It included the headquarters of the futsal clubs in Iraq participating in the Iraqi Premier League and their competition halls. The study was conducted during the period from 20/5/2021 to 15/7/2021.

2. METHODS

2.1. Study design

A cross-sectional study was carried out. The descriptive approach was employed through the survey as being appropriate for the nature of the current study.

2.2. Research Community and Sample

The research community included 279 players representing 16 clubs of the Iraqi Premier League of futsal game, according to statistics obtained from the Iraqi Central Football Association (CFA), Quintet Committee, Futsal. The research sample consisted of three parts randomly selected from the research community. The first part included 12 players who participated in the survey, while the second part consisted of the construction sample including 141 players. As for the sample of the final application, which is the third part of the sample, it included 126 players, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The research community and sample

No.	Club's name	Governorate	Number of players	Construction sample		Sample of final application
				Survey	Consistency and reliability	
1	Naft Alwasat	Najaf	21	1	11	9
2	Gaz Aljanub	Basrah	14	1	7	6
3	Masafi Alwasat	Baghdad	19	1	10	8
4	Masafi Aljanub	Basrah	18	1	9	8
5	Gaz Alshamal	Karbala	14		8	6
6	Awrol	Muthana	29	1	14	14
7	Aljinsia	Baghdad	18	1	9	8
8	Baladiat Alnaasiriah	Dhi Qar	17	1	8	8
9	Aljaysh	Baghdad	15		8	7
10	Air Force	Baghdad	14		7	7
11	Aljanub	Basrah	14		7	7
12	Alshurta	Baghdad	19	1	10	8
13	Shahriban	Diyala	17	1	8	8
14	Amanat Baghdad	Baghdad	16	1	8	7
15	Naft Albasrah	Basrah	15	1	7	7
16	Alsharqia	Wasit	19	1	10	8
Total			279	12	141	126
Percentage			100%	54,83%	45,16%	

2.3. Instrument

In order to obtain data related to the research objectives, the researchers designed a questionnaire about the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in the training units from the perspective of the players of the Iraqi Premier League of futsal game. This questionnaire is based on a plan that adopts scientific procedures through the experience of one of the researchers as the administrative supervisor of the teams of the new Sulaf Club in the city of Kirkuk for several years, in addition to reviewing studies related to this research, including the studies of Bakhti & Bakraoui (2017), Al-Nahar et al. (2010) and Al-Wishah & Ash-Shaqareen (2012). The content of this role was analyzed in terms of the three dimensions represented by supporting the training requirements, supporting the requirements of sports medicine, and supporting supportive services. The researchers created the required questionnaire which included 30 items distributed to 10 items for each dimension.

2.3.1. Face validity

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, it was presented to a jury to evaluate the comprehensiveness of the dimensions, the validity of their definitions, the validity of items and their appropriateness to the nature of the sample, as well as the validity of the proposed alternatives with the possibility of making appropriate amendments by deleting, rephrasing, adding or moving some items. The jury members have unanimously agreed on the validity of the dimensions and alternatives. With regard to the clarity of items and their appropriateness to the nature of the sample, the experts suggested some simple linguistic amendments, which were considered by the researchers suitable to keep the content of item and to clarify it better. Regarding the validity of the items, the researchers extracted the ratios of the jury members' agreement with the items, which resulted in 29 items being retained because they received 85-100% of agreement. However, one item was deleted after supporting the requirements of sports medicine, which stipulates following-up provision of ice cubes and cold water for use in case of injury, as it received 57% of agreement, which is less than the approved percentage (75%). Moreover, based on experts' opinion, an item was added to the second dimension, which provides for coordination with one of the medical authorities to perform annual physiological and functional examinations of the players.

2.3.2. Internal consistency

To find the degree of validity and internal consistency of items, the correlation coefficient between the item score and the total score of the scale should be found. The researchers distributed the electronic questionnaire form to the construction sample, which included 141 players randomly selected from the research community during the period of 4-25/6/2021. Then, 130 valid forms were obtained for statistical analysis, including 30 items related to the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in the training units Table 2.

