



Study Analytical: For Governance Sports ‘And Its Relationship Transparently
Management ‘And Their Role in My Operation to Make and Take Decisions In
Institutions Sports In Iraq

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Abstract

Objectives: This study sought to investigate the relationship between sports governance and administrative transparency, and the implications of both in sports decision-making within the Iraqi sports column. Significance of the Study This study has been given some significance to datatype can impact not only student attitudes, but student performance as well. can effect transparency and, therefore how both these factors affect the efficiency and

degree of decisions among the staff in the Iraqi sport institutions. The research The problem **centered**

on the question: Does a relationship exist between sports transparency and governance in administrative and their implications on sports management .invokeLaterSport management and off: field studies.streaming.only.

in Iraq? The argument implied that more attention to transparency in wouldGovernance in Russia make decision-making and bureaucratic efficiency more effective.

Materials and Methods: The research was descriptive-analytical in nature, and sought to have in-depth look and interpretation of the phenomena under the study. Moreover, the researcher has used a quantitative research method including that data analysis, government reports and previous scientific research to build the proper picture about the current situation of sports and the reason of the problem the sport governance and the sport administration.

Results: It was concluded in the study that weak experience, limited knowledge and weak awareness the sports governance among the officials and employees were among the substantial obstacle before the implementation of sports governance effectively in Iraq. And the lack of generalists grounded in experience with governance has led to the proliferation of problems in the administrative tasks-observing inefficiencies and ongoing procedural messes.

in sports institutions.

Conclusion: In view of the findings, the researcher recommends that there should be a deployment of computerised systems that are based on current technology by the sports institutions to improve the documentation of operations and procedures. Adopting such systems would enable better transparency by allowing the information and data concerning the activities of the institution to be processed and made available in a clear and timely manner, thus contributing to better management and decision-making in the field of Iraqi sport.

Keywords: Sports Governance, Administrative Transparency, Decision-Making,Iraqi Sports Institutions.



Introduction

Recent years have seen dramatic development of sports, and along with the development, The obligations and duties of sports institutions in different fields have changed a lot. But if you are analyzing some correlation between governance of sports sector and management transparency, and particularly if you analyze such factor in a country like Iraq, certainly you need to be more detailed. Formerly, Iraq has been occupied by different political, economic and social events, especially after 2003, which have affected greatly the system and the nature of sports work. These dynamics have led to rampant corruption, chaos, and impunity in sporting organizations. The non-comprehension and non application of laws that regulates sports coupled with the political pretext of not interfering in sports has given too much latitude to many administrators in federations and clubs to take advantage of the system. As a result, there has been a deterioration in the general condition of football in Iraq.

Contrarily, countries similar to Kenya have continued to register a remarkable development in their sports departments, as they have periodically implemented governance practices, which lay emphasis on transparency based on the truth and reality, accountability, and systematic decision-making. Regulation in sports is more than just structuring and bringing authority to power; It's about entrenching accountability that authorities are answerable to their stakeholders, be they individuals or institutions in governance. Transparency in this sense here is about the open disclosure of financial dealings, team configurations, organisational structures and staff selection, all of which must be open to scrutiny, to be able to trust a particular context, and to perform better. Good governance and transparency, if well executed, are tools to control and limit the power of administrations, decrease corruption and improve the quality of the technical results of sports clubs.

This study is significant since it emphasizes the fundamental role of sports governance and its great effect on the transparency level in the administration and decision-making at Iraqi sports institutions. It fills an important gap in research, especially in contributing to the dearth of research on the socio-political "nature of the game" which characterises the dynamic field of Iraqi sports. From examining these dimensions, the study provides precious key directions for both administrative and financial reforms and the enhancement of the transparent behavior. It offers future-oriented perspective that the leaders of sport organs and politicians can learn from, because they wish to use sport governance as a tool to enhance their administrative, management and technical performance.