Table 2. The results of the internal consistency of the questionnaire items for the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in training units.

Dimensions		N	The correlation degree between the item and the total score of scale	p value
First	Supporting the training requirements	1	0.655	0.000
		2	0.714	0.000
		3	0.724	0.000
		4	0.800	0.000
		5	0.801	0.000
		6	0.761	0.000
		7	0.811	0.000
		8	0.853	0.000
		9	0.765	0.000
		10	0.763	0.000
Second	Supporting the requirements of sports medicine	1	0.840	0.000
		2	0.705	0.000
		3	0.828	0.000
		4	0.849	0.000
		5	0.818	0.000
		6	0.785	0.000
		7	0.873	0.000
		8	0.855	0.000
		9	0.834	0.000
		10	0.860	0.000
Third	Supporting supportive services	1	0.702	0.000
		2	0.752	0.000
		3	0.871	0.000
		4	0.885	0.000
		5	0.870	0.000
		6	0.844	0.000
		7	0.747	0.000
		8	0.795	0.000
		9	0.907	0.000
		10	0.848	0.000

Table 2 shows that all of 30 items related to the role of the team's administrative supervisor in providing safety factors in the training units were internally consistent, as the correlation values of the items with the total response score ranged from 0.655-0.907. The level of significance for all

values of the correlation coefficients was $p=0.000$, which is lower than the approved significance level where $p<0.05$. This indicates the consistency of the questionnaire so that each item measures the same behavioral dimension measured by the scale collectively.

2.3.3. Reliability

To test the reliability of the questionnaire, the split-half method and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were applied to 130 electronic forms valid for statistical analysis obtained from the construction sample.

2.3.3.1. Split-Half method

The reliability coefficient was determined using the split-half method, in which the items were electronically split in half. The correlation coefficient between them was 0.96, and then the researchers fully completed the procedures to extract the reliability of the questionnaire by using the equations of the Spearman-Brown and Guttman analysis with values of 0.98 for both.

2.3.3.2. Cronbach's alpha coefficient method

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to estimate the reliability of the questionnaire, which reached a value of 0.98. From this result, we can see that we have a scale with an excellent consistency.

2.4. The survey

The survey represents a practical training and experience to identify the obstacles and problems that researchers may face to avoid them in the final application. Under the given health conditions, the researchers converted the written version of the questionnaire they prepared into an electronic version that was connected to an electronic link so that they can distribute it to the sample of the survey, which consisted of 12 players. These players were randomly selected from the clubs that participated in the Iraqi Premier League of futsal game on 30/6/2021. The aim of this selection was to ensure the clarity of the requirements of the items of the electronic questionnaire and to understand the way of answering these questions. This study provided the opportunity to answer all the questions raised by the players, as well as to recognize the degree of response of the respondents to the scale, who expressed their interaction with the items. The researchers confirmed this by contacting them through social media (Messenger and WhatsApp). The response time ranged from 11-14 minutes.

2.5. Describing the final draft of questionnaire

The final draft of the questionnaire consisted of 30 items mainly divided into three dimensions: supporting the training requirements (1-10), supporting the requirements of sports medicine (11-20), and supporting supportive services (21-30). Alternatives were organized according to the Likert scale, (1-5): Strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neither agree or disagree (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5). The total score of the respondents is calculated according to the alternatives selected for each item, with the highest response value containing 150 scores, while the minimum value contains 30 scores.

2.6. The final application of questionnaire

The questionnaire was applied to the final sample of 126 players after they received instructions on how to answer it, which benefited from the observations of the survey. This application was carried out for the duration of 2-10/7/2021. The researchers obtained 110 valid forms for statistical analysis, representing 39% of the research community.

2.7. Statistical analysis

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The descriptive analysis of the data was performed using descriptive statistics such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentage. The Pearson correlation was used to find the degree of validity and internal consistency of items. To test the reliability of the questionnaire, the split-half method and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were used, and also the equations of the Spearman-Brown and Guttman.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers obtained the following results, as shown in Table 3. Table 3 shows that the levels of the items of the first dimension (supporting the training requirements), were distributed among mid, high, and very high levels, based on the percentages obtained (74%, 77%, 81%, 83%, 81%, 74%, 76%, 85%, 61%, 74%) with arithmetic means of (3.730, 3.876, 4.069, 4.192, 4.069, 3.730, 3.846, 4.284, 3.084, 3.730), respectively, according to their sequence in the table. These results are reflected in the total result of the dimension, reaching the high level of 77% with an arithmetic mean of 38.615.

Table 3. The results of the dimensions presented with arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percentages and the level of the items.

Dimensions	N	Item	- Arithmetic mean	± Standard deviation	Percentage	Level
Supporting the training requirements	1	Effective contribution to the selection of a qualified technical manager to train the team	3.730	1.112	74%	High
	2	Ensuring the integration of the training staff in consultation with the technical manager of the team.	3.876	1.269	77%	High
	3	Emphasizing the regularity and continuity of training.	4.069	1.057	81%	Very high
	4	Providing safe training tools and equipment for the sports team.	4.192	1.107	83%	Very high
	5	Paying attention to the quality of sports equipment for the sports team.	4.069	0.997	85%	Very high
	6	Adopting good and appropriate training times for the sports team.	3.730	1.274	74%	High
	7	Obliging players to wear protective equipment during training.	3.846	1.314	76%	High
	8	Following up on the good warm-up and stretching of the players.	4.284	0.982	81%	Very high
	9	Directing the training staff to adopt refereeing during the exercises of the training units.	3.084	1.092	61%	Mid
	10	Ensuring the development of legal knowledge of refereeing the game for players and coaches.	3.730	1.205	74%	High
Total			38.615	7.778	77%	High
Supporting the requirements of sports medicine	11	Hiring a sports medicine specialist.	3.323	1.214	66%	Mid
	12	Paying attention to providing all the medical staff requirements for the team.	3.884	1.178	77%	High
	13	Insisting on recovery of the injured player to allow him to participate in training.	4.084	1.154	81%	Very high
	14	Setting up a first aid pharmacy for the training halls.	3.330	1.203	66%	High
	15	Paying attention to make a health profile for each player.	3.807	1.220	76%	High
	16	Following up the team's commitment to health guidelines.	3.715	1.129	74%	High
	17	Hosting lecturers to develop the health culture of players.	4.223	1.087	84%	Very high
	18	Preventing the player from wearing	3.723	1.306	74%	High

		accessories or materials that pose a risk to him or to other players				
	19	Instructing the players to avoid movements and risky contact with others.	4.107	1.013	82%	Very high
	20	Coordinating with a medical health authority to conduct physiological and functional examinations for the players annually.	4.223	1.136	84%	Very high
Total			38.423	7.441	76%	High
Supporting supportive services	21	Paying attention to the ventilation of the training halls.	4.200	0.935	84%	Very high
	22	Following up the conditions of cooling and heating inside the training halls.	3.523	1.009	70%	High
	23	Providing the necessary and appropriate lighting in the training halls.	4.215	1.097	84%	Very high
	24	Preparing canned water during training units.	4.184	1.176	83%	Very high
	25	Providing adequate and appropriate bathrooms.	3.630	1.336	72%	High
	26	Providing sterilization supplies and masks.	3.907	1.150	78%	High
	27	Following up the general hygiene of the halls and sports stadiums.	3.853	1.201	77%	High
	28	Paying attention to maintenance of halls and sports stadiums.	3.746	1.319	74%	High
	29	Preparing training halls with suitable floors for performance.	4.061	1.194	81%	Very high
	30	Motivating the club's service staff to maintain and clean the training halls.	3.392	1.235	67%	Mid
Total			38.715	7.682	77%	High
Total of the questionnaire			115.753	21.642	77%	High