The main reason is to investigate the extent to which sports governance and administrative transparency are connected and influence the formation of decision making in the Iraqi sports organizations. Research problem: The research problem emerged from the persistent problems in the Iraqi sport; the lack of confidence in administrative bodies, problems and conflicts, in addition to the jurisprudential problems as a result of lack of transparency and poor administration. Multiple incidents



– the collapse of the club boards, changes in the leadership of the Olympic Committee, and scandals within the Football Association – underline how the governance has long been failing. Unlike Iraq, some neighboring countries have managed to put governance structures in place to make sure that the right kind of the right person is where s/he should be to ensure that transparent and accountable transactions are the norm. Such systems allow for better decision-making and to enhance sports performance overall. Thus, the main question to be answered is: What is the link between sport of Iraqi sport governance and the role of administrative transparency in Iraqi sports decision making? The study is based on certain hypotheses. First, the author assumes that if sport institutions prioritize transparency in their administration, it will result in more effective and efficient decision-making, and thus contribute to improved results in sport from an administrative perspective compared to sport success control (H1). Second, it is assumed that there is a meaningful connection between sports administration and administrative openness and their role in the effective decision-making in Iraq. Third, sport management lack of transparency undermines the pursuit of their strategic plans.

The study has certain boundaries. The focus is geographically restricted to the sport institutions in Iraq. Manwise, it is centered around those who have a say in the cornucopia of existence we call sports management. Chronologically, the study lies along the lines of post-2003 and the time until now. By exploring these dimensions, the research hopes to help explain the urgent necessity for sport governance reforms and transparency enforcement in the Iraqi sport sector

Materials and Methods

Study Participant

The participants were influential figures in the sports organizations in Iraq, especially within those connected to the Ministry of Youth and Sports and its subordinate institutions (i.e., sports directorates, sport federations, and sports clubs). The sample was composed of managers, professionals, trainers, and decision makers who are part of the people responsible for the organization and running of activities and policies of these institutions. Participants were purposively chosen by aiming for individuals possessing first-hand experience and strong relevance with the theme of the sports governance, administrative accountability and decision-making procedures. Through consulting with this group, recruiting the voice of authority and representation on the challenges encountered by, and prospects for, good governance in the development of the sports sector in Iraq.

Study Organization

The present study was held as part of an academic work designed for an in-depth examination of the nexus among sport governance, administrative transparency and decision-making/decision-enforcing processes in the national sports institutions in Iraq. The researcher used a descriptive analytic approach with a qualitative direction, so the phenomenon can be systematically explained and analyzed on the field reflection. The research concentrated on sports bodies that were directly affiliated to the Iraqi Ministry of Youth and Sport, namely,



provincial directorates, national federations, and important sports clubs – notably, regions witnessing significant administrative hurdles as found in Dhi Qar, Basra, and Erbil. Furthermore, as a point of theoretical reference and comparison, the study also made use of other studies and official reports for the purpose of interpreting the overall situation clearly as well as making the appropriate suggestions to the national sports system's extensive reform.

Statistical Analysis

A quantitative method was used to quantify and interpret the relationships among the research main concepts (sports governance, administrative transparency, and decision-making) in order to analyze the data. Software such as the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for statistical analysis of questionnaire-based data. The statistical methods used were descriptive statistics for presenting the characteristics of the data and respondents, as well as correlation and linear regression in explaining the magnitude and direction of the relationships between variables. The instrument was also subjected to validity and reliability tests to ensure that the questionnaire measured the right constructs and that responses to the data were consistent. The researcher has reached empirically based conclusions in relation to what degree governance and transparency practices influence the decision making process in the Iraqi sports' entities.