The researchers attribute this result to the real desire and concentrated vision of the players of the research sample on the role of the team's administrative supervisor in supporting the basic training requirements and providing all the equipment and tools required by sports training through an integrated work in supervising this activity and carrying out the necessary responsibilities to reach a suitable training environment for providing regular training and the quality of implementation of the parts of the training unit to ensure the achievement of goals and the success of the team. Al-Lami (2004) stresses that one of the factors that helps to reach the high level of sports and increase the development of player's ability is the provision of good tools, equipment and stadiums. Table 3

illustrates that item 5 (paying attention to the quality of sports equipment for the sports team), received a very high level of 85%. The researchers attribute this result to the effective role that the team's administrative supervisor can play in the selecting comfortable and appropriate sports equipment that enables the best sports performance, including clothes, shoes and protective accessories with good and modern specifications for the sports team. In this regard, Al-Lami (2004) indicates that stadiums, tools and sports equipment have a great impact in achieving good levels through the preparation of good sports stadiums with the required technical specifications and high-quality technology, in addition to providing good and comfortable sports clothes made of materials suitable for weather conditions. Moreover, item 4 (providing safe training tools and equipment for the sports team), received a very high level of 83%. The researchers attribute this result to the fact that the players involved, believe that one of the first responsibilities of the team's administrative supervisor is to provide the team with safe training equipment and tools to prevent player injuries and avoid accidents and reduce the risks caused by poor sports tools during training units. In this regard, Hammad (2001) refers to the necessity to work on the purchase of the best and most safe tools used in training, to inspect the tools, and to check the condition of the devices and tools that may pose a risk to players through periodic examination. As for the superiority of the proposal contained in item 3 (emphasizing the regularity and continuity of training), it also received a very high level of 81%. Based on the players' opinion, this result is due to the fact that the team's administrative supervisor, through his role can develop the individual and collective commitment of the team, which reflects the regularity of the training units and the possibility of completing the number of players necessary to carry out each exercise. This continuity in training will contribute to the gradual improvement of players' level physically, technically, and tactically, and then achieve the success of the training program and the superiority of team. In this concern, Al-Madamghah (2008) shows that continuity in training is an important principle of the sports training process. The reason for this is that the lack of commitment to continue training does not ensure that the players' body parts adapt to the game or sports practiced, that leads to the player's success in achieving the desired achievement that can only be achieved through continuous training throughout the year or for many years. This is evidenced by item 8 (following up on the good warm-up and stretching of the players), as it received a high level of 81%. The researchers believe that this result is due to the players' sense that it is one of the ways in which the supervisor can stimulate the proper training conditions to improve the prevention and safety factors among the players and prepare them physically and psychologically to receive the next training effort and implement the sports performance at the required quality with the least possibility of severe injuries.

The levels of the items of the second dimension (supporting the requirements of sports medicine), were distributed among mid, high, and very high levels with percentages of (66%, 77%, 81%, 66%, 76%, 74%, 84%, 74%, 82%, 84%) and arithmetic means of (3.323, 3.884, 4.084, 3.330, 3.807, 3.715, 4.223, 3.723, 4.107, 4.223), respectively, according to their sequence in the table. These results reflected in the total result of the dimension, reaching the high level of 76% and arithmetic means of 38.423.

This result is due to the importance of this dimension for the players, being one of the responsibilities to be considered by the management of the sports organization, represented by the team's administrative supervisor, by providing all the requirements related to sports medicine, in addition to supporting medical services for players, providing the necessary cultural guidance, emphasizing compliance with health guidelines to avoid sports injuries, and maintaining the health status of players. This corresponds to Al-Jafri's (2011) finding that the role of those responsible for sports activity in providing safety factors must include medical care, instruction and guidance. Therefore, item 17 (hosting lecturers to develop the health culture of players), received a very high level of 84%. The superiority of this proposal may be due to the possible contact of the management of the sports organization with qualified and accredited specialists to benefit from their medical expertise by giving lectures to players to develop their health awareness and enhance their information in the areas of nutrition, sleep, general health habits, and first aid. In this context, Salama (2001) emphasizes that the supervisor responsible for the sports activity should hold some health seminars in which one of those concerned explains and presents some topics that contribute to raise the level of health culture and health awareness of the players. Furthermore, Al-Nahar et al. (2010) believe that one of the most important causes of sports injuries and the factors affecting their occurrence is the neglect of the health aspect represented by neglecting the proper health requirements as well as the player's failure to be aware of the necessary preventive and therapeutic measures. In relation to item 20 (coordinating with a medical health authority to conduct physiological and functional examinations for the players annually), it received a very high level of 84%. The researchers believe that the selection and suggestion of this role by the players concerned results from the responsibilities of the management of the sports organization to which the team belongs. It is proposed to ensure the safety of the health situation, the efficiency of the functional organs of the players and a state of reassurance and psychological stability in the team. This corresponds to the study of Salama (2001), according to which there are some health foundations that the officials responsible for the sports activity (administrators, supervisors, trainers) should take into account, including the need to conduct the comprehensive periodic medical examination of the

players in a timely manner. Item 19 (instructing the players to avoid movements and risky contact with others), received a very high level of 82%. This result is a clear indication that players need the instructions and guidance of team managers for preventive instructions represented by avoiding deliberate roughness, making proper movements, avoiding collision, avoiding the rush and risky movements whatever the justifications are, as well as to abide by the laws and rules of the game in order to maintain their safety. Badawi (2001) indicates that one of the responsibilities of the sports administrator is to ensure the basic elements of safety, guide the players, and instill in them the spirit of cooperation when participating in training and competitions. Al-Nahar et al. (2010) opine that the player's awareness plays an important role in recognizing the seriousness of the movement performed and the possibility of injury, as well as knowing how to avoid it and reduce its occurrence. In addition, the violation of sports laws by the player, such as deliberate roughness in playing, is one of the most important causes of sports injuries. Mahmoud (2011) also adds that one of the causes of football players' injuries is the players' ignorance of the rules of the game, which leads to the use of deliberate roughness in playing as well as avoiding the system and sportsmanship during the game. Moreover, item 13 (insisting on recovery of the injured player to allow him to participate in training), received a very high level of 81%. The researchers attribute the players' selection of this proposal making it at the forefront of the roles of the team's administrative supervisor and also one of the integrative roles that need joint coordination among the manager, the coach and the doctor. Hence, ignoring this responsibility may lead to the aggravation of the injury and the player's feeling of psychological frustration. In addition to its negative effects on the morale of the team, the integration of its performance and the quality of its results due to the loss of the efforts of a player that could be increased with a little patience and rehabilitative and psychological care, when full recovery are lost. In this regard, Hammad (2001) indicates that when the player is injured during training or competition, there must be a good and careful evaluation in the decision to return him to sports practice. The decision to the player's re-participation after the injury must be discussed with the attending physicians whose approval to the participation of the player with severe injury in the games or training is required.

With regard to the results of the items of the third dimension (supporting supportive services), Table 3 shows that their levels distributed among mid, high and very high with percentages of (70%, 84%, 81%, 83%, 72%, 78%, 77%, 74%, 84%, 67%) and arithmetic means of (4.184, 4.200, 4.061, 3.523, 3.630, 3.907, 3.853, 3.746, 4.215, 3.392), respectively, according to their sequence in the table. These results reflected in the total result of the dimension that appeared at the high level with a percentage of 77% and an arithmetic mean of 38.715.