Results

The following sections present the results and analysis derived from three Iraqi studies that focus on governance, administrative transparency, and decision-making in sports institutions post-2003. The studies provide valuable insights into the state of governance in Iraqi sports organizations, particularly in football clubs and academic sports institutions. Study 1: Administrative Transparency in Football Clubs (Hussein Musa Hussein, 2020) Table 1 presents the indicators of administrative transparency in football clubs as assessed by players. The study reveals the varying levels of transparency perceived by the respondents. The distribution of responses is as follows:

Table 1. Indicators of Administrative Transparency in Football Clubs
(Hussein Musa Hussein, 2020)

T Interpretation	Sample Number	Percentage	Levels
1 Highly rated for disclosure and transparency by a small percentage of players	33	12.89%	Very Good
2 Shows a moderate group that considers the administrative system is going well but needs improvement	43	16.79%	Good
3 The majority of the sample believes transparency is at an average level and can be improved	97	37.89%	Middle
4 There was a clear weakness in disclosure and transparency	46	17.96%	Acceptable
5 It was found that there is an obstacle to the use of full transparency measures	37	14.45%	Weak



The statistics in Table 1 reveal a considerable discrepancy in the perceived transparency of the administrative structures governing football across clubs. Players most commonly (37.89%) rated transparency as “average,” which implies that transparency is present, although it may not be to the extent or level of transparency the players would like. In addition, 14.45% of players perceived a serious hindrance to full transparency, emphasizing the issues sports organisation are facing when introducing sustainable transparency capabilities. The very existence of " weak" and "acceptable" also highlights that there is no standard and positive way of running a football club. These results imply the requirement for better performance of internal control mechanisms and information flow inside football clubs, calling for urgent reforms. Study 2: The Role of E-Governance in Developing the Organizational Culture (Mustafa Rasool Abdul Hakim et al., 2024) Table 2: E-governance in improving the sports colleges and institutes' Organizational Culture in Erbil. The findings demonstrate positive impact results following the application of e-governance initiatives on organisational culture, information sharing and employee satisfaction with communication.

Table 2. Role of E-Governance in Enhancing Organizational Culture

(Abdul Hakim Mustafa Rasool et al., 2024)

T Indicators	Before	Implementing	After	Difference
Governance		Application		
1 Level of organizational culture	55		70	+15
2 Speed of information exchange	50		68	+18
3 Employee satisfaction with administrative	60		75	+15

Communication

According to the results in Table 2, it is stated that e-governance is positively affected organizational culture. The 15% increase in organizational culture level indicates that the academic sports organization’s environment has been improved by digital systems. Their report also showed an 18% acceleration in communication exchange and that 15% more employees were satisfied with administrative communication. These findings prove that governance in the digital realm fosters overall clarity and transparency in the chain of command within organizations. It also helped built more trust and cooperation among the staff members, allowing for a more clear and efficient administrative process. This paper demonstrates how the application of egovernance can contribute towards promoting transparency and accountability in sports clubs. Table 3: Study 3: Application of Governance Principles in Iraqi Sports Institutions (Ahmed Jarallah & Dunya Abdel Moneim, 2024) The third study discussed by the authors is the importance of the application of governance principles to the Iraqi sports institutions, as is shown in table 3. The findings clearly reflect a positive assessment of governance practice generally and particularly decision making, but also the need for continuous improvement.

Table 3. Significance of Using Governance Principles in Iraqi Sports Institutions

(Ahmed Jarallah & Dunya Abdel Moneim, 2024)



T	Evidence	%	Decision-Making Rate	(out Comment of 5)
1	Use of governance Metrics	75	3.9	Shows a relatively positive assessment of administrative practices
2	Detection quality and Clarity	72	3.7	Needs a little improvement to ensure more reassurance
3	Vitality of decision Making	74	4.0	Positive impact on the overall performance of the organization

As Table 3 indicates, the score of governance metrics was 75%, which indicates that the level of performance of governance in the companies is relatively acceptable. 4.0 the Decision Making Strength indicated that the Governance principles had contributed towards the quality level of the decision making process in the sample organisations. But the quality and clarity of disclosures were rated somewhat lower (72%) — a signal that there is still some work to be done with regard to transparency and consistent information sharing. This sets a challenge for training and improvement of governance practices in order to improve effectiveness and transparency of decision-making in sports institutions