This positive result is due to the players' need to have increased attention by the team's administrative supervisor in order to support, provide and follow up supportive services and prepare all the appropriate environmental needs and requirements during training units. This is to increase the players' ability to sports performance through effective and direct supervision of all necessary requirements, and to address the shortage that constitutes an obstacle to players in training units. Items 21 (paying attention to the ventilation of the training halls) and 23 (providing the necessary and appropriate lighting in the training halls) received a very high level of 84% for each. The researchers attribute these two results to the fact that the lighting of the stadium, with its quality, intensity and distribution, is one of the most important enhancing factors to provide clear areas of vision and movement, with or without the ball, and to allow the performance of all skills and defensive and attacking plans with higher flow, greater accuracy and better safety. In addition, the ventilation of the closed sports halls where the training units take place, plays an important role in health by sustaining the movement of the air current, soothing the place and purifying its atmosphere to free it of bad smells. This constitutes a motive for commitment to attendance, serious training and psychological comfort, as well as maintaining public health. Definitely, these two requirements fall under the responsibilities of the management of the sports organization in providing support services and monitoring their quality. In this regard, Al-Wishah & Ash-Shaqareen (2012) demonstrate that attention should be paid to good ventilation as well as adequate and legal lighting as being factors of public health, which is one of the principles to be taken into account during the stages of design and planning for the construction of the sports facility. Item 24 (preparing canned water during training units) received a very high level of 83%. The researchers believe that the field experience and advanced level of the players concerned prompted them to suggest preparing canned water during training units as a supervisory role for the administrator supervising the team. This is due to the organizational and moral aspects, as well as the multiple functional, health and physiological importance of maintaining water balance in the player's body, especially when training in hot and humid atmosphere as in our country Iraq. In fact, this is an influential factor for increasing sweating and losing amounts of fluids that should be properly compensated by taking water during intervals in exercises and even before the training unit. Melhem (2011) states that water is considered an important substance for players, especially during the practice of physical activities in the hot, humid atmosphere. The loss of a large amount of body water without compensation is an obstacle to physical performance and athletic achievement. This, in turn, reduces the size of blood plasma, making the blood dense.

Therefore, water is delayed in reaching the muscles, delaying oxygenation, which leads to fatigue. Furthermore, the main benefits of water related to functional aspects, are believed to play a role in the efficiency of sports performance include (Al-Hori, 2006):

- Water reduces toxins produced in the body.
- It moisturizes the surface of the lungs, which helps to run out of gases and prevent their dehydration.
- It helps regulate body temperature through sweating and evaporation.

Item 29 (preparing training halls with suitable floors for performance) received a very high level of 81%. The researchers attribute this result to the desire and need of players for the team's administrative supervisor to maintain the risks that may occur during training in inappropriate grounds, such as stadiums with uneven or solid floors or those containing sand with high roughness or sandy from which the dust rises. In this regard, Mahmoud (2011) indicates that one of the reasons for the injuries of the football players is the use of an unsuitable field or ground for the preparation of the players, as well as the use of the ground tiled with cement for the conduct of some training units.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The teams' administrative supervisors of the Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs can play an active and positive role in providing the safety factors in the training units from the perspective of the players of these teams, according to the dimensions of supporting the training requirements, sports medicine services and other supportive services.

5. RECCOMENDATIONS

Based on the results obtained from this study, we recommend the following:

1. It is necessary to increase the attention of the teams' administrative supervisors of Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs to provide safety factors in the training units by supporting the training requirements, medicine services and other supportive services, which constitutes the players' confidence in the existence of integrated administrative attention.
2. Involving the teams' administrative supervisors of Iraqi Premier League futsal clubs in the development courses on the foundations and principles of safety in the field of sports.

3. To conduct similar research on the role of the team's administrative supervisor in other sports games and teams and to compare this role in terms of some personal variables of the administrators supervising the sports teams.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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