Discussion

The examination of these three studies emphasizes the role of governance, transparency, and decision-making in improving the performance of the sports organizations in Iraq. The three studies in their entirety should be concerned with the fact that, although there is some progress, huge challenges still exist. For football clubs, lack of full transparency and inconsistent administration call for better internal controls and more consistent governance. Utilization of digital tools, such as visible in e-governance study in Erbil, is expected to respond the above challenges addressed through an increase of information sharing and in the Company’s culture. Ahmed Jarallah and Dunya Abdel Moneim wrote in the study. This underscores an increasing awareness of governance as a key driver to improve the performance of sports institutions. However, it indicates that there is still room for enhancing disclosure and decision making practices. Integrating technology and providing ongoing training for the staff involved is necessary to achieve optimal application of governance principles, resulting in more accurate, timely, and transparent decision making.

In general, these studies together raise the need for an overall approach to governance in Iraqi sports organisations. The implementation of governance principles, along the digital transition, can offer the basis for a more efficient, transparent and accountable sports entities. The beneficial effects obtained in such studies suggest that governance reforms hold the capacity of spurring decision making, organizational culture and institutional performance.

Conclusion

The absence of experience and knowledge of the rules and goals of sports government has been one of the most important reasons for the failure to apply governance practices effectively and possibility of taking advantage of them within the Iraqi sports institutions. Compounded by too few or no specialists with actual field experience. Therefore, governance principles have not been effectively implemented or operationalised to any meaningful extent undermining the institutional development and effectiveness. Furthermore,



lack of transparency tools, especially in the financial and administrative aspects, resulted in a noticeable distrust towards sports institutions in Iraq. Parties concerned such as public associations, general public, and governmental institutions do not even know anything about the management and financial situation of these organizations, which leads to doubt and skepticism. Strong negative political interferences have also been major in handling the way of govern Iraq sports institution. Political parties hijacking and taking control of majority of sports bodies has caused several problems, he adds. This political domination doesn't allow for the kind of accounting and questioning of the economic, financial, and administrative performance of these institutions that there should be. This has been partly due to a lack of far-reaching success and performance, but primarily, to a failure to keep sports institutions accountable.

The lack of substantive and persuasive oversight, in contradistinction to mere might demonstrate oversight, has allowed corruption and botchery in sport organisations to have spread to the extent which they have. The misappropriation of sports assets and capital has become endemic, with sports bodies struggling for an independent life. The absence of precise and complete data is also a very significant factor prevailing during the decision making process. Decisions made from partial or inadequate information always result in less-than-ideal results. Not having this trustworthy information influences the fate of the sports establishments in the future, short or long term, leading to faulty strategies and ineffective organizational performances.

Recommendations

There are some recommendations for approaching these challenges. First, you have to have strong surveillance in the entities of sport. These mechanisms need to be autonomous and backed by appropriate government institutions so that each and every operation is held accountable. Such mechanisms would establish accountability and allow for the auditing of the institutions.

Second, digital systems that are based on current technologies and that enable procedures and function in sport institutions have to be introduced. Such systems would allow for real-time, transparent release of administrative and financial information, and therefore trust and accountability. Through digital applications, sports entities can help to minimise the inconsistency and delay associated with sharing information, therefore increasing information transparency.

Political interference in sports bodies should be reduced to ensure good governance practices. Greater constraints on political control will relieve sports organizations from external influence and concentrate their efforts on enhancing their financial and organizational performance. It is crucial to see that the accountability structures in situ are not only formal structures, but are also a reality which can be implemented and enforced. Real-time monitoring will allow for early detection of irregularities, fraud, and financial mismanagement, so that resources are spent as intended, in pursuit of the institutions' goals.

Finally, it is necessary to solve the information and datum insufficiency problem for decision quality enhancement. So decision-makers will need timely and accurate information to make the best choices for the long-term sustainability of their sports institutions. Where decisions are made in reliance on good quality information, sports organisations will be more likely to make the gains they are seeking to achieve and improve their performance in the time to come.

Conflict of interest



Have no conflict of interest

